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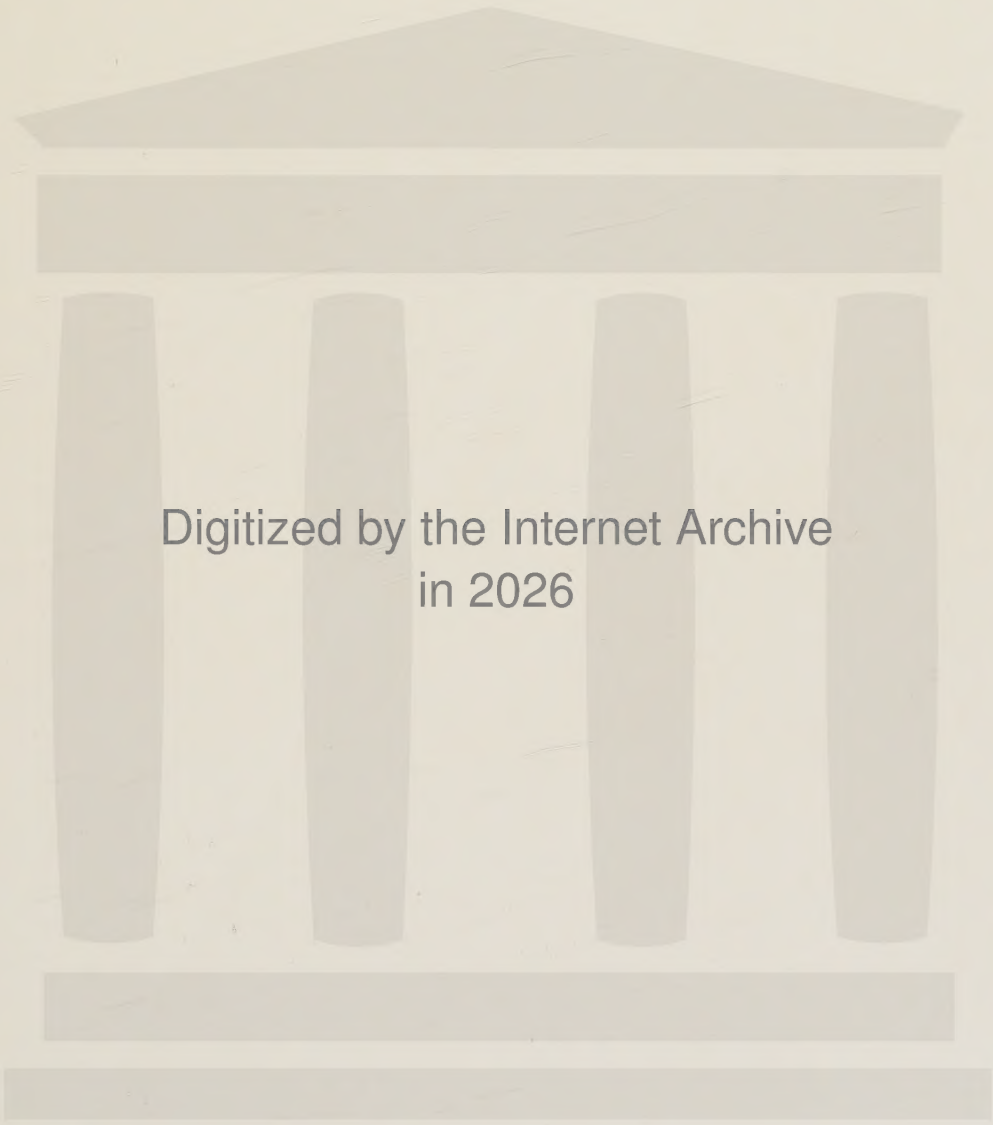

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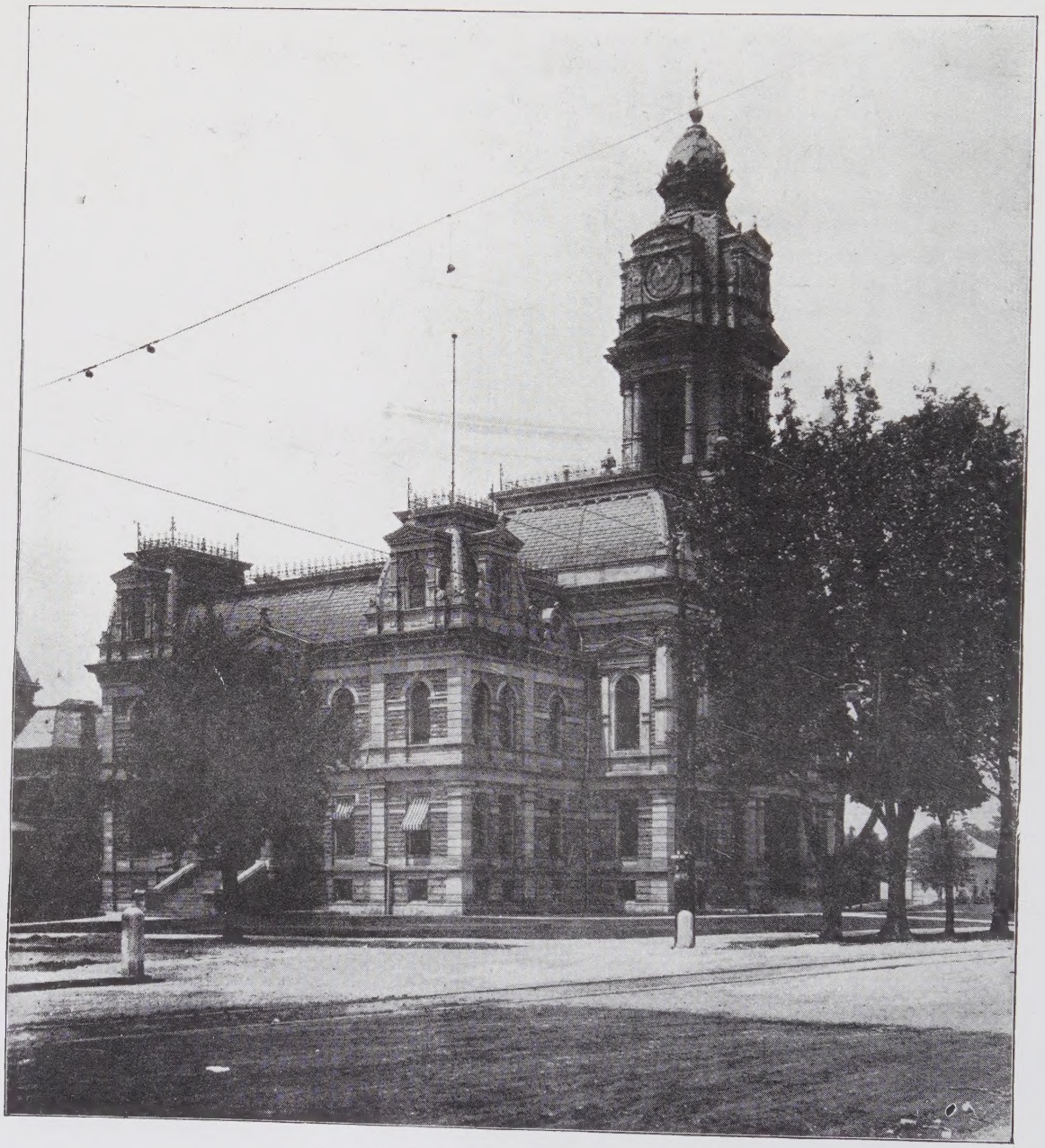

MADISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HISTORY

OF

MADISON COUNTY

OHIO

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

CHESTER E. BRYAN
Supervising Editor

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

1915
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

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DEDICATION.

To the dear, departed ones, whose busy hands changed the giant forests into fertile fields; whose love of home established the hearthstones, the tender ties of which yet bind together the heartstrings of the native born; whose patriotism gave the best of their lives and substance for the defense of their country; whose graves make sacred the soil their feet so often trod.

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Nineteen Hundred Ninety Four

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Madison county, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and dairy productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Madison county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Madison County, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670, and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Ohio—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indian waged in trying to drive the white man out, and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on General St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers, and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continual trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended

within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Fort Crevecour and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701, by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Celeron de Beinville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of the history of Ohio to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774 no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War of Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this, and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and most Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the session of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were

consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference between the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives were to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house

the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1790.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the Territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799, with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington	July 27, 1788	2
Hamilton	January 4, 1790	7
St. Clair	April 27, 1790	1
Knox	June 20, 1790	1
Randolph	October 5, 1795	1
Wayne	August 6, 1796	3
Adams	July 10, 1797	2
Jefferson	July 29, 1797	1
Ross	August 20, 1798	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limits of the present article forbid. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indian Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of the original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population, are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams	3,432
Hamilton	14,632
Jefferson	8,766
Ross	8,540
Trumbull	1,302
Washington	5,427
Wayne	3,206
Total	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward	1,955	1,395
Total	24,433	20,595
Total of both sexes		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians		337
Grand total		45,365

A digression is necessary at this point in order to trace the growth of settlement of the territory now within the present state of Ohio up to 1803, when it was admitted to the Union as a state. Marietta, founded in July, 1788, by the Ohio Company, is the oldest permanent settlement in the state. A number of New Jersey settlers were organized by John Cleves Symmes, and Symmes succeeded in securing a grant of land from Congress (1788-1792), containing two hundred forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty acres, located between the Great Miami and Little Miami rivers. This grant of land is known in Ohio history as the Symmes Purchase and contained the settlements of Columbia (1788) and Cincinnati (1789), although the latter place was first christened Losantiville. The man who devised this name exercised no small amount of ingenuity in its manufacture. The proposed settlement happened to be located at the mouth of the Licking river, and this circumstance, with a little knowledge of Latin and a vivid imagination, was responsible for this hybrid word. The Latin word for town is "villa" and for mouth "os." These three Latin words account for the completed word, with the exception of the "L," and this letter is the initial letter of Licking. To make the word clear it must be read backward, syllable at a time—thus L-os-anti-ville, which being interpreted means the town opposite the mouth of the Licking.

The Virginia Military District, to which reference has been made, was settled largely by people from that state. The Connecticut Reserve, along Lake Erie, attracted many settlers from that state, among whom should be mentioned Moses Cleaveland, who, in 1796, founded the city which bears his name. The northern part of the state did not begin to fill up rapidly until after 1832, when the Ohio-Erie canal was opened for traffic. There have been estimates running from fifteen to twenty thousand as to the number of people who floated down the Ohio river within a year after the Ordinance of 1787 went into effect.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION (1788-1810).

It has already been stated that there were nine counties within the Northwest Territory in 1799, when it advanced to the second stage of territorial government. According to the provisions of the ordinance, the creation of new counties was in the hands of the governor, although after the federal constitution went into effect the secretary was also given the same power. Knox and Wayne counties were started by Secretary Winthrop Sargent according to this provision. The state of Ohio is now divided into eighty-eight counties, ten of which were created before the state was admitted to the Union, on March 1, 1803. The counties organized by Governor St.

Clair, or his secretary, from 1788, when Washington county was organized, up to 1803, when the state was admitted to the Union, are ten in number: Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont. The dates of the creation of the first six have already been given. Trumbull county was organized on July 10, 1800; Clermont and Fairfield, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. Between the years 1803 and 1810, when Fayette county was organized, there were no less than twenty-four counties organized within the state of Ohio. The first session of the General Assembly of the state organized eight counties, as follow: Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery and Columbiana. Muskingum started its independent existence on the first day of March, 1804. In 1805 there were four counties created, Champaign, Athens, Geauga and Highland. The session of 1807 added four more to the rapidly growing state, Miami, Ashtabula, Cayuhoga and Portage. The following year saw six new counties opened for entry, Delaware, Stark, Tuscarawas, Prairie, Knox and Licking. One county, Huron, was created in 1809. The five counties organized in 1810 included Fayette, Pickaway, Guernsey, Clinton and Madison. This makes a total of thirty-nine counties up to and including the year 1810. In this year, Cincinnati, the largest city of the state, boasted of a population of two thousand three hundred and twenty.

INDIAN WARS (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same thing. This inciting of the Indians by the British was one of the causes of the War of 1812, a struggle which has very appropriately been called the second War of Independence. The various uprisings of the Indians up to 1794 retarded the influx of settlers and was a constant menace to those who did venture into the territory. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the Indians during this period before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar, 1790, and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony," of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle which closed his campaign against the Indians is known as the battle of Fallen Timbers, and was fought on August 20, 1794. The scene of the battle lies along the Maumee river, within the limits of the present county of Defiance. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they had lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, tot formulate a treaty. The United States government appointed General Wayne as commissioner plenipotentiary to draft the treaty and, after nearly two months of bickering, a treaty was drawn up on August 3, 1795. It was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and the delegates of twelve interested tribes. The treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians, was a true friend of the whites. It may be said that this battle of Fallen Timbers was the most important battle fought in America between the close of the War for Independence and the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811. To Gen. Anthony Wayne will remain the honor of opening the way for permanent settlement of the Northwest Territory.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE.

The three years intervening between the creation of Indiana Territory (May 7, 1800), and the admission o Ohio to the Union (March 1, 1803), were marked by an acrimonious struggle, during which Governor St. Clair was constantly growing in disfavor with his Legislature and the great mass of the people of the territory. The Legislature wanted a state formed as soon as possible, and succeeded in getting Congress to pass an act, April 30, 1802, authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention. This act established the limits of the proposed new state, as follow: "That part of the Northwest Territory bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio river, west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Big Miami river due north to an east and west line passing through the south extremity of Lake Michigan, and by this line and the Canada line through Lake Erie to the west line of Pennsylvania." Since these boundaries omitted the eastern half of the present state of Michigan, which had been left a part of the Northwest Territory by the division of May 7, 1800, it was denounced as a fraud by the Federalists in the omitted territory. However, it is very plain that Congress carried out the intent of the Ordinance of 1787 by their act, and the charge of political trickery fails of substantiation in the light of the specific provisions therein set forth regarding the creation of states out of the Northwest Territory. The enabling act provided for an election of delegates to the constitutional convention to be held in September, of the same year (1802), the delegates to meet at Chillicothe on the first Monday of the following November. The thirty-five delegates met at the appointed time and by a vote of thirty-four to one, the negative vote being cast by Ephraim Cutler, decided to proceed at once to the organization of a state government and the formation of a constitution. The convention was in session until November 29th, at which time it had completed the first constitution for the state and the one which lasted until 1851, when a second constitution was adopted.

WHEN WAS OHIO ADMITTED TO THE UNION?

It is interesting to note the difficulty which Ohio historians have had in trying to fix upon the date which marks the formal admission of the state to the Union.

The natal day of Ohio has given rise to more dispute than the natal day of any other state in the Union. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Congress never passed an act formerly admitting it to the Union. There have been no less than five dates assigned by as many different authorities, and each group of historians substantiate their claim by the citation of facts. These five dates are as follow: April 30, 1802; November 29, 1802; February 19, 1803; March 1, 1803; March 3, 1803.

The first date (April 30, 1802), has for its chief sponsor the editor of the "United States Statutes at Large." This date is not tenable at all, since the territorial judges were in office for several months after this date and were, by congressional act of February 21, 1806, paid their full salaries up to March 1, 1803. The second date (November 29, 1802), is advanced by Hickey, in his volume, "The Constitution," on the ground that the constitution was adopted on that day. The third date (February 19, 1803), has been held by several good authorities, notably, Caleb Atwater, in his "Political Manual:" G. W. Pascal, in his "Annotated Constitution," and the late president of Marietta College, I. W. Andrews. It was upon this date that Congress passed an act to "provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Ohio." This would seem to indicate that Congress recognized February 19, 1803, as the date of the admission of Ohio to the Union, but when it is recalled that Congress had not yet appointed the necessary judicial officers, it must be concluded that this is not the proper date. The fourth date (March 1, 1803), is now recognized officially as the actual day on which Ohio formally entered the Union, although it was an act of Congress

passed nearly three years later which definitely settled this fact. The question arose in 1806 in Congress regarding the payment of the territorial officers, and the act of February 21st of that year ordered that the governor and judges be paid for their services up to March 1, 1803. There can be no question but that Congress placed its official approval on this date as being the first day of Ohio's existence as a separate state. The fifth and last date (March 3, 1803), was advanced as the real date of the admission of the state, for the reason that on this date Congress gave its approval to certain changes in the constitution of the state which had been adopted on November 29, 1802. These changes related to the disposition of certain school lands within the state and were of minor importance and in no sense advocated any radical changes in the constitution of the state. However, on March 3, 1803, the state had been in full operation for a space of three days and exercising all the rights and privileges of a state; the governor had been installed; the Legislature was in session and the various state officials were discharging their duties in accordance with the constitution. Thus it must be concluded from all available evidence that Ohio was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OHIO.

The capital of the Northwest Territory was located within the present limits of Ohio during the whole existence of the Territory both before and after the division of the Territory in 1800. When the Ordinance of 1787 was formally put into operation, on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the same being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, 1788. The name of Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen Marie Antoinette, compounded by a curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

The capital remained at Marietta until 1800, when it was moved by the congressional act of May 7th of that year to Chillicothe and by the constitution adopted in 1802 the capital was to remain there at least until 1808. The Legislature of 1809 moved the capital to Zanesville until such time as a permanent site should be selected. The Legislature at the same time that it moved the capital to Zanesville appointed commissioners to report at the following sessions "the most eligible and central spot for permanently establishing it." The approaching War of 1812 made it necessary to take the capital back to Chillicothe, where there was less danger from attack by the Indians and British. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1809 selected a small village by the name of Dublin, on the Scioto, about fourteen miles north of Columbus, but the Legislature refused to abide by their choice.

The capital was permanently located at Columbus by the legislative act of February 14, 1812, although no less than nine different sites were under consideration before the final decision was made. The act selecting the site did not choose a name for the proposed city and this honor belongs to Joseph Foos, the senator from Franklin county, who had been largely instrumental in the selection of the Legislature. At that time there was a solitary log cabin on the site and the whole tract was covered with a dense forest. The act of February 17, 1816, formally designated Columbus as the capital "from and after the second Tuesday of October, 1816." During the War of 1812 and until the buildings were ready at Columbus, the capital remained at Chillicothe.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF OHIO.

The state of Ohio has had four constitutional conventions: 1802, 1850-51, 1873-74 and 1912. The constitution of 1802, it is interesting to note, was never submitted to the people for ratification. Between the adoption of the first and second constitutions there was an effort to hold a constitutional convention. A resolution, passed December 25, 1818, authorized a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention, but at the

election which was subsequently held it was decided adversely by a vote of 29,315 to 6,987.

The main facts concerning the second constitutional convention may be briefly summed up as follow: The Legislature on October 9, 1849, authorized a vote on the question of holding a convention and the voters of the state cast a majority of 94,531 in favor of the constitutional convention. The vote stood 145,698 for and 51,167 against the convention. On April 1, 1850, the one hundred and eight delegates were elected and on the 6th of the following May they met at Columbus. The convention was in continuous session until July 9, 1850, and then, not having yet completed their deliberations, adjourned to meet again on December 2, 1850. The second session continued to hold daily meetings until March 10, 1851, when it finally concluded its labors after having spent a total of one hundred and sixty-three days. The constitution was submitted to the people of the state on June 17, 1851, and adopted by a vote of 125,564 to 109,276.

An attempt to adopt a new constitution was made in 1874, but failed. On March 30, 1871, the Legislature provided for a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention and at an election held October 10, 1871, it was decided, by a vote of 267,618 to 104,231, to hold such a convention. On April 6, 1873, the one hundred and five delegates to the convention were elected and on the 13th of the following month they met and organized. The convention continued in session from that date until August 8th, and, after a recess, met on December 2d and remained in continuous session until May 15th of the following year. The convention held daily sessions for one hundred and eighty days, one of the longest constitutional conventions ever held in the United States. With all this deliberation it would seem that a satisfactory constitution could have been framed, but the voters of the state, on August 18, 1874, rejected it by a vote of 250,169 to 102,885. This expensive attempt to make a new constitution was sufficient to thwart all efforts along this line for several years. However, the changes in economic, social and industrial conditions became more pronounced year by year, and on March 9, 1909, the Legislature submitted the question of holding a constitutional convention. At an election held on November 8, 1910, it was decided, by a vote of 693,263 to 67,718, to select delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention met on the second Tuesday of January, 1912, and remained in session until June 8, 1912, when it finally concluded its labors. This convention submitted forty-two changes in the existing constitution and on September 3d of the same year the qualified voters of the state accepted all but eight of the proposed amendments. The eight amendments lost are as follow: Suffrage, good roads, advertising, injunctions, capital punishment, voting machines, eligibility of women and elimination of word "white" from the constitution. The amendments which carried by various majorities concerned the following subjects: Jury system, depositions, suits, wrongful death, initiative and referendum, investigations, limiting veto, mechanics' lien, welfare, compensation, conservation of natural resources, eight-hour day, removal of officials, expert testimony, land titles, prison contracts, extra sessions, reform of the judiciary, county judges, justices, school boards, school commissioners, insurance, abolishing of board of public works, taxation, corporations, double liability, state printing, civil service, submission of amendments, home rule for cities, schedule and license. The fight was the most bitter on woman's suffrage and the initiative and referendum. The vote on the first proposition was 249,420 to 336,875, and was defeated largely on account of the activity of the liquor interests. The initiative and referendum carried by a vote of 312,592 to 231,312, despite the fact that every ruse and trick known to professional politicians was used to compass its defeat.

On November 3, 1914, there were four constitutional amendments submitted to the voters of the state and the two which caused the most discussion, viz., woman's suffrage and prohibition, were defeated. The other two amendments related to home rule for

cities and the regulation of the liquor traffic. In November, 1915, woman's suffrage and prohibition were again defeated, by a popular rejection of constitutional amendments.

MILITARY RECORD.

The state of Ohio has had its citizens in four wars in which the United States has engaged since 1803: the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It is very unfortunate that the public records of Ohio contain no list of the soldiers of the state who fought in the War of 1812, although large numbers of the citizens served in the field under various commanders. The records as regards the Mexican War are fairly complete and show that a total of 5,536 men were sent to the front by the state. When the call was first issued for troops, Ohio was called upon to furnish three thousand men, and within a short time forty companies reported at Camp Washington, near Cincinnati. Thirty companies were formed into three regiments, commanded by Cols. Alexander M. Mitchell, George W. Morgan and Samuel R. Curtis. These troops were sent down the Ohio in July, 1846, and joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande. In 1847 additional troops were sent from Ohio, but none of them saw any active service. The regiment under the command of Mitchell was the only one to take part in a battle, and it distinguished itself in the storming of Monterey. The state of Ohio suffered a severe loss in the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Hammer, one of the most prominent men of the state at that time. He was a member of Congress at the time of the opening of the war, but left Congress, enlisted as a private and soon after received a commission as brigadier-general. He was in the operations around Monterey and shortly afterward was stricken with a fatal disease and died on February 30, 1846.

The part which Ohio played in the Civil War can be only briefly noticed in this resume of the history of the state. That Ohio did her full duty as a loyal member of the Union is a fact which is known to everyone. Within twenty-four hours from the time the President issued his first call for troops on April 16, 1860, the Legislature had passed a bill appropriating one million dollars for military purposes. Two days later (April 19th) two regiments of Ohio troops left by rail for Washington. The ease and quickness with which this was accomplished is an indication of the intense loyalty of the state. It is a glowing tribute to the state of Ohio that although there were only thirteen regiments assigned to the state under the first call, enough men presented themselves to make more than seventy regiments. This outburst of loyalty was such that the Legislature authorized the governor to accept ten more regiments, and the state itself equipped and paid these additional men and enrolled them for the defense of the state. By October 1, 1862, the state had enrolled militia to the number of 425,147 and the state sent out for duty outside of its own limits 319,659 men, although their quota was only 306,322. This gives the state the honor of furnishing more than one-tenth of the total enlistment of men in the Northern army. In number of troops furnished Ohio was third among all the states and in losses was second. The soldiers were a part of every army, participating in every campaign, fought in every important battle from Bull Run to Bentonville, from Sabine Cross Roads to Gettysburg. No less than forty-three Ohio regiments of infantry were present at the sanguinary engagement at Missionary Ridge and they were in like proportion at the other battles. Twelve thousand brave Ohio men were killed or mortally wounded and at least forty thousand received wounds of some kind. Thirteen thousand died of disease in the service and twenty thousand were discharged for disability arising from wounds or disease. These figures give some idea of the prominent part which the soldiers of Ohio played in the great struggle.

It is pertinent to say something of the activity of the anti-war party in the state during the time the struggle was going on. In the summer of 1863 the Democrats of the

state nominated Vallandigham for governor, a man who was very outspoken in his denunciation of the war, but John Brough, a stanch Union man, had no difficulty in defeating him for the governorship. The part which Vallandigham subsequently played in the history of this state is sufficient proof that it was for the best interests of the state that he was defeated.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Ohio have taken any part. Following the call of President McKinley for seventy-five thousand volunteers, Ohio had no difficulty in filling their quota. This war opened officially on April 25th and formally came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12th. The battles of Manila Bay, Santiago, El Caney and San Juan Hill were the only engagements of importance. According to the treaty of Paris, which was signed on December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West Indian possessions and the Island of Guam, and transferred her rights in the Philippines for a sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public works and improvements which belonged to the Spanish government.

THE LAND GRANTS OF OHIO.

Ohio was the first state organized out of the territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river and was divided into several grants, reservations and military districts of one kind or another. These various divisions have led to an endless amount of confusion in the surveying of lands in the state and in many cases to expensive litigation. A brief summary of each one of these divisions is here presented.

THE OHIO LAND COMPANY PURCHASE.

This company was organized March 3, 1786, at Boston and on October 27, 1787, bought from the government 1,500,000 acres of land and received, outside of the portions reserved by Congress, 1,064,285 acres. Congress set aside the sixteenth section of each township for school purposes, the twenty-ninth section for religious purposes and the eighth, eleventh and twenty-sixth for such purposes as Congress might determine in the future. This tract included what was known as the "Donation Tract" of 100,000 acres, the same now being the northern part of Washington county. For this immense tract the Ohio Company paid the government sixty-six and two-thirds cents an acre.

THE FRENCH GRANT.

The secretary of the United Board of Treasury, William Duer, was instrumental in helping the Ohio Company to secure from Congress the option on 3,000,000 acres lying west and north of the original purchase of this company. The title to this tract remained in the government and out of this peculiar arrangement arose the Sciotio Company, which was organized in France. Hundreds of deluded Frenchmen invested their money in this tract and received cloudy titles which caused no little trouble in later years. A large number of these French settlers landed on the banks of the Ohio on October 20, 1790, on the site of the present city of Gallipolis, which they founded and named. The Scioto Company was incompetently managed, became insolvent and the land on which the unfortunate Frenchmen had settled reverted to the United States government. While the most of them remained, there were many of them who went on farther west and located where other French settlers had previously established themselves. The United States treated the remaining French settlers in a very generous manner and by the act of March 3, 1795, granted them 24,000 acres on the Ohio river within the present limits of Sciotio county.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE.

In 1788 John Cleves Symmes and other men of New Jersey organized the Miami Company and bought from the United States 1,000,000 acres, for which the company

agreed to pay sixty-six cents an acre. As in the case of the purchase of the Ohio Company, the government made reservations of school and church sections, as well as three additional sections for general purposes. The Miami Company later found out that they had contracted for more than they could pay and the records show that they received and paid for only 311,682 acres in the southern part of the tract. It is interesting to note that the present site of Cincinnati was sold by the company to one Mathdias Denman for the sum of five hundred dollars. The city of Cincinnati was founded the following year and the monument in that city on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow streets, marks the location of Fort Washington, which was erected to protect the infant city from the Indians.

CONNECTICUT RESERVE.

In the year 1786 the state of Connecticut relinquished all her claims to lands in the Northwest Territory with the exception of a strip of 3,500,000 acres bordering Lake Erie. This immense tract became an integral part of Ohio as the result of two separate acts on the part of Connecticut. The state granted 500,000 acres in the western part of the reserve in 1792 to those citizens of Connecticut whose homes had been burned by the British during the Revolutionary War. The towns of Norwalk, Greenwich, Fairfield, New Haven and New London furnished the greater part of the eighteen hundred who took advantage of the generous offer of their state. The land was surveyed into townships of five miles square and divided among the settlers in proportion to their losses. In 1795 the Connecticut Land Company purchased the rest of the reserve, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, and on April 28, 1800, the United States government passed an act which paved the way for the final absorption of the tract by the state of Ohio. In May, 1800, the Connecticut Legislature accepted the offer of the United States and formally renounced all claims to the territory in favor of the state of Ohio.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

The reservation was retained by Virginia when the state relinquished her claim to Congress in 1784, being retained by the state for the use of the Revolutionary soldiers who had enlisted from Virginia. It comprised the territory between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, but was not to be sold unless the lands claimed by Virginia south of the Ohio river proved insufficient to pay all of the bounties promised by Virginia to her soldiers. By the year 1790 it was seen that Virginia would not have enough territory south of the Ohio to satisfy all of her needs and accordingly, in August of that year, Congress passed an act allowing the state to use the optional territory north of the Ohio river. Owing to the fact that the territory was not surveyed according to any definite plan, the various allotments assigned to the Virginia soldiers frequently overlapped and in many instances confusion and litigation resulted.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

The Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War offered bounties of Western lands in order to increase enlistments, and soldiers so secured were given land warrants which they later presented to Congress and exchanged for land. On June 1, 1796, Congress passed an act which called upon the surveyor-general of the United States to locate a tract in the Northwest Territory for the purpose of enabling the government to have land to take up the land warrants which it had issued during the late war. The limits of this particular tract began "at the northwest corner of the Seven Ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto river and along that river to the Greenville treaty line, thence along that line and east of the place of beginning." These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square and each owner received a patent for his land signed by the President of the United States.

THE REFUGEE TRACT,

This tract was set aside by the Continental Congress in April, 1783, for the benefit of such people as left Canada and Nova Scotia to help the American colonies in their fight against England during the Revolution. The subsequent congressional act of 1798 confirmed the act of the Continental Congress, and on February 18, 1801, Congress definitely selected "those fractional townships of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second ranges of townships joining the southern boundary line of the military lands." This tract of four and a half miles in width, and extending forty-two miles east of the Scioto river, contained more than twice as much as was needed to satisfy the claims of the refugees. The part unclaimed by those for whom it was set aside was attached to the Chillicothe land district and sold as Congress lands. It so happened that the future capital of the state, Columbus, is in the extreme western side of this tract.

CONGRESS LANDS.

Some of the tracts of land already described were Congress lands, viz., the French Grant, the Seven Ranges and the Refugee Tract. Congress retained and sold all lands not specifically relinquished to land companies and established land offices for the purpose at different times at Marietta, Cincinnati, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Canton, Wooster, Piqua, Delaware, Wapakoneta, Lima and Upper Sandusky.

THE MORAVIAN GRANT.

The congressional grant to the Ohio Company in 1787 reserved ten thousand acres in what is now Tuscarawas county for the use of the Moravians and Christian Indians who had previously settled there, the title being vested in the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A few years later two thousand acres were added to the original grant and in 1823 the territory reverted to the United States, with the exception of the cemeteries, churchyards and a few special leases.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT.

Congress granted all of township 13, range 7, in Tuscarawas county, to one Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese citizen, who rendered valuable services to the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

THE MAUMEE ROAD LANDS.

In 1823 Congress granted to the state of Ohio about sixty thousand acres for the purpose of constructing a road from the lower rapids of the Maumee river to the western limits of the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

THE TURNPIKE LANDS.

In 1827 Congress granted to the state of Ohio forty-nine sections of land in Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties, for the construction of a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

CANAL GRANT.

Between 1825 and 1845 Congress at different times made special grants of land to the state of Ohio for canal purposes, and a total of about one million acres were thus secured by the state. By the year 1842 the state had completed six hundred and fifty-eight miles of canals, at the staggering cost to the state of $14,688,666.97, although before they were all completed the railroads were in operation in the state.

SALT SECTIONS.

In the early history of the Northwest Territory salt was a commodity hard to secure and necessarily high in price. Congress reserved every place where it was thought salt

could be obtained, and in this way helped the settlers to get salt at least expense. In Ohio an entire township within the present county of Jackson was reserved, as well as about four thousand acres in Delaware county. In 1824 Congress relinquished its claim in favor of Ohio.

THE ZANE SECTIONS.

Ebenezer Zane, one of the most prominent of the men in the early history of the state, was granted three sections by Congress in 1796 in return for his services in opening a road from Wheeling to Maysville. These three sections were located in Zanesville, Chillicothe and Lancaster. Isaac Zane was granted three sections in Champaign county by Congress for valuable service to the colonies during the Revolution. Isaac Zane had been captured by the Indians when a small boy and spent the major portion of his life with them, and his influence with the Indians was such that he proved to be of great assistance to the colonies in handling them.

THE MINISTERIAL LANDS.

These lands have been previously mentioned and were reserved only in two grants, those of the Ohio Land Company and the Symmes Purchase. The grants to both set aside section twenty-nine of each township for religious purposes.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Provisions for public schools were made in all states created by the United States after the adoption of the constitution. The Ordinance of 1787 had made specific mention of the value of schools and a wise Congress set aside section sixteen of every township, which was surveyed into townships six miles square. The United States military lands were surveyed into townships, five miles square, but Congress reserved one thirty-sixth of the whole area for school purposes. There are no reservations in the Connecticut Reserve and Virginia Military District for school purposes, but Congress made up for this by setting aside an amount equivalent to one thirty-sixth of the area in each tract from other lands belonging to the United States. As a matter of fact, one thirty-sixth of the whole state was reserved for school purposes as well as three townships for universities.

OHIO POLITICS.

The politics of Ohio presents many interesting features, but this brief summary can do little more than indicate the more important landmarks in the political history of the state. The first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, was an ardent Federalist and undoubtedly his pronounced political views had something to do with his removal from the office on November 22, 1802. From that time until 1836 the Democratic party, or the Republican or Democratic-Republican, as it was at first called, controlled the state, and it was not until William Henry Harrison, a "favorite son," became a candidate for the Presidency, that the Whigs were able to break the strength of the Democratic party of the state. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 the Whigs carried the state for the President. The panic of 1837, the popularity of Harrison and the Texas question were largely determining factors in the success of the Whigs. The Democrats regained sufficient power in 1848 to carry the state again, and repeated their victory in 1852. In 1856 John C. Fremont carried the state for the newly-organized Republican party and since that year there has been only one Democratic electoral vote in the state of Ohio. In 1892 Grover Cleveland received one of Ohio's twenty-three electoral votes, but with this exception the state has cast a solid Republican vote for President every year since 1856. Ohio has furnished five Presidents of the United States: William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and William H. Taft.

While the state has been registering Republican votes for the President, it has had eight Democratic governors, and has frequently elected them by large majorities. A complete list of the governors of the state, with the years of their tenure and their politics, is given at this point for reference:

Governor	Tenure.	Politics
Edward Tiffin	1803-07	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Kirker (acting)	1807-09	Democratic-Rep.
Samuel Huntington	1809-11	Democratic-Rep.
Return Jonathan Meigs	1811-14	Democratic-Rep.
Othniel Looker (acting)	1814-15	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Worthington	1815-19	Democratic-Rep.
Ethan Allen Brown	1819-22	Democratic-Rep.
Allen Trimble (acting)	1822-23	Democratic-Rep.
Jeremiah Morrow	1823-27	Democrat
Allen Trimble	1827-31	Democrat
Duncan McArthur	1831-33	National Republican
Robert Lucas	1833-37	Democrat
Joseph Vance	1837-39	Whig
Wilson Shannon	1839-41	Democrat
Thomas Corwin	1841-43	Whig
Wilson Shannon	1843-44	Democrat
Thomas W. Bartley (acting)	1844-45	Democrat
Mordecai Bartley	1845-47	Whig
William Bebb	1847-49	Whig
Seabury Ford	1849-51	Whig
Reuben Wood	1851-53	Democrat
William Medill (acting 1853)	1853-56	Democrat
Salmon P. Chase	1856-60	Republican
William Dennison, Jr.	1860-62	Republican
David Tod	1862-64	Republican
John Brough	1864-65	Republican
Charles Anderson (acting)	1865-66	Republican
Jacob D. Cox	1866-68	Republican
Rutherford B. Hayes	1868-72	Republican
Edward F. Noyes	1872-74	Republican
William Allen	1874-76	Democrat
Rutherford B. Hayes	1876-77	Republican
Thomas L. Young	1877-78	Republican
Richard M. Bishop	1878-80	Democrat
Charles Foster	1880-84	Republican
George Hoadley	1884-86	Democrat
Joseph Benson Foraker	1886-90	Republican
James E. Campbell	1890-92	Democrat
William McKinley	1892-96	Republican
Asa S. Bushnell	1896-00	Republican
George K. Nash	1900-04	Republican
Myron T. Herrick	1904-06	Republican
John M. Patterson (died in office)	1906-	Democrat
Andrew Litner Harris	1906-09	Republican
Judson Harmon	1909-13	Democrat
James M. Cox	1913-15	Democrat
Frank B. Willis	1915-	Republican

The political history of Ohio cannot be dismissed without reference to the amendments incorporated in the new constitution in 1912 which have made the constitution practically a new instrument of government. The general tendency of the thirty-three amendments is to make a freer expression of democracy through the medium of the initiative and referendum, direct primaries and home rule for cities. A workmen's compensation law was enacted which provides for compulsory contributions to an insurance fund by the employers of the state. Many changes were made in providing for improvements in social and industrial conditions. Ohio now has a constitution which is sufficiently flexible to allow changes to be made by amendment without the trouble of a constitutional convention.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The state boundaries of Ohio have been the cause for most animated discussions, not only in regard to state limits but county and township lines as well. In 1817, and again in 1834, a severe controversy arose over the boundary between Ohio and Michigan, which was settled only after violent demonstration and government interference.

In primitive times the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The Ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812 its size and location had not been definitely ascertained. During that year Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the governor of Ohio relative to the boundary lines between Michigan and Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This dispute came to a climax in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the state and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers, who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the state and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the government because necessary. A settlement resulted in the establishment of the present boundary line between the two states, Michigan being pacified with the grant of a large tract in the northern peninsula.

Ohio is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south it extends over two hundred and ten miles, and from east to west two hundred and twenty miles—comprising thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four square miles.

The state is generally higher than the Ohio river. In the southern counties the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries. The greater portion of the state was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest, or watershed, between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the bed of the river. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations and toward the sources of these streams the land becomes low and level.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, it possesses a favorable river system, which gives the state a convenient water transportation. The lake on the northern boundary, and the Ohio river on the south afford convenient outlets by water to important points. The means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased by railroad and electric lines.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Madison county is bounded on the north by Union, on the east by Franklin and Pickaway, on the south by Fayette, and on the west by Greene, Clark and Champaign counties. It is divided into fourteen townships, six of which were erected on April 30, 1810, viz., Darby, Jefferson, Deercreek, Union, Pleasant and Stokes. They embraced all of Madison county as well as a portion of what is now Union and Clark counties. In the course of time, other townships became a necessity, and were erected in the following order: Range, December 7, 1812; Pike, September 5, 1814; Monroe, March 16, 1819; Phelps, which title was subsequently changed to Canaan, June 7, 1819; Fairfield, June 2, 1835; Somerford, March 4, 1839; Paint, June 7, 1853, and Oak Run, March 5, 1856. The county contains an area of four hundred and seventy square miles, and is divided into four principal watersheds by Big Darby, Little Darby, Deer creek and Paint creek. The headwaters of Big Darby creek are located in the northeast part of Champaign county and southeast portion of Logan. Taking a southeast direction across Union county, it enters Madison at Plain City; passing thence through Darby and Canaan townships, it forms the boundary line between Madison and Franklin counties along the greater portion of Canaan and Jefferson townships; leaving the latter at its southeast corner, it passes on through Franklin and Pickaway counties and empties into the Scioto river near Circleville. Little Darby creek rises in the northeastern part of Champaign county and southwestern part of Union; flowing thence in a southeasterly direction throughout Pike, Monroe and Jefferson townships, leaving the latter subdivision near its southeast corner and forming a junction with Big Darby at Georgesville, in Franklin county. The fountainhead of Deer creek is, we might say, in Somerford township, although it extends across the line into Clark county. Taking a southeastern course, it drains the townships of Somerford, Deercreek, Union, Oak Run, Fairfield and Pleasant; thence, passing through the counties of Fayette and Pickaway, empties into the Scioto in the northern part of Ross county. Paint creek, which drains the southwestern portion of Madison county, takes its rise in the southeast part of Clark. Meandering in its southern course through Paint and Stokes townships, it flows on through Fayette, Highland and Ross counties, discharging its waters in the Scioto river below Chillicothe. Big Darby creek was called after a Wyandot chief named Darby, who dwelt upon its banks, and the smaller stream of that name derives its title from the same source. Deer creek traces the origin of its name back to the time when the Indians camped upon its banks and the white race had not yet disturbed their freedom or encroached upon their domains. Upon the banks of Deer creek grew a moss which was a favorite food of the deer, and here they came in herds to feed upon this succulent growth of provident nature, only to meet death from the arrow or the unerring rifle of the red man. After the coming of the whites the deer still frequented this stream and the Indian name was retained. Paint creek was named by Nathaniel Massie, on account of certain clay which the Indians found along its banks or in its bed and used in painting or bedaubing their bodies.

Beginning in the northern portion of the county, the main streams are fed by many tributaries throughout their entire course, principal among which are Spring fork, Barron run, Sweeneys run, Mammoth run, Three Mile run, Georges creek, Oak run, Glade

run, Crooked run, Coniac run, Prices run, Walnut run, Opossum run, Sugar run, Bradfords fork, Thompsons fork, Mud run, Willow Spring branch, East, West and North forks of Paint creek and Duffs fork. In the southwestern corner of the county the south branch of Massie's creek, a tributary of the Little Miami, assists the drainage in that direction, but as nearly all these tributaries are local, the reader is referred to the histories of the different townships, where a fuller description of them will be found.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In 1878, Prof. Edward Orton, assistant state geologist, made a geological survey of Madison county, and in that article gives the following description of its topography. He says: "Its surface is comparatively level. Its lowest land is found in the southeastern corner, near Mount Sterling, in the valley of Deer creek. Its highest land lies to the west and northwest of London, and is about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The range of the county does not probably exceed 300 feet. The altitude of a few of the principal points in the county are subjoined: London, 1,010 feet above tidewater; West Jefferson, 880 feet; Mount Sterling, 865 feet; Midway, 950 feet; county infirmary, 1,100 feet; county line on Xenia pike, west of London, 1,100 feet, and Ohlinger's hill, west of Summerford, 1,100 feet above the water. Of these altitudes, all but the first were obtained by the barometer, and must be taken as approximations only. They suffice to show, however, the very great degree of uniformity that prevails in the surface of the county. A very large part of its area lies at altitudes varying between 950 feet and 1,050 feet above the sea. Notwithstanding this uniformity of level, there is but very little swamp land in Madison county. The slopes, though very gradual, are so distributed that the water always finds the way to go. Between those sources of Little Darby creek that lie within the county and the point where the creek crosses the county line, there is a fall of scarcely less than two hundred feet. The distance is about fifteen miles and the average descent is between thirteen and fourteen feet to the mile. Deer creek descends from its headsprings near Summerford, three hundred feet, in its diagonal course of twenty miles across the county—an average fall of fifteen feet to the mile. The surface of the county, however, has been greatly relieved by drains and ditches and is susceptible of almost indefinite improvement by such agencies. None of the streams have deep valleys, but the surface lies in gentle undulations between the channels of contiguous watercourses. In the northeastern corner of the county the low summit that divides the waters of Little Darby from that of Big Darby extends in the broad and productive tract known as the Darby Plains, one of the most famous grazing districts of the state."

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES.

It is a well-authenticated fact that a great portion of Madison county was originally covered with water most of the year. The first settlers called these lands "barrens" and looked upon them as utterly unfit for farming purposes. The pioneers located upon the streams, where the lands were elevated and dry, and the best of timber grew in abundance. Land speculators cared little for the prairie lands; therefore all the first warrants were laid upon the territory adjacent to the streams. The prairies consisted of level stretches of country covered with sedge-grass, and dotted here and there with patches of scrubby bur-oak growing upon the highest points of land. The sedge-grass grew to an enormous height, sometimes sufficient to hide man and horse when traveling through it; but it proved a blessing to the first settlers, being very nutritious food for stock, which had extensive ranges where now stand some of the finest producing farms in Madison county. The pioneers would cut this grass in June and July, and upon it the stock were fed throughout the winter months. Nearly every autumn prairie fires swept over the country, destroying everything in their path, endangering the lives and

property of the pioneers, as well as the existence of the denizens of the forest that fled before the devouring elements to places of safety; but with the gradual settlement of the country these fires grew less frequent, until at last they became a thing of the past. We have been told that the timber on the east bank of the streams was always the largest, as these fires generally ran from west to east, and, being checked by the intervening waterways, the trees on the east bank were generally spared the withering destruction that befell those upon the opposite side of the stream. The growth of the bur-oak on the prairies was impeded by these periodical fires, and the greater amount of the present timber of Madison county has grown up since the first settlement of the country. There was then little or no spice-brush growing on the flat prairie lands, as the seed scattered by the wind and carried by the birds was destroyed by the fires ere it took root in the soil. Dr. Converse says: "It was majestically grand to see these prairies on fire, fifty years ago. The blaze of the burning grass seemed to reach the very clouds; or, when driven by a fierce wind, would leap forty or fifty feet in advance of the base of the fire. Then add to all this a line of devouring element three miles in length, mounting upward and leaping madly forward with lapping tongue, as if it were trying to devour the very earth, and you have a faint idea of some of the scenes that were witnessed by the early settlers of this country. In order to save the dwellings, fences, hay stacks and other property from these devastating raids, it was necessary to resort to what was called 'back firing,' which was done by selecting a still day, or evening, and burning a strip of grass twenty or thirty feet wide around the entire premises."

LUXURIANT FLORA OF OTHER DAYS.

The same writer, in speaking of the physical appearance of the county during the pioneer times, says: "This whole country was a sea of wild grass and flowering herbs. Upon the lower portions of the prairies grew a kind of grass that came up in single stalks, very thick on the ground, with a large, round straw, very tough, long, broad blades, and on top a head somewhat resembling barley. This species grew from six to eight feet in height, but was of no value for grazing purposes, except when it first came up in the spring. There were two other varieties that grew upon the more elevated portions of the prairie, the 'limber-will' and 'sedge-grass.' The former of these came up in single stalks, very thick on the ground, with long, drooping blades and slightly sickle-edged. The latter variety grew in bunches, or tufts, very compact, with fine blades, and center stalks very tall, smooth and round, like rye. These latter varieties were very nutritious, not only in a green state, but equally so when cut and made into hay. There were some other varieties, but not of sufficient importance to attract attention. It would be almost impossible to give a full and accurate description of the flowering portion of its vegetation, but I will allude to a few, among which was the 'prairie dock,' with large, brittle roots, long, broad leaves, and every alternate year large center stalks. It grew to a height of six or eight feet, and very branching near the top, upon each of which was a beautiful yellow blossom. When the stalks were cut near the ground, or the leaves punctured, a thick, gummy exudation took place, which soon became semi-solid, and was gathered by the young people for 'chewing gum,' it being far superior to the manufactured article of the present day. The wild sunflower was a kind of weed that grew with large, strong stalks, very high, with numerous branches, having a yellow blossom on each about three inches in diameter, and drooping like the cultivated species. All of the ponds were surrounded with the wild 'blue flag,' and on the top of each center stalk was a large blue blossom, very pretty in appearance, but its odor was of an offensive and sickening character. There were many other varieties that grew upon the prairies besides those that were found skirting, and in the oak-openings, such as the daisies, buttercups, wild pink, coxcomb, lilies

and many others equally beautiful. It was, indeed, a grand sight to a nature-loving mind to look over these extensive prairie fields and behold them mantled with so luxuriant a growth of vegetation, and decorated so lavishly with an almost endless variety of flowers, variegated with all the colors of the rainbow, and so blended in beauty that the inmost soul would almost involuntarily praise God for the grandeur of His omnipotent wisdom and power; but to that class of persons who cannot appreciate any loveliness or beauty in the works of nature, it might appear as a Godforsaken wilderness, and not intended as a home for civilized humanity."

EARLY NEED OF DRAINAGE.

The only portion of Madison county that was entirely covered with timber is Somerford township, no prairie land lying within that subdivision. Along the stream the timber is principally white and black oak, beech, hickory, ash, maple and elm, interspersed with basswood, sycamore, white elm and walnut. The lands contiguous to the streams are generally rolling or hilly, and in many places broken, with here and there rich bottoms, which are much prized by the agriculturist. There is very little diversity in the topographical appearance of the county, the prairies and timbered lands being about the same in every portion thereof. For a more minute description of the several localities the reader is referred to the township histories in this volume, in each of which will be found a topographical outline of the same.

As the county began to be settled more thickly, it became evident that if the pioneers intended to remain they would be compelled to drain the prairies and wet lands, which they soon recognized as a necessity, and ditches began to appear in different portions of this county. In the course of time the Legislature passed drainage laws, which, together with private enterprise, soon changed the face of the country by gradually draining these wet lands, until today they are among the most valuable in the county, yet the work goes steadily forward fostered and encouraged by the state. This one enactment, with its subsequent amendments, has done more toward the development of the agricultural wealth of Madison county than all other laws combined. During the first years of pioneer life there was a vast amount of malarial sickness, which retarded the general progress of the settlement, but the prospective advantages of the country, with its rich soil, fine stock ranges and abundance of all classes of game, sustained the spirit of the wavering settlers and reanimated them with a firm resolution to make this their future home. So they remained and erected their cabins beside the beautiful streams that traversed the surface of the county; here their children were born, lived and died, blessing the foresight and enterprise of these sturdy pioneers who did so much for the coming generations.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The history of geology in Madison county was compiled a few years ago by Prof. Edward Orton, under the supervision of the state, and as the survey made by him is official, we cannot do better than to give a verbatim copy of his report. He says: "The geological scale of the county is very much contracted. But two formations beside the drift occur here, viz., the Helderberg and the Corniferous limestones. There are in the county two exposures of the former and but a single one of the latter. The Helderberg limestone (water lime) has been quarried in small amounts for many years on the farm of Asa Hunt, Pike township (Survey 6965). A branch of the Spring fork of Little Darby, known as Barron run, has cut its bed down to the limestone for a number of rods, and the stone is raised from the quarry at such times as the water is lowest. It has been used for lime and also for building stone. The first purpose it is very well adapted to; the second, it answers but indifferently well, as the stone is thin and shelly. It holds its characteristic fossils, which, however, are not necessary for its

identification, as the lithological characters are too plain to be mistaken. The second exposure of this limestone is much more considerable. It occurs on the Stoner farm in Jefferson township, two miles south of the village of West Jefferson. A section of fifteen feet of this formation is shown in the banks of Little Darby, very near the point where the stream leaves the county. The ledge is resorted to for the same purposes as the exposures first mentioned, viz., for lime and building stone. The same remarks as to quality will apply in this case as before. The lime has an excellent reputation, being much milder than the Columbus lime.

THE STATE-QUARRY LIMESTONE.

"The principal interest of this locality, however, lies in the fact that it furnishes the junction of the Silurian and Devonian formations. A few rods from the exposure of the Helderberg limestone just mentioned, ten feet of another formation comes in, which it is easy to identify by all tests as the Corniferous limestone, known in this portion of the state as the Columbus or State-quarry limestone. The beds furnish quite serviceable building stone, and are brought into neighborhood use. On the opposite side of the creek, and a mile or two farther down, there is a still more extended section of the same elements. It is found on the farm of the Roberts Brothers. It does not deserve to be called a new exposure, as the outcrop of the rock is scarcely interrupted from one point to the other.

"A somewhat anomalous fact meets us in this section. There is interpolated in the Corniferous series a few inches of a very pure, saccarhoidal sandstone. The occurrence of such a deposit at about this point in the scale is not, however, named here for the first time. Rev. H. Herzer reported several years since a similar deposit in the Corniferous at West Liberty, Logan county, and Mr. Franklin C. Hill, in his report for the survey on this county, shows that sandstone holds the same relation there that it has in Madison county. It is not found at the base of the Corniferous series in either instance, but it occurs in thin beds distributed through five or more feet of the limestone at an elevation of about fifteen feet above the base of the series. It is underlaid by undoubted beds of Corniferous limestone and cannot, therefore, in these instances, be considered as the southward extension of the Oriskany sandstone. It is rather the counterpart of the Hillsboro sandstone, which, in like manner, is interjected into the Niagara series—in the southern part of the state. These two aberrant sandstones furthermore agree very closely in lithological character. The sand from the Roberts quarries has long been known throughout the adjacent country and has even found its way as far as Columbus. Whenever plastering of unusual excellence is attempted in this vicinity, recourse is had to this deposit. The sandstone is nowhere more than six inches in thickness and it lies between ledges of rock so heavy that it cannot be profitably obtained except when the quarry is worked for other purposes. Its interest, in other words, is geological rather than economical.

"These are the only known localities in Madison county in which the bedded rock is exposed to view. On the extreme eastern edge of the county, in Jefferson township, it has been ascertained in the driving of wells that the rock lies about forty feet below the surface. There are a few other points in the county in which the underlying rocky floor has been, in like manner, reached, but these cases are of very rare occurrence. Borings of fifty or even sixty feet are often made which do not exhaust the drift beds. There is no region of the state in which the basement rock makes a more insignificant show or exerts less influence upon the present surface of the country. Even the details of the topography are seen to depend very largely on the modification of the drift surfaces, and these details can, in many cases, be very well explained without any recourse to the underlying beds. All of the questions which concern the county, whether relat-

ing to its topography, its soil, or its water supply, connect themselves with the origin and history of the deep drift-deposits, by which its entire surface is now covered.

DRIFT AND SOILS.

"The subject of the drift has been taken up so many times, and from so many points of view in the reports of the survey already published, that it is unnecessary here to treat of it from a general or theoretical point of view. The deposits of the drift in Madison county fall under the ordinary heads. The lowest and oldest of these deposits is a heavy bed of boulder clay, which covers the face of the country universally. It is a tough, waxy, dark-blue clay, in which scratched and striated pebbles and boulders are abundantly distributed and occasionally seams of sand and gravel, varying in thickness from one inch to two feet are found, but without regularity or constancy. This member of the drift series exceeds the rest very largely in volume and also in the importance of its offices. As has been before stated, borings of sixty feet are sometimes made without exhausting the boulder clay. These facts seem to indicate that the average thickness of this member of the series is not less, certainly, than sixty feet.

"In considerable areas of the county, the boulder clay forms the present surface, or rather the boulder clay as modified by the action of the atmosphere and of vegetable growth, and other organic agencies upon it. These areas constitute the coldest and most untractable lands of the county. The soil formed from their weathered surfaces is a black clay, one foot or a foot and a half in thickness. The action of the atmosphere is shown to have reached below the surface in the conversion of one or two additional feet of the blue clay into yellow clay. These weather deposits pass by insensible gradations into the underlying deposit. The lands of this description are less varied in the natural forest growth than the other lands of the county. They are susceptible, however, of considerable amelioration by underdraining, and possess all the elements necessary for long continued productiveness.

VALUABLE PLASTERING SANDS.

"By far the larger part of the county is covered with another order of drift-deposit, viz., those that have been modified and re-arranged during a period of submergence to which the original beds have been subjected. If a bed of the yellow clay already spoken of as formed from the weathering of the blue clay were exposed by a slowly advancing submergence to the action of waves or currents, it is easy to see that its clay, sand and gravel would be assorted and separated. The coarser materials would be moved the least distance, and the finer clays the greatest distance from their original beds. As the submergence was gradually extended we ought to find beds of gravel overlying the blue clay, themselves overlain by sand, and finally covered with the finest grained clays. Such is precisely the general order of the arrangement in all of these districts. We ought, furthermore, to expect that on the highest grounds of the county, beds of gravel and sand would abound. This also is exactly the case. Ohlingers hill, as high a point as is contained in the county, is the resort of the whole country for miles around for plastering sand, extensive deposits of which occupy the highest parts of the dividing ridge.

"The same line of facts is met with on the high ground west of London, a ridge scarcely inferior in elevation to the one already referred to. It is, in fact, a part of the same watershed—separating the drainage of the Scioto from that of the Little Miami. Almost the whole of this region is occupied with heavy beds of well-washed gravel. The whole supply for London and its vicinity is derived from this locality. It must, however, be noted that these high grounds also contain remnants of the old glacial clays, which furnish, as at Ohlingers hill, a soil of entirely different properties from

any other soils in the county. The difference lies in the fact that the high location of the masses has prevented the accumulation of vegetable matter in them. They produce fruit well, and are good wheat lands when properly treated, but they are decidedly inferior as grass lands to the rest of the county. In fact, but a thin sod establishes itself upon them, unless special care is taken to secure this result.

"The submergence of this district, and the consequences resulting from such a fact, have been spoken of. It is easy to see that the emergence which converted it into dry land again, must have been attended with equally marked results. As drainage systems began to be established or re-established, the accumulations of clay, sand and gravel of the rearranged drift would often be withdrawn from the surface over which they had been distributed, and the broad valleys through which currents were moving would be sure to receive them. The boulder clay would thus be exposed on portions of these areas. The northern and central districts of the county contain almost all of the exposures of this sort, while the southern tiers of townships, which lie a hundred feet or thereabouts lower than the above named districts, hold by far the most gravel.

THE AGRICULTURAL POINT OF VIEW.

"The facts now enumerated will be seen, upon a little reflection, to lay the foundation for an excellent scope of country in an agricultural point of view. Generous and lasting soils and an abundant water supply are certain to be provided from such modifications of the beds of glacial drift in central and western Ohio. In accordance with these probabilities, Madison county is found to be one of the finest agricultural districts of the state. There is scarcely a foot of waste land in it, and most of it, if not already highly productive, is easily susceptible of being made so. The surface clays are generally black for at least one or two feet in depth. In land lying as nearly level as Madison county does, there would necessarily be enough detention of organic matter in the soil to produce this result. Even the lands underlain with gravel might have been swampy in their earliest history, but after a forest growth had established itself upon them and the roots had penetrated to the porous beds below, a natural drainage would be secured, which would do much toward their amelioration. The gravel washed out of the boulder clay is largely limestone gravel. Whenever an insulated area of this gravel has been left uncovered by the finer clays and has itself undergone atmospheric agencies by which it would be converted into soil, we find the productive belts known as mulatto lands. The reddish soils thus designated certainly have just such a history.

"The forest growths on these several sorts of areas are, in every case, characteristic. The last-named division is the warmest and most fertile land in the county. It is occupied quite largely by black walnut, sugar-maple, etc., and is, therefore, frequently styled 'black-walnut land.' It is confined to patches and acres, and is nowhere extended in large tracts, or at least not in the central portion of the county. More of it is shown in the southern townships. The division last preceding this, viz., the clays underlain by gravel or sand, are quite generally covered with bur-oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). This tree marks very definitely all the better portions of the areas now under discussion, and as this kind of land constitutes the most important element in the surface of the county, the bur-oak may be said to characterize the county. The colder lands referred to, the weathering of the boulder clay, are covered for their natural forest growth with swampy oak (*Quercus palustris*), post oak (*Q. obtusiloba*) and occasionally white oak (*Q. alba*). The natural differences between these soils, as attested by their original forest growths, are clearly shown in their subsequent history under cultivation.

VALUABLE BLUE-GRASS LANDS.

"The swampy condition of the land before drains and ditches provided an easy way of escape for the surface water, is the probable cause of the defective condition

of the timber produced here. Many of the trees are hollow hearted. Another explanation is offered in the fires that the Indians were accustomed to kindle annually throughout this part of the state. The sparseness of the timber can no doubt be attributed to the last-named cause. While some of these varieties of soil are much warmer and kinder than others, all of them form blue-grass land. As soon as the surface water is withdrawn, this most valuable of all forage plants—*Poa pratense*, or Kentucky blue-grass, comes in to displace the wild grasses that have occupied the ground hitherto, and it comes to stay. This is not the place to take up in detail this great source of agricultural wealth. It is enough to say that all of its characteristic excellences are here shown. The best rewards of agriculture in Madison county have hitherto been drawn from this spontaneous product of its soil. The lands of the county have been turned into pasture grounds since their first occupation. Under judicious management, cattle do well upon them throughout our ordinary winters, without hay or grain.

"It is to be remarked that Madison county is a blue-grass region, not so much because of the composition of its drift-beds as from the fact that these drift-beds are extended, owing to the accidents of their recent geological history, in wide plains which allow the abundant accumulation of vegetable matter in the forming soil. These same drift-deposits, when they lie on well-drained slopes, form a stubborn, yellow clay, that can hardly be kept covered with sod of any description. It must not, however, be inferred that all level drift-tracts will become blue-grass land, irrespective of their composition. Clays derived in large part from the waste of limestone, as are those of Madison county, are especially adapted to the growth of blue-grass. Madison county has no monopoly of this important product but all the flat-line tracts of the counties around it, as they have shared in its geological history, share also in its agricultural capabilities.

"These districts were shunned in the early settlements of this general region on account of their swampy character, but discerning men soon came to see their great possibilities, and as the price per acre was scarcely more than nominal, they were bought in large tracts and have been so held until the present time. Farms of two thousand acres are not unusual in the county, and fields of five hundred acres are common. The recently divided estate of William D. Wilson, in the Darby Plains of Canaan township, embraced nine thousand acres. The county is famous not only for the number of cattle it produces, but also for the quality. It holds some of the finest herds of imported cattle to be found in the state or country.

"The lands of the second and third divisions, as might be judged from their constitution, are excellently adapted to the production of corn and other cereals and are coming to be used for grain-growing, as well as for grass-growing. The varied elements of our ordinary American farming are thus becoming established here as elsewhere.

WATER SUPPLY.

"The last point to be taken up in the geology of the county is its natural water supply. Madison county may be said to have an abundant and excellent supply, but it does not show itself in the ordinary modes, in springs, and frequent watercourses. The supply, indeed, is under ground and must, for the most part, be brought to the surface by artificial means. The ordinary rainfall of central Ohio being granted, the geological conditions already described necessitate an immense accumulation of water beneath the surface; such an accumulation, we find, lying within easy reach. The surface of the bowlder clay is a common water bearer, though many wells descend into the clay to some of the irregular veins of sand and gravel, to which reference has already been made. The beds above the boulder clay, varying in thickness from five to fifteen feet, constitute an efficient filter for the surface water in most instances. It must be remarked, however, that all of the dangers pertaining to such a supply show

themselves here. The drift-beds are freely permeable. They have no power to shut out the products of surface defilement, or prevent cesspools and other sinks of impurity from discharging their offensive and poisonous drainage into adjacent wells and springs. There is abundant and positive proof that drinking water contaminated from such sources is very often made the medium for distributing fever and pestilence through families and neighborhoods.

"Of late years, the agency of the wind has been quite extensively utilized in pumping water from wells into reservoirs for the use of stock. The windpumps have been improved in so many ingenious ways that they work almost as if they were intelligent agents, matching supply with demand, and adjusting themselves to the force of the wind. The common method, however, of providing stock water on those farms which are not traversed by living streams is by means of pools, which obtain their supply directly and entirely from surface accumulations of rain. The water of such pools is always foul with mud and manure, and is heavily charged with vegetable and animal organisms in every stage of existence and decay, and yet it is claimed to be a safe and wholesome supply. Still another source of stock water is found in some sections of the county. The water delivered by draining tile in underground ditches is gathered and conducted to troughs in the pasture grounds. Where the make of the country admits of this system, a supply in every way advantageous is secured.

REMAINS OF PRE-GLACIAL MAMMALS.

"Buried vegetation is less frequently met with in the drift of Madison county than in the regions further to the southward, but it can scarcely be said to be of rare occurrence. Considerable accumulations of vegetable matter are needed to explain certain facts met with in a little settlement called Kiousville, in Pleasant township. Several attempts to obtain wells have been made here without success. The trouble has been in every instance, that after reaching a certain depth, choke damp or carbonic acid escaped in such quantity as to render further work impossible. Several wells have been lost in these attempts, and one during the summer of 1872. The section traversed is: Yellow clay, ten feet; blue clay, abruptly bounded on the upper surface, twenty to thirty-one feet; then cemented sand and gravel. On breaking through the crust of cemented gravel, the gas issues in strong volume. No water has ever been found in the gravel. The section is somewhat anomalous, but it seems safe to conclude that some such accumulations of buried vegetable matter as has been described in previous reports as existed in Montgomery, Warren and Highland counties, are to be found here.

"The remains of a young mastodon were recently found in Range township on the farm of David McClimans. The skull and its appurtenances were in the best state of preservation. The tusks were six feet long, measured on the outside of the curve. A part of the lower jaw had perished, but in the remaining portion a small molar tooth was found in place. It was afterward detached and found to weigh one pound and two ounces, while a larger tooth, but partially developed, lay back of it in the jaw. The occurrence of remains of these pre-glacial mammals is, however, comparatively rare in this immediate area.

"The principal points in the geology of Madison county have now been briefly treated and it is seen that although the story of its bedded rocks is very short, there are still geological questions of great interest suggested by its broad and fertile plains."

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

After the erection of Franklin county, the territory embraced therein was subdivided into four townships, and from the records at Columbus the following information has been obtained: "Ordered, that all that tract or part of Franklin county contained within the following limits and boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto river, one mile on a direct line above the mouth of Roaring run; from thence, on a direct line, to the junction of Treacles creek with Darby creek, which is frequently called the forks of Darby; thence south unto the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with said line until it intersects the county line of Greene; thence with the last mentioned line north, and from the point of beginning, up the Scioto to the northern boundaries of Franklin county, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby township." This erection was made by the associate judges of Franklin county on May 10, 1803.

The first election was held at the house of David Mitchell in said township, and Joshua Ewing was elected justice of the peace. This was the first election for a member of Congress ever held in the state. There were four candidates, Michael Baldwin, William McMillan, Elias Langham and Jeremiah Morrow. Darby township cast its full vote, twenty-two, for McMillan; and although Franklin county cast one hundred and thirty votes, Jeremiah Morrow, who was elected to represent Ohio in the halls of Congress, received but two votes from that county.

At a session of the associate judges of Franklin county, held on January 10, 1804, the following was recorded among the proceedings: "Ordered, that there be paid unto James Ewing out of the treasury of Franklin county, the sum of $8.75, it being the compensation due to him for seven days' services in taking the list of taxable property and the enumeration of white males in Darby township for the year 1803." Thus it will be seen that James and Joshua Ewing were the first officials of the territory, subsequently erected into Madison county. At that time a living stream of settlers was pouring into the country west of the Big Darby, and so rapidly were the lands taken up that Darby township soon contained sufficient population with which to found a new county. In accordance with a petition presented by the inhabitants thereof, the Legislature passed an act on February 16, 1810, through which a new county was created, and named in honor of the illustrious James Madison, fourth President of the United States, who was then at the head of the government.

CREATION OF MADISON COUNTY.

The act establishing the same reads as follows: "That all that part of the county of Franklin, lying west of Franklinton, is hereby erected into a separate county and bounded as followeth, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of Delaware county; thence east with the south boundary of the said county line, to a point that a line running due south will be the distance of twelve and one-half miles west of the county seat of Franklin county; thence on a straight line, to the northwest corner of the county of Pickaway; thence with said line south, until it intersects the line of Ross county;

thence west with said line, to the line of Greene county; thence north with the line of Greene, to the Champaign county line; thence with the Champaign line, to the place of beginning.

"That the said county of Madison shall, from and after the 1st day of March next, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct county, and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the same: Provided, that all actions and suits which are, or may be pending, or instituted in the county of Franklin, before the first Monday of March next, shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution, and all taxes which shall be now due, shall be collected as though the act had not passed.

"That on the first Monday in April next, the legal voters residing in said county of Madison, shall assemble in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election.

"That there shall be appointed, by joint resolution of both houses of the present General Assembly, three commissioners to fix the seat of justice in said county of Madison, agreeable to the act establishing the seats of justice, who shall make report of their proceedings to the court of common pleas, of Franklin county, who shall be governed by the provision of the aforesaid act.

"That the commissioners aforesaid shall be paid for their services out of the treasury of the county of Madison, and that the temporary place of holding courts, until otherwise provided for according to law, shall be at house of Thomas Gwynne, in said county of Madison. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of March next."

By an act passed January 16, 1818, the following territory was added to Madison county: "That all that part of Champaign county, east of the eastern boundary of Clark county be, and the same is, hereby attached to Madison."

In the erection of Union county, January 10, 1820, a strip of territory two and one-half miles wide, parallel with the old line, was taken from the north part of Madison, in the formation of the new county, while at the same time the following territory was cut off from Franklin county and attached to Madison, viz.: "Beginning on the line between the counties of Franklin and Madison, at a point two and one-half miles south of the north boundary of said counties; thence east two miles; thence south four miles; thence west two miles; thence north to the place of beginning, be attached to, and hereafter considered a part of Madison county." It will, doubtless, be of interest to the general reader to know of the many acts passed establishing and changing the county lines. The official records of the different surveys and changes since the erection of the county are therefore here given.

CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES.

On the 29th of January, 1821, an act was passed declaring "That the line formerly run by Solomon McCulloch, as the eastern boundary line of Champaign county, be, and the same is, hereby, declared the eastern boundary of said county. That so much of said line as lies north of a point six miles north of the southeast corner of the county of Champaign be, and the same is, hereby, declared the eastern boundary of the county of Clark. That the line between the counties of Madison and Union shall be run parallel with the line formerly run as the dividing line between the counties of Madison and Franklin, and the county of Delaware." On February 4, 1825, William Wilson, of Clark county, was appointed to run a line between the counties of Madison and Union, viz.: "To commence at the southeast corner of the county of Union, and run from thence a due west course to the eastern boundary of Champaign county." He was instructed to leave a duplicate of said survey, also the plats and notes thereof, with

the commissioners of each county, "which line so surveyed, platted and returned, shall be and remain the established line between the counties of Union and Madison."

On January 22, 1827, an act was passed to alter and establish the line between the counties of Clark and Madison: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Clark county, and to run from thence to a point so far east of the southeast corner of the said county of Clark as will leave as much land or territory, in the said county of Clark, as shall be taken by the county of Madison, or in other words, the said line shall be so run as to include in and exclude from the said counties respectively an equal quantity of territory." By the second section of this act, the surveyor of Madison county was authorized and required to run, and have said line plainly marked, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of the act; to have the same completed by March 20, 1827, and to make a return of said survey to the clerks of the court of common pleas of both counties, Madison county to defray the full expense of running and marking said line.

Under an act passed on January 29, 1827, a new line was ordered to be run between Union and Madison counties, to wit: "That Jeremiah McLene, of the county of Franklin, be, and hereby is appointed to run, survey, mark and establish a line between the counties of Madison and Union, to commence at the southeast corner of the county of Union, and running from thence a direct line to a point in the line of the eastern boundary of the county of Champaign, two and a half miles south of the line formerly run between the counties of Delaware and Madison; which line so run, surveyed, platted and returned, shall be and remain the established line between the aforesaid counties of Madison and Union." Each county was to bear half the expense of said survey, which was to be completed before April 1, 1827; and all laws or parts of laws passed previously to such act and inconsistent with the same were declared repealed. It was enacted on January 5, 1828: "That the line run as the line between the counties of Madison and Union, by Levi Phelps, in the year 1820, be, and the same is hereby declared to be the established line between the aforesaid counties."

There has only been one change made in the lines of Madison county since the above date. By an act passed on the 4th of March, 1845, the line between Madison and Franklin counties was changed by making Big Darby creek the boundary from the southeast corner of survey No. 2677, in Jefferson township, to the southeast corner of survey No. 3313, in Canaan township, and thus the lines have since remained.

FIRST TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

In conformity with the legislative enactment erecting Madison county, three commissioners were elected on the first Monday in April, 1810, viz.: Joshua Ewing, John Arbuckle and William Gibson, who subdivided the county into townships, to the history of which several townships the reader is referred for their official record and erection. On the 7th of May, 1810, the associate judges of Madison county, viz.: Isaac Miner, Samuel Baskerville and David Mitchell, who had, previously, been elected by the General Assembly, ordered the commissioners of said county to advertise the elections in the different townships throughout the county, for the purpose of electing township officers, said elections to be held at the following places: "In Darby township, at the house of Mrs. Robinson; Jefferson, at the house of Thomas Foster; in Deer Creek, at the house of Thomas Gwynne; in Pleasant, at the house of Forgus Graham; in Stokes, at the house of P. Cutright; in Union, at the house of Elias Langham, and agreed upon by said commissioners that William Gibson does advertise said election at different places."

Up to this time the lines of the county had not been surveyed, the legislative act of creation alone establishing the boundaries thereof. On the 31st of July, 1810, the

board of commissioners authorized William Gibson to notify the commissioners of Greene, Champaign and Franklin counties to attend with their surveyors and have the lines established agreeable to law. The board of Madison county, with Patrick McLene the surveyor thereof, were to meet the respective boards and surveyors of the adjoining counties, at the following points, viz.: Those of Greene, at the house of Isaac Hudson, in Stokes township, on the 17th of September, 1810; those of Champaign, at the house of Christopher Lightfoot, near the southeast corner, on the 24th of September; and those of Franklin, at the court house in Franklinton, on the first Monday in October following. The commissioners delivered elaborate instructions to Patrick McLene as to the course he was to pursue. Each county was to defray one-half the expense of making the survey, but, in case the surveyors of the other counties did not attend at the place and time appointed, the surveyor of Madison was instructed "to run and mark the lines in the same manner you would consent to do were they or either of them present." These instructions were delivered on September 13, 1810, to Patrick McLene, who at the appointed time began to run and ascertain the boundary lines. It is evident, however, that the work was not completed until early in 1811, and to dispel all doubt on the matter, here is given a verbatim record of the survey as transcribed in Patrick McLene's own handwriting:

COUNTY LINES DEFINED.

"April 10, 1811—Notes of the lines of Madison county as far as I have run them. Beginning at a white elm, red elm and black walnut, northeast corner of Fayette county, in the Pickaway county line, running west by the needle, twenty miles, two hundred and eighteeen poles to an elm, post oak and two red oaks, one marked M. C., crossing Deer creek at sixty poles; at 134 poles, crossing Deer creek road from Chillicothe to Urbana; at two miles and 116 poles, Langham's road; four miles and 76 poles, a branch of North Paint; 5 miles and 62 poles, another branch of North Paint; ten miles and 290 poles, East fork of Paint; eleven miles and 160 poles, a road; fourteen miles and 40 poles, Main Paint; fifteen miles and 70 poles, Springfield road to Chillicothe; sixteen miles and 130 poles, Sugar creek; eighteen miles and 140 poles, Rattlesnake Fork; twenty miles and 58 poles, the corner made by the surveyor of Fayette county; twenty miles and 182 poles, a branch of Massies creek; thence N. 3° W. nine miles and 87 poles, to a stake in Champaign county line, crossing a branch of Massies creek at 100 poles; another at 214 poles; seven miles and 278 poles, the Little Miami; eight miles and 208 poles, a branch of the Little Miami; thence N. 87° E., six miles to a stake, a burr oak, hickory and black oak, bearing trees. Crossing a branch of the Little Miami at 220 poles; at two miles and 284 poles, the state road leading from Xenia to John Graham's; thence N. 3° W., twenty miles and 130 poles, to three white oaks (two from one root), two black oaks and two hickories, supposed to be the southwest corner of Delaware county. Crossing at two miles and 254 poles, the new state road; four miles 116 poles, Wolf run; four miles 160 poles, Urbana road; five miles 25 poles, a branch of Deer creek; six miles 76 poles, state road from Franklinton to Springfield; seven miles 160 poles, Deer creek; nine miles 130 poles, a road by Graham's to Urbana; fourteen miles 254 poles, Little Darby; sixteen miles 180 poles, Little Lake; seventeen miles 260 poles, branch of Little Darby; thence east fourteen miles and 300 poles, to the northwest corner of Franklin county, a stake, burr oak and two ash trees. Crossing a branch of Little Darby at 170 poles; the line made by Champaign surveyor, at one mile 246 poles; main Darby at seven miles 124 poles, etc.

"P. McLene, S. M. C."

The chain carriers weer Isaac Hudson, Walter Watson, Joseph Brown, Abraham Denton and Samuel Brown, while the markers were Skinner Hudson and Abraham

Watson. In ascertaining the center of Madison county, Benjamin Strong and Henry Warner served as chain carriers. Patrick McLene was paid the sum of eighty-two dollars and fifty cents for his services in finding the center of the county and running the boundary lines as described above; while the chain carriers and markers each received one dollar per day. If there has ever been a survey of the line between Madison and Franklin counties, it is not on record in London, the book exhibiting a blank space where each survey was evidently intended to be transcribed.

AN EARLY BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Upon the erection of Union county, in 1820, the commissioners of Madison ordered the clerk to notify the board of Union county that they were willing to give them two miles and a half off the north end of this county, the line to be run parallel with Root's line. It seems, however, that the line between Madison and Union counties was not established in a satisfactory manner, for it is found that in May, 1823, Patrick McLene, auditor of Madison county, and the auditor of Union, agreed to order out the surveyors to establish the line in dispute between these counties. David Chapman was appointed on the part of Madison county, and the following survey was made May 24, and reported by him June 2, 1823:

"To the Auditor of Madison County—Pursuant to your order, to me directed, I attended with Alexander Robison, deputy surveyor of Union county. We proceeded on the 22d inst. to survey the line between the county of Madison and Franklin, from Delaware where the east line of Union county crosses said line; thence south two and a half miles, and made a corner for Union, set a post from which a beech twenty inches in diameter bears N. 20° E., twenty-two links distant; and an elm six inches in diameter, bears S. 32° W., twenty-five links distant; thence west fifteen miles and 298 poles. First mile tree, a white oak twenty-four inches in diameter; crossed Sager's run at one mile and 315 poles; second mile tree, a small hickory; third mile tree, an elm; crossed Darby at three miles and 80 poles; fourth mile tree, a small white oak; crossed road from Sager's mill to London, at four miles and 50 poles; fifth mile tree, a white oak eighteen inches in diameter; sixth mile, a stake in a prairie; seventh mile tree, blazed a tree; then run and measured north two and a half miles, and found the old Delaware and Madison line at that distance, returned to said blazed tree and continued our line west; eighth mile tree, a large burr oak; ninth mile tree, a small jack oak; tenth mile, a hickory stake; road from Mitchell's to London, at ten miles and 70 poles; eleventh mile tree, a white oak; twelfth mile tree, a white oak; crossed Little Darby, at twelve miles and 136 poles running southeast; thirteenth mile tree, a burr oak twenty inches in diameter; crossed Little Darby at thirteen miles and 156 poles running northeast; fourteenth mile tree, a burr oak; fifteenth mile tree, a burr oak; crossed Treacles creek three times at about 160 poles; set a post in the line of Champaign county line, for the northwest corner of Madison county, from which a burr oak fifteen inches in diameter bears north twelve links, and another burr oak fourteen inches in diameter bears S. 85° E., twenty-one links distant."

The line between Madison and Clark counties was still unsettled. On the records, bearing date of June 11, 1824, is found the following: "Ordered by the commissioners of Madison county, that the commissioners of Clark county be notified that they will order their surveyors to attend at the house of John Williams, on Monday, the 5th of July, at 8 o'clock a. m., to run and establish that part of the line between said counties, which is not yet established agreeable to an act of the Legislature passed January 29, 1821." The reader will bear in mind that upon the erection of Clark county in 1817, a portion of Madison was taken in the formation of said county. The town of South Charleston was, previous to the creation of Clark, within the limits of Madison county,

as the following record of the plat will demonstrate: "Surveyed for Conrad Critz, the foregoing platted town in Madison county, Stokes township, described as follows: Columbus street runs north 61° east, crossing Chillicothe street at right angles. Chillicothe street runs south 29° east. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1815—John T. Stewart." The names of many early settlers of that vicinity may be found in the judicial records of Madison county, as London was then their seat of justice.

The last survey of any boundary line of Madison county which we find on record is the following: "August 23, 1827, surveyed for Madison county, as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Canaan township, in the line between the counties of Franklin and Madison, running with said line south one and a half miles, marked a hackberry, sugar and a hickory, for a corner between said counties; thence east two miles, marked a mulberry and a small beech for a corner between said counties (a beech for a mile tree); thence north four miles, and marked a beech for the northeast corner of Madison county, on the north side of the Post road; a small ash for the first mile tree, a sugar tree for the second, a beech for the third mile. David Chapman, surveyor."

FIRST COUNTY ELECTIONS.

At the first election held in Madison county on the first Monday in April, 1810, John Moore and John Arbuckle were judges of election in Deer Creek township, receiving three dollars each for their services, the latter being paid one dollar extra for taking charge of the poll book. Luther Cary was paid two dollars for acting as judge of election in Darby township, while Abraham Denton and Bazil Hunt were allowed two dollars and one dollar, respectively, for a similar service in Stokes township. Elias Langham and Patrick McLene were paid one dollar each as judge and clerk of the election in Union township; and R. Soward was allowed two dollars for bringing three books and five quires of paper from Chillicothe for the use of Madison county.

It is revealed by the records that an election was held in many of the townships on May 19, 1810. In Union, Walter Watson, David Groves and John Timmons were judges, and Patrick McLene and William Gibson, clerks, all of whom were paid one dollar each for their services. In Jefferson township, Frederick Loyd and Henry Smith served as judges, while the clerks were Lewis Foster and James Moore. The compensation was the same as in Union township. At the same election William Blaine was judge in Deer Creek township, and Amos Howard clerk in the same, each of whom were paid one dollar, while William Ross was allowed seventy-five cents for making a ballot box for the use of Deer Creek township.

The regular annual election took place on October 9, 1810, with William Frankabarger, Thomas Gwynne and William Blaine as judges in Deer Creek township, and John Pepper and Charles L. J. Atchison, clerks. In Darby township, Samuel Mitchell, Luther Cary and Samuel Robinson served as judges, with James Ewing and Thomas Robinson as clerks. The judges of Jefferson township were Thomas Foster, David Bradley and James Moore; the clerks, Paul Alder and Nehemiah Gates. In Union township, the judges were John Melvin, Benjamin Kirkpatrick and Andrew Cypherd; while the clerks were Elias Langham and Patrick McLene. The Pleasant township judges were Forgus Graham, Enoch Thomas and John Smith; the clerks, Samuel Dawson and David Long. In Stokes township, the only name on record is that of William Kelso, who acted as judge.

The record of these early events will preserve the names of many of the pioneer fathers, who spent their lives in Madison county, ever taking an active interest in its government, while laying the foundation for the wealth and intelligence which charac-

terize its people today. Those judges and clerks were each allowed for their services the small sum of one dollar, while the judge who took charge of the poll book was paid one dollar, or sometimes one dollar and a half extra. At this same election, John Moore, sheriff of Madison county, was allowed four dollars for taking the abstracts of the votes to Franklin county, while Robert Hume, clerk and recorder of Madison county, was paid five dollars for his services in opening the election returns. Thus the reader may compare the official compensation of the pioneer days with that of today, and gain thereby a fair knowledge of the wonderful progress in population, wealth and development of this garden spot of Ohio; for as intelligence and wealth expand, so, also, do liberal ideas, resulting in a generous compensation for all classes of labor wherever just laws and honest government prevail.

EARLY LICENSE RATES AND LICENSES.

The board of commissioners met at the house of Thomas Gwynne, the temporary seat of justice, on the 11th of June, 1810, and established the following license rates for taverns in the several townships of Madison county: Union township, $4; Deer Creek, $7; Jefferson, $4; Stokes, $5; Pleasant, $4; and Darby, $4. In 1811, the tavern license was: Darby township, $4; Jefferson, $4; Deer Creek, $6; Union, $6; Stokes, $4; and Pleasant, $4. In 1812, each of the above townships paid $4, excepting Union, in which the rate was $5; and in 1813 Union township paid $6, Deer Creek $5, and the balance $4.

On the 30th of July, 1810, the court of common pleas granted a license to Thomas Gwynne for one year to keep a tavern at his house in Deer Creek township. On the following day, the court granted a license to Elias Langham, to keep a tavern at his house in Union township. In March, 1811, Thomas Gwynne was issued a license "to vend merchandise where he now lives in Deer Creek township, for one year." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gwynne was the first licensed tavern-keeper, as well as the first merchant of Madison county after its erection.

At the same session, Nathaniel Hunter was granted a six-months license "to vend merchandise as a peddler," which was reissued in 1812. In October, 1813, Hunter, who was an alien, applied "for the benefit of the naturalization laws to be extended to him," which the court granted, and, taking the oath as provided under the constitution, he was admitted as a citizen of the United States. This is the first naturalization case upon record in Madison county, and as such is deemed worthy of mention in its history.

In November, 1811, Peter Cutright was granted a license to keep a tavern for one year in Stokes township, and John Turner, also of Stokes township, was issued a similar permit, "to keep a public house for the accommodation of travelers where he lives in said township." In July, 1812, the court of common pleas issued licenses to Joseph Russell and Philip Lewis to keep taverns in London, the newly-laid-out county seat. In March, 1813, Robert Hume was granted a license to keep a tavern at his dwelling in London, and in June, John Gwynne obtained a license for the same purpose. At the October term in 1813, William Wilson and Joseph McKelfish secured a license "to vend merchandise in the town of London for one year." In February, 1815, William and Eli Gwynne were granted similar favors; in 1816, Thomas Needham and Robert Hume, under the firm name of Needham & Hume, and John Brodrick & Co.; in 1817, John Moore and Elias N. De Lashmutt; in 1819, Thomas Gwynne & Co., E. W. Gwynne and William Nelson being members of this firm. In June, 1815, William McCormick was issued a license to keep a tavern in London for one year; and, in May, 1816, James Ewing, of Darby township, was granted a license to vend merchandise for one year at his house in said township. In January, 1817, the court issued him a license to

keep a tavern at the same place. Most of these licenses were renewed again and again, and many whose names appear here kept stores or public houses of entertainment "for man and beast" during the greater part of the early history of Madison county.

As a matter of historical interest to the descendants of the pioneer fathers and mothers of Madison county, the following items are transcribed from the records of the court of common pleas. At the November term, 1811, "On application of the Rev. Forgus Graham, minister in the Church of Christ, license is granted him to solemnize marriage agreeable to law." At the October term, 1814, Stephen English, "a regular ordained minister of the Baptist church," was granted a license to solemnize marriages throughout Ohio. In February, 1815, Richard E. Pearson, "an elder of the Christian church, regularly ordained," was granted a license to celebrate the bond of marriage all over the state. In 1816, John M. Foster, an elder of the Christian church, and Jeremiah Converse, a minister of the Methodist church, were issued licenses to perform marriages any place in Ohio. Many others got similar authority, but these are the earliest names found upon the records, and demonstrate that ministers had to obtain the consent of the state ere they could lawfully perform the marriage ceremony therein.

PIONEER LISTERS.

On the commissioners' docket is found a record of the first appraisement of property in Madison county, from which the following items are culled: "June 11, 1810, ordered that there be allowed to John Simpkins the sum of $6.25 for five days attendance while listing and appraising houses, making out duplicates and returning the same for Union township by order of the board." Joseph Kendle was paid the same sum for a like work in Stokes township; David Foster, $5 for four days, listing, etc., in Deer Creek; James Ewing, $5 for four days, in Darby; Thomas Foster, $3.12½ for a similar labor in Jefferson, and Samuel Scott, $5 for four days, appraising and listing, in Pleasant township. At the same time Patrick McLene was appointed lister for resident lands in Madison county, and subsequently was paid $27 for eighteen days of service in performing said work.

WOLF SCALPS.

In the early settlement of the Scioto valley, one of the greatest nuisances to the settlers was the large number of wolves infesting the country. These pests, although not specially dangerous, were continually killing the smaller and younger stock of the pioneers, so that it became a necessity to enact laws whereby to rid the settlement of them. At a meeting of the commissioners held on July 31, 1810, it was ordered "that there shall be allowed for all wolf scalps killed after the 1st day of March, 1810, within the boundaries of Madison county, that is over six months old, the sum of $2, and for all wolves killed within said boundaries that are under six months old, the sum of $1 for each scalp, by order of the board." The first person to take advantage of this law was Thomas Gwynne, who was paid $2 for an old wolf scalp in July, 1810. In September, Daniel Kent received $2 for an old wolf scalp, while William Atchison was paid $9 for the scalps of nine young wolves. These prices were paid for the purpose of exterminating the scourge, until September, 1817, at which time the law was abolished, yet the people kept up the war by regular hunts until none were left to spread havoc among the peaceful flocks and herds of Madison county.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURES.

It will, doubtless, be of interest to the general reader to give a brief summary of the receipts and expenditures of Madison county during the first years of its existence, and as history, at best, is but a dry compilation of facts, here is given a verbatim report

of the early taxation of the county as copied from the commissioners' journal of June 11, 1810: "Ordered, that the rate of taxation be on all horses, mares, mules and asses of three years old and upward, each 30 cents per head; on all stud horses the same rate per season; on all neat cattle of three years old and upward, each 10 cents per head, and on all houses, one-half per centum on the appraised value, by order of the board." This rate of taxation was also adopted for the years 1811, 1812 and 1813.

"August 20, 1810, delivered the duplicates of the state tax to John Moore for collection, and the amount of said tax appears, as per the duplicates delivered to me by the different listers, $359.47 cents, 3¼ mills." Under the same date is the following notation: "Delivered the duplicates of the county tax to John Moore for collection, and the amounts of said duplicates appear to be $321.20." The state tax of Madison county for 1811 was $402.59 and 4 mills, and the county tax $357.65. In 1812, the state tax was $353.49, and the county tax $535.57. The first settlement was made with the county treasurer, Thomas Gwynne, June 11, 1811, the journal of that date reading as follows: "This day came to a settlement with the county treasurer, and received orders to the amount of $534.70, being the amount of the orders redeemed by the treasurer for the taxes, tavern and store license, fines, etc., for the year 1810." The full expenses for 1810 was $626.66 and 5 mills, and for 1811, $1,179.74 and 4 mills, making the total expenses for the first two years of the county's existence $1,806.40 and 9 mills. The reader thus may discern that the business of Madison county was run on a very economical basis during its early career. The population was small and money was scarce, and, to use the phrase of an old pioneer, "a dollar looked as big as a cartwheel." There was no extravagance, because such a thing was impossible, and where there was no money, money could not be spent. This, then, was the reason why economy prevailed, and not that men were more upright or honest than they are today. All honor to those fathers who guided the affairs of Madison county in her infancy, and equal honor to their sons who have so worthily taken their places and preserved their fair fame in their own lives.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

In 1810, the court of common pleas of Franklin county appointed Philip Lewis, director, to lay out the county seat of Madison county, the site of which previously had been selected by John Pollock and George Jackson, who were paid fourteen dollars each by the commissioners of this county for their services in making said selection. There is nothing on record to indicate the location of this prospective capital of Madison county, but the plat made by Mr. Lewis is recorded and bears date of having been certified to before Thomas Gwynne, a justice of the peace of Deer Creek township, November 13, 1810. Mr. Lewis was allowed by the commissioners of this county the sum of twenty dollars for his services in laying off the town; while two days were spent by John Arbuckle in selling lots in the new county seat, and money was appropriated and bids advertised for, toward the erection of a jail. All this is a matter of record, but while the index to the recorded plats of towns reads "Madison, Deer Creek Township, Philip Lewis, Director," some of the old settlers claim that London is built upon the site of the town laid out by Mr. Lewis, which bore the same name as the county, and that the item recorded is a mistake. The historian has no opinion to venture upon the subject, as there is nothing upon record to determine its exact location, and as the main points connected with its history are here given, the reader is at liberty to draw his own conclusions, bearing in mind, however, that the townships of Union and Deer Creek were erected on the same day, and that the territory comprising either was never a part of the other.

During the legislative session of 1810-11, Peter Light, Allen Trimble and Lewis Newsom were appointed by that body to select a location for the county seat of Madison

county. Upon hearing of this action, the county commissioners agreed to postpone the sale of the jail previously advertised, until such time as a permanent selection should be made by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature. After examining different localities, their final choice fell upon the land of John Murfin, in Union township. They came to this decision on April 9, 1811, and on August 19, following, their report was presented to the court of common pleas of Madison county, which appointed Patrick McLene director to lay off a town upon this land and name it London. This was accordingly done, two in-lots, Nos. 9 and 10, "on the corner of Main and Main Cross streets," being reserved for the court house and jail. The name of the latter street has since been changed to High. The plat was recorded on September 13, 1811, and the lots were sold by Patrick McLene, or under his direction. After this, not another word appears on record about the town of Madison, outside of bills presented to the commissioners and paid by them, for selecting and laying off said town, as well as for viewing and marking roads leading thereto. For further particulars of this event the reader is referred to the history of London; where will be found a complete record of the transactions connected with the selection and platting of the county seat.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Soon after the county seat was laid out, the erection of county buildings became a necessity. The records reveal that Curtis Ballard was paid the sum of two dollars "for crying the sale of the court house and jail in the town of London." Uriah Humble obtained the contract for erecting the court house and Elias Langham, the jail. The court house was a two-story hewed-log building, the first story being used for a court room, while the second was divided into two apartments for jury rooms. It stood on lot No. 40, the present site of the Farmers Hotel, immediately west of the present court house, cost one hundred and seventy dollars and was received by the commissioners on March 5, 1813, who "considered it finished according to contract." There can be no doubt that the building was occupied prior to this time, as on the journal under date of December 2, 1811, it is recorded that "William Sutton was paid $9.25 for making benches and table for the court," and "Jonathan Minshall was allowed $1 for hauling the benches and table to the court house." The following item on record in the clerk's office makes it probable that this building was used as early as November of that year: "The November term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in London, the newly laid out county seat, was opened November 18, 1811." It is not known that the county officials had any regular offices outside of their own homes, and A. A. Hume has remarked that "most of them had their offices in their hats," so it is evident that little business was done, and the early official had not much use for an office.

The jail was built of logs hewed on four sides, and was two stories high. The lower story had a double wall of logs, and was without door or windows. The upper story was reached by an outside stairway, and was used as a debtors' prison; while access to the lower story was obtained through an iron trap door in the floor of the debtors' room, connected by a movable ladder with the ground floor. This lower room was occupied by those who had committed criminal offenses or the more serious breaches of the law. It stood across the alley from the court house, on the west side of the present building, and cost $270, the last payment of $10 being made to Mr. Langham on June 7, 1814.

In 1814 and 1815, considerable repairing was done to the court house and jail. It is recorded that in July, 1814, Joseph Russell was paid $40 for repairing the court house, and in March, 1815, William Turner was allowed $50 for building a chimney to the same. Throughout the latter year $284.62½ was expended in repairs on these buildings, besides the above amounts. One item of $17 was paid Joseph Warner "for

chinking and daubing the court house." Truly this house of justice was a modest one, and in keeping with pioneer times, yet the law was, doubtless, expounded as logically, and even-handed justice meted out with as much dignity as it is today, in the beautiful temples of law which adorn nearly every county seat from the Ohio to the lake.

SECOND COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

As the population and wealth of the county increased, it soon became evident that the old county buildings were not in harmony with the general progress of the county, and that new and more modern ones were necessary. So, in 1816, the commissioners entered into a contract with Nathan and Benjamin Bond toward erecting a new court house. The work was pushed as rapidly as circumstances would allow, and soon a two-story brick building stood on the site of the present court house. It was, in shape, nearly square, and faced both streets. Philip Lewis was appointed by the county as superintendent of construction, and the cost of the building was $7,370, while the interest on the balance due, the painting, fencing and other extras, ran the cost up to $7,782.09, the last payment being made in 1826.

In 1829 a brick jail was erected on the southwest corner of the court house lot facing High street, and cornering upon the alley. It was a two-story building, containing four rooms, two in each story, and cost $832. The contractors were J. Warner and James Rankin. The jailer lived in the two front rooms, the two others being used as cells. The jail was not fully completed until 1830, when it was ready for the reception of prisoners.

The offices of the treasurer and recorder were in a one-story brick, between the court house and jail, on High street, while those of the auditor and clerk were in a similar building north of the court house, on Main street. The sheriff's office was in a small frame structure, which stood between the court house and the offices of the clerk and auditor. These buildings were erected by Amos G. Thompson, at a cost of $294.50, Nathan Bond being paid $34 for extra work on the same. They were all small, cheap structures, but answered admirably the purposes and times for which they were built.

In November, 1830, Robert Hume bought a bell for the court house, at a cost of $105.60. The ironing and hanging cost $31.75, and was done by Robert Hume, William Jones and Nathan Bond. This is the same bell now in use in the belfry of the present court house, having performed its mission for more than eighty-five years.

THE THIRD BUILDING.

On the 9th of June, 1853, the commissioners, Henry Alder, John Garrard and John T. Maxey, opened the bids received by them towards erecting a new court house, the old one having previously been condemned by the grand jury. Bids were received from Messrs. Gould, Biddle, Hills, Turnbull, Carey, Scott & Reese, Strain and Simpson. On the 10th of the same month, after a due examination of the several bids, the contract was awarded to A. E. Turnbull. On the 2d of August, the contract was completed and closed, in which the contractor agreed "to build said court house, as per contract and specifications on file, for the sum of $26,975, and to have the same completed in good style by the first day of July, 1855." It was ordered to be erected with the front facing Main street, and placed in the middle of the lots originally set aside for court house and jail, with the steps commencing at a distance of six feet from the southwest line of Main street, and the northeast line of the lots.

The old buildings were ordered to be sold on June 24, 1853, and on that date E. W. Turner, auctioneer, sold the court house to William Gould, John Warner and J. F. Freeman, for $77. The county offices and jail not bringing prices sufficiently large were withdrawn from the sale. On November 2, they were again put up for sale, Wil-

liam Turner being the auctioneer. The treasurer's and recorder's offices were sold to Joseph Chrisman, for $37; the auditor's and clerk's offices, to David Haskell, for $34; the jail, to James M. Thompson, for $50; the inside pavement, to Nathan Bond, for $6.50; the old hook and ladder shed, which stood in the rear of the jail, to Joseph Warner, for $2, and the fence around the lot, to J. C. Kemp, for $3; while the sheriff's office, which was not sold until December 4, brought, including the stove, $35, and was purchased by William Jones.

The county officials were compelled to find offices elsewhere, and on November 2. John Rouse, the auditor, was authorized by the commissioners to rent of George Phifer the two southwest rooms on the second floor of his new brick building, for the use of the auditor and treasurer, which was accordingly done, at a rent of forty-five dollars per annum. This is the same building in which Wolf's clothing store is now located. The clerk made his office in his house; the recorder, in a small log building which had been weatherboarded and which yet stands on the south side of High street, between Main and Union, while the sheriff did without an office until the new building was completed.

OVERCAME OPPOSITION TO A FENCE.

On the 8th of March, 1854, a petition was presented to the commissioners praying that the court house be so changed as to have two main fronts, one on each street, which prayer was granted; and at a meeting held March 23, they decided to change all former plans as to position, front, etc., and to alter the same so far as to make the size sixty-eight by sixty-eight, with two fronts, one on each street, in harmony with said petition. The building was to contain six fireproof rooms attached to the various offices, in which the records were to be preserved. In January, 1856, the building was ready for occupancy and on the first day of that month the auditor and recorder moved into their new offices, the balance of the officials soon following their example. The fence around the lot, together with the outbuildings, were the next necessary improvements, but much opposition had been developed toward the expenditures already undergone, and some of the commissioners had resigned in consequence. Prominent in this class was Harvey Fellows, one of the board of commissioners, at the time, while the other two, Edward Fitzgerald and David Haskell were in favor of an iron fence. The recorder, William Love, was something of a wag, and getting up the following fictitious bid sent it through the postoffice addressed to the board of commissioners:

"March 1, 1856.

"I propose to build the fence around the Court House at the following rates, furnish good white-oak rails at $3 a hundred, and put them up ten rails high with stakes and riders, two pair of bars at $1, and paint them for fifty cents extra.

(Signed) "H. P. KITS."

"Reference:

John Betts, Mike Berry.

It is needless to say that this amusing proposition demoralized the opposition and the contract was awarded to John F. Dodds & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, to build an iron fence around the court house and erect necessary outbuildings, at a cost of $4,903, which was carried into effect and the entire work was done in a satisfactory manner. The court house, fence and outbuildings were completed at a total cost of $31,878. In March, 1857, the shade trees on each front were planted under the supervision of A. A. Hume, and added much to the appearance of the site.

The building, as it stood until about 1890, presented a very creditable outward appearance, which the interior did not justify. It was three stories in height and was surmounted by a cupola, the second story being reached by a flight of stone steps from both Main and High streets. The auditor's office was in the first story facing Main and

High; the treasurer's office was in the northeast corner of the building on the first story, and faced Main; the recorder's office was in the southwest corner of the building, also on the first story, and faced High; the clerk's office was immediately above the recorder's, in the second story; the probate judge's office was in the same story, directly over the treasurer's, while the sheriff had an office cut off from the large center hall, but it was only temporary, to give him more room in his living apartments a portion of which originally formed his office. At the summit of the steps, leading to the second story, were two large stone pillars gracing each flight, and supporting the roof above the alcove formed at the head of each. In the third story was the court room and jury rooms, while on the first story, in the northwest corner of the building, was the jail and jailor's residence. None of the offices in this building were what they should have been in that progressive age. They were small, unhealthy and wholly inadequate to the amount of business transacted in them.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The first steps taken toward the realization of the present beautiful structures were taken when, on April 9, 1889, a delegation composed of John F. Locke, J. C. Bridgman, Mayor Hamilton, R. H. McCloud, Bruce P. Jones, Judge Clark and others, went to Columbus to present the Hon. Daniel Boyd, the local representative in the General Assembly, with a petition asking that the Legislature grant the commissioners of Madison county the authority to issue twenty-year bonds to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousands dollars, for the purpose of erecting a new court house, a new jail and a sheriff's residence. Such a bill was introduced and was enacted into law within the next week. The first step taken by the commissioners was on April 13, when they passed a resolution to build a new court house and a new jail. On July 2, following, they hired G. W. Maetzel, of Columbus, as architect. At their meeting of June 8, they decided to erect the new building on the site occupied by the old court house, with the addition of lots Nos. 11 and 12, adjoining which were purchased of Phoebe Phifer for the sum of eight thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. A building committee was organized, composed of the commissioners, the clerk of the court, the sheriff, the probate judge and one other appointed by the court of common pleas. Its personnel consisted of W. E. Beals, A. C. Willett and J. P. Bowers, commissioners; M. F. Dunn, clerk of the court; J. T. Vent, sheriff; O. P. Crabb, probate judge, and Charles Butler, appointee of the court of common pleas. W. E. Beals was chosen to act as the committee's chairman, with M. F. Dunn as secretary.

On July 15, 1889, Architect Maetzel submitted plans and specifications for the court house to the building committee and they were accepted with a few minor changes on September 9. The following description of the edifice is taken from the specifications:

"The total length of the building is one hundred forty feet by eighty feet wide; it contains a basement and two stories.

"The basement contains a hall for public meetings, which has a height of about ten feet. The balance of the basement will not be utilized at present, but at any time in the future, if more store room for documents is required, the greater portion of the basement can be fitted up for the purpose without great difficulty or expenditure of money.

"The first story is fifteen feet in height and contains the offices of the treasurer, auditor, probate judge, recorder, commissioners and surveyor; the spacious halls, corridors and stairs leading to the second story are thoroughly lighted by means of a skylight extending over the entire main corridor.

"The second story is fifteen feet high and contains the clerk's and sheriff's offices, the rooms for witnesses, the grand jury and petit juries, a room for the prosecuting attorney and court stenographer, also a room for the board of education; the court room and the private office of the judge of the court of Common Pleas are also on this floor.

"The floors of all rooms and offices, halls and corridors will be covered with encaustic tiling; all stairways will be constructed of iron.

"The buildings will be fire-proof, the foundation to be built of sandstone, the superstructure of stone and brick, all joists and roof support construction to be of iron and steel, the cornice of stone, the roof covered with slate and copper, all stairways of iron, floor construction to be of terra-cotta tiles between the joists; wood will be only used for windows, doors and baseboards.

"Ventilation will be through a series of conductors connecting all rooms, halls, etc., with the main ventilating shaft, which will be built in connection with the boiler house in the rear of the court house. From this boiler house the heating by steam, of the court house and the new jail will be accomplished."

PLANS RECEIVE A CHECK.

The auditor was ordered to advertise for bids on the construction of the proposed building on September 16, 1889. The bids were received and opened on October 17, and the contract was awarded to the firm of Wittemeir Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, at the sum of $127,666. When the time came for the approval of the contract with the above mentioned firm, Prosecuting Attorney Corwin Locke refused to sign the contract, claimnig that the building was going to cost more than was allowed by the enabling act of the state Legislature. On January 20, 1890, the commissioners revoked their award of the contract to Wittemeir Bros., dismissed the building committee and it then appeared that all hopes for a new court house were killed indefinitely.

Representative Martin of this district introduced, on February 25, 1890, a bill in the General Assembly, asking for authority to issue an additional fifty thousand dollars in bonds for the construction of the proposed new court house at London. This bill revoked the prosecuting attorney's authority over the contract. It was passed in the House but was defeated in the Senate, by a vote of sixteen to nine. Senator Wilson, of this district, who opposed Representative Martin's bill, introduced another bill, the provisions of which were intended to take the control of the construction of the edifice out of the hands of the commissioners and place it with four citizens of the county, to be appointed by the governor of the state, who, as trustees, should be invested with like powers as the county commissioners in the premises. The bill went to committee, where it "died a-bornin'."

It becoming apparent that Senator Wilson's bill would never pass the House, a compromise was proposed by amending the Martin bill with the additional appropriation left in and the Wittemeir contract knocked out. This bill passed the Senate and went to the House, where the amendments were concurred in. All thought that the matter had been brought to a definite head, until Senator Wallace, of Franklin county, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had passed the Senate, and the motion was declared carried. This opened up the whole affair once more. This was on Friday, but on the following Monday Senator Wilson let himself loose. There was no quorum in the Senate, and the introduction of a few bills was followed by an immediate adjournment. However, immediately after the reading of the journal the senator from Madison arose to speak on a question of privilege. He supported the motion by stating that Senator Wallace was one of the five senators who voted against the bill on its passage, and therefore, under the rules, could not make a motion to reconsider. He charged that Wallace had exceeded the bounds of his duty in trying to legislate for Madison county, and thought there was something queer in the position the senator from Franklin assumed on the question. Senator Wallace angrily retorted that he did not have to plead his honesty; his actions spoke for him, and that he had a perfect right to come to the defense of the persons opposed to the bill when the senator from Madison

represented the other side. He made the point of order that the question as to his right to move the reconsideration should have been brought up and determined at the time the motion was made, and that if the journal correctly reported the day's proceeding it could not be corrected. The chair ruled against the point of order, and Mr. Wilson's motion carried, and the matter was stricken from the journal. This disposed of the question and the court house bill became law.

New bids were advertised for and were promptly received, being opened on May 15, 1890. The contract was let to the lowest bidder—Doerzbeck & Decker, of Sandusky, Ohio, for $127,000. These people had built the court houses and jails at Circleville and St. Clairsville and the sheriff's residences and jails at Ashland and Norwalk, and a few of the buildings at Oberlin College. The contract was approved on May 1, 1890. County Engineer Clint Morse was appointed to represent the county as superintendent of construction. The contractors sublet the brickwork to James Self, of London, who had received from the commissioners the contract for taking down and removing parts of the old court house.

On April 9, following, the commissioners had purchased the west half of lot No. 40, of Mrs. Sarah J. Dresback, for fifteen hundred dollars, and on April 19, the northeast portion of lot No. 40 from William Gamlin and Mrs. Catharine Hardman, for five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Work on the construction of the new building began on June 5, and progressed nicely, although the contractors had a little trouble with striking stone-cutters and stone-masons in early July.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

The corner stone was laid on Saturday, October 4, 1890, with the full Masonic ceremony for the laying of corner stones of public buildings, Chandler Lodge No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons, of London, having complete charge of arrangements. About one-thirty o'clock on the afternoon of the above mentioned date the procession formed, marching in the following order: Barracks band, Mt. Vernon commandery, Columbus; Palestine commandery, Springfield; Leonore lodge, Sedalia; Urania lodge, Plain City; Mt. Sterling lodge, Mt. Sterling; Madison lodge, West Jefferson; Chandler lodge, London; Grand Tyler M. W. Dungan, with drawn sword; Grand Stewards J. T. Vent and W. A. Jones, with white rods; a past master, P. Speasmaker, with a golden vessel containing corn; the principal architect, J. H. Decker, with square, level and plumb; two past masters, J. C. Peck and William Chandler, with silver vessels, containing wine and oil; Grand Secretary S. J. Paullin and Grand Treasurer J. C. Bridgman; one large light, borne by Past Master George H. Rowland; the Holy Bible, square and compass, borne by Preston Adair; two large lights borne by two past masters, T. J. Stutson and William A. Athey; the grand chaplain, Rev. J. W. Dillon; grand wardens, senior, James B. Sprague, junior, Jeriah Swetland; Deputy Grand Master Levi C. Goodale; grand deacons, with black rods, H. G. Jones and O. P. Converse, and Grand Master Leander Burdick.

During the parade large crowds of people assembled at the court house and took advantage of every available point where it was possible to witness the ceremonies. A platform had been erected for the grand lodge near the northeast corner, and the stone to be laid was held suspended by block and tackle supplied with a steel cable. Above and surrounding the platform, a temporary flooring had been laid and seats provided for the band, members of the order, ex-county officials, ladies and other citizens.

At three o'clock the procession halted at the court house and the grand officers and others took their assigned places. After music by the band, Grand Marshal Crabbe, by order of the grand master, commanded silence and announced that the ceremonies would now begin. He asked undivided attention to the invocation of Right Worthy

Grand Chaplain J. W. Dillon. The reverend gentleman proceeded to read in an impressive manner the beautiful prayer prescribed by the rubic, at the close the brethren responding, "Amen and amen."

After the band had rendered another stirring air, J. D. Maddux presented the trowel to Grand Master Burdick, who received it with appropriate remarks. John P. Bowers, on behalf of the commissioners of Madison county, then delivered the following address:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons:

"The board of commissioners of Madison county having official charge of the structure now in the process of erection upon these premises, recognizing the importance and dignity of your ancient order, and being impressed with the propriety of your ceremony of laying corner stones of public edifices, have unanimously resolved to invoke your services in laying the corner stone of our magnificent court house.

"It is a matter of pride to us that we are honored by your distinguished presence today, and we trust that you will regard the occasion as being worthy of the sacrifice of time and effort which you have made in answer to our invitation.

"We are about to erect a temple to Justice—to Justice, the greatest of the four cardinal virtues to which the Masonic order is devoted; to Justice, the foundation of our security as citizens; to Justice, the very genius of good government.

"All preparation being now complete it is my privilege to formally communicate to you our desire, and to respectfully ask that you do now perform the ceremony of laying this corner stone."

The grand master complimented the members of Chandler lodge on the thorough manner in which the occasion had been provided for. He said that he had hoped to have the governor present, but he had been unavoidably prevented from coming by sickness. He then directed the senior grand warden, J. B. Sprague, to proclaim to the junior grand warden, J. Swetland, and he to the craft and others present that the corner stone of the structure would now be laid in due and ancient Masonic form, which proclamation was duly made. After music the grand master made inquiry of the grand treasurer if the deposit had been prepared and was in readiness. Grand Treasurer Bridgman replied that all was in readiness, and by order of the grand master read the list of the contents of the casket as follows: Acts of the Legislature empowering the commissioners to build the new court house; proceedings of the building committee, specifications for the erection of the new court house, copy of bills of materials, notice to contractors, schedule of bids, advertisement of sale of bids, bids for bands, lithographic cut of the old court house, notice to tax payers of the year 1855, issued by W. A. Athey, county treasurer; copy of the Ohio statutes for the year 1899, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state; articles written by Samuel P. Davidson, Esq., giving names ages and nativity of Madison county pioneers who, at the time the article was written, June 1, 1888, had attained the age of seventy years, also an article by the same author giving observations on the weather from June 6, 1818, to June 18, 1888; short sketches of the history of the various church organizations and benevolent institutions of London up to that date, furnished by the pastors of the churches and secretaries of lodges; census figures of 1890 pertaining to Madison county, through the kindness of Hon. S. H. Prettyman, central supervisor of the fifth district of Ohio; copy of the *London Times* of October 3, 1890, copy of the *Madison County Democrat* of October 1, 1890, copy of the *London Enterprise* of October 3, 1890, copy of the *London Vigilant* of September 30, 1890, the *Daily Nickel Plate* of October 3, 1890; history of Chandler Lodge No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons; portrait of Leander Burdick, grand master; copy of the Masonic directory of London, Ohio; copy of the printed ceremonies of the laying of the

corner stone of the court house of Madison county; copy of the *Masonic Monitor* and a photograph of the interior of the new Masonic hall at London.

The grand master then instructed the grand treasurer to deposit the casket with its contents in the cavity prepared for its reception, and added:

"May the Grand Architect of the Universe in His infinite wisdom, grant that ages upon ages shall pass away ere it again be seen by human eyes," and the brethren responded, "So mote it be."

PROVING THE WORK.

While the band was playing the patriotic air, "America," the stone was slowly lowered within a few inches of its destined place and then held in suspension while the choir sang "Faith, Hope and Charity," after which followed the ceremony of proving the work.

The grand marshal presented to the grand master a plumb, a level and a square, which he distributed to his fellow craftsmen, each of whom applied his instrument to the corner stone and announced in his time that the work was plumb, level and square.

The grand master then proclaimed that the stone had been tested by the proper implements of masonry and he declared it to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of the craft. He then spread the mortar and while the band played a solemn air, the stone was lowered to its final resting place.

The deputy grand master then advanced with a vessel filled with corn, which the grand master poured on the stone as an emblem of plenty. The senior grand warden presented a vessel filled with wine, which the grand master emptied on the stone as an emblem of joy and gladness. The junior grand warden then came forward with a vessel of oil, which the grand master took, saying, "I pour oil as an emblem of peace."

The grand master then, with extended hands, made the following invocation:

"May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the inhabitants of this place with an abundance of the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of this building, protect the workmen against every accident, long preserve the structure from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy. Amen."

The grand marshal then presented J. H. Decker, as the architect of the building, to whom was returned the square, level and plumb and plans of the building. Then followed music, after which the grand master proclaimed in the name of the grand lodge of Ohio the cornerstone to be laid according to the ancient customs.

After a few remarks by the grand master and by Deputy Grand Master Levi C. Goodale, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. W. Dillon, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the vast crowd dispersed.

COMPLETION OF THE STRUCTURE.

On September 2, the commissioners had bought lot No. 41 and the southwest halves of lots Nos. 42 and 43, owned by G. W. Lohr, for ten thousand dollars. This made the court house grounds include the entire square—two hundred and eighty and one-half feet by two hundred and eighty and one-half feet.

Owing to the death of Architect Maetzel, the commissioners appointed Joseph Dauber as the architect of the building, June 22, 1891. On October 16, 1890, bids were received to furnish two boilers and accessory materials for heating the court house, jail and sheriff's residence and the contract was awarded to Borger Brothers & Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for twelve hundred and ninety-four dollars. The contracts for the furnishing of the wood furniture for the court house was given to A. H. Andrews & Company, of Chicago, and for the metallic furniture to the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company, of Jamestown, New York, on December 23, 1891. C. F. Thornwald,

of Cincinnati, was given the contract of furnishing the grates and mantels for the court house, jail and sheriff's residence, on February 4, 1892. February 6, following, McHenry & Company received the contract for the combination gas and electric-lighting fixtures. On February 10, the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of New York, received the contract for the tower clock, dials and bell, agreeing to furnish an eight-day, striking, twenty-eight-hundred-pound tower clock with gravity escapement and fourteen-foot pendulum, with a three thousand-pound bell, for two thousand, one hundred and twenty-two dollars.

The commissioners having been notified that the court house, jail and sheriff's residence were finished, inspected the same on July 16, 1892, accepted them from the contractors and ordered that "they be settled with in full."

The contract for lightning rods was given to Edward Pickering; for grading the sidewalks, walks and grounds around the court house, to Edward Neville; for furnishing the materials and constructing the walks, pavements and curbing, to G. W. Doerzback; for furnishing two hundred and forty chairs for the assembly room in the basement, to Edward Armstrong.

THE JAIL.

The commissioners received authority to build a new county jail under the same legislative enactments that gave such authority in regard to the construction of a new court house. Architect Maetzel, of the court house then under way of construction, presented plans to the building committee for a new county jail on September 22, 1890, and for a sheriff's residence in connection with the jail, at an estimated cost of about forty thousand dollars including steam heat. After a few minor changes from the original idea these plans were accepted by that committee on October 14. The plans called for a neat two-story brick of modern style. The jail proper contained sixteen cells—eight on each of the two stories. The front of the building was to be used as the sheriff's residence, having six living rooms and three cells for females.

Bids for the construction of the jail were received and opened on December 18, 1890, and, although James Self, of London, was the lowest bidder, at thirty-five thousand dollars, the contract was awarded to G. W. Doerzback, of Sandusky, for thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. The matter was brought into court and in February the specifications were ordered changed and the contract set aside. Bids were again received and opened on July 9, 1891, but were so suggestively close together that the commissioners made no awards and ordered the auditor again to advertise for bids. The third set of bids was opened on August 10, 1891, and the contract was let to D. W. McGrath, a prominent young contractor of Columbus, Ohio, for twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars. The plumbing was done by the Sanitary Plumbing Company of Columbus. The plans and specifications were made by Joseph Dauben, of Columbus, for which he received one hundred and fifty dollars. The building was accepted at the same time as was the court house, as stated above.

BOND ISSUES.

The first issue of bonds to pay for the construction of the new court house, jail and sheriff's residence was ordered by the commissioners, July 15, 1890. The issue was to be for fifty one-thousand-dollar bonds, to bear interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually, the bonds to be paid off in bunches of ten bonds. Twelve bids were received on this issue and they were sold to the First National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio, on August 7, 1890, for fifty-three thousand nine hundred and one dollars. On March 30, 1891, the commissioners ordered another issue of seventy-six one-thousand-dollar bonds to bear date of April 23, 1891. They were issued in thirteen series, and bore six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. They were sold on that date to Farson Leach & Company, of Chicago, at a premium of three thousand six hundred

and ten dollars. The third issue of court house and jail bonds was voted on November 16, 1891, and was to consist of seventy-four one-thousand-dollar bonds in twelve series, to bear the date of December 17, 1891. These were sold to Seasongood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, on that date, for eighty thousand, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

On July 16, 1892, the commissioners ordered that a bill be prepared and sent to Hon. James Martin, representative of Madison county in the General Assembly, to be submitted to that body, authorizing the issue of bonds not to exceed twenty thousand dollars at six per cent. interest for the purpose of furnishing the court house. This bill was enacted into law on April 12, 1892, and twenty-one thousand-dollar bonds were issued bearing the date of November 12, 1892. These bonds, "for the purchase of furniture and fixtures for the court house and improving the court house grounds," were sold to Spitzer & Company, of Toledo, Ohio, for twenty-two thousand and forty-three dollars.

PRISON BONDS.

When the colonies proclaimed their independence and shook off the grasp of tyranny, a relic of English barbarism, known as imprisonment for debt was engrafted into the laws of the young republic. This law was an outrage upon honest poverty and was the cause of untold misery. The prisoner confined for debt, upon giving good security to his creditors, was allowed a certain defined limit outside of the jail in which to exercise his manhood, and this limit was known as the "prison bounds," but by crossing this line he forfeited his security, and, therefore, his liberty. In 1799, a law was passed in the Northwest Territory, making two hundred yards, in any direction from the jail, the prison bounds. In 1800 this was increased to four hundred and forty yards, and reduced to four hundred in 1805. In 1821, the corporation line became the boundary, and in 1832, it was extended so as to embrace the whole county. Thus it remained until the adoption of the new Constitution, when this relic of a feudal nation was erased from the statutes of Ohio.

From the proceedings of the court of common pleas, held by the associate judges, February, 1815, the following item is culled: "Ordered that the prison bounds of the county of Madison shall be and that they are hereby established by and with the outlines of the town plat of London, in the county aforesaid, including the out-lots, unless the said plan of said town should be too large for prison bounds as are directed by law; in that case, the said prison bounds shall be laid off to the limits of the law, making the jail of said county the center thereof, and ordered that Patrick McLene, Esq., county surveyor, of said county of Madison, be, by the clerk, notified to run, lay off and mark sufficiently said prison bounds by blazing, putting up posts, etc., so as to make the said bounds plain and easy to be found and discovered, and that the said surveyor make a return thereof to the next term of this court." In compliance with this order the prison bounds were established by Patrick McLene, June 19, 1815, and ran as follows: "Beginning at the south corner of out-lot No. 11, which is the graveyard, running thence west until the line strikes Glade run, above William Pinkard's tanyard; thence down said run, with the meanders thereof, until it intersects with Oak run; thence down Oak run, with the meanders thereof, to the south corner of lot No. 18; thence S. 570 degrees E., 53 poles, to the north corner of out-lot No. 1; thence N. 56 degrees E., 46 poles, to Main street, including George Thompson's pottery shop; thence N. 36 degrees E., 50 poles; to the west corner of out-lot No. 6; thence N. 45 degrees W., with the range of out-lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 92 poles to the beginning." These bounds were enlarged in 1821, to the corporation limits, and in 1833 to the boundaries of Madison county, which was in harmony with the laws enacted in those years. With the progress of civilization, all such laws as imprison-

ment for debt became obnoxious to the spirit of enlightenment and humanity, which civilization engenders, and are therefore annulled as they ought to be.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Throughout the pioneer days of Madison county, each township supported its own poor, but finally the duty devolved upon the county, and private individuals were engaged to support indigent persons, or pay for doing so. In September, 1857, the county commissioners appropriated fifteen thousand dollars toward purchasing land and erecting suitable buildings for a county infirmary, provided, however, that the county vote in favor of said appropriation at the following October election. Whether or not the commissioners' action was ratified, is not a matter of record, but nothing was done toward establishing the infirmary for more than six years subsequent to that event. On the 9th of June, 1864, the commissioners purchased one hundred and ten acres of land from Jesse Watson and James Q. Minshall, paying for the same ninety-five dollars per acre. This tract was situated immediately south of London, and a portion of it is now inside the corporate limits. Fruit trees were planted, fences built and the property somewhat improved, but no buildings were erected, nor was it ever occupied for infirmary purposes, and was finally sold.

The present county farm was purchased on June 6, 1866, from James Rankin, Jr., and originally contained sixty-eight and one-quarter acres of land, for which the county paid seventy-five dollars an acre. Additions have since been made and the county now has a farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres. The commissioners met on July 2, 1866, and appointed three infirmary directors, J. W. Carr, William Cryder and Richard Baskerville, and they in turn, subsequently, appointed G. W. Darety as superintendent of the infirmary. On July 17, 1866, he took possession of the frame house standing on the farm when purchased, and on July 31, following, the first inmates were admitted. On the 3rd of August, 1866, bids were advertised for the erection of a "lunatic building," and on September 3, following, the contract was awarded to Ginn & Henry, of Cedarville, to be completed by November 5, at a cost of $4,999. On the 6th of November, the contract for erecting a new infirmary building was given to the same firm, at a cost of $18,000. After the erection of this building, it was found very imperfect; even prior to its completion it had been discovered that the contractors were not doing the work according to contract. The building was found absolutely unsafe, and on August 31, 1868, was condemned by Anderson & Hannaford, architects of Cincinnati, whom the commissioners called upon to examine the structure. The board then took the matter in hand, remodeled and strengthened the building wherever necessary, and carried the whole to completion. Mr. Darety continued as superintendent and moved into the new building on January 11, 1872. In August, 1873, Isaac Curl succeeded Mr. Darety and served until April 1, 1875, at which time William M. Jackson become superintendent, and he, in turn, was succeeded by J. Smith Davidson, April 1, 1877.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

In 1872 Samuel P. Davidson, one of the infirmary directors, was employed by the commissioners to lay off the grounds surrounding the new buildings, and make such improvements as were necessary to the comfort and convenience of the inmates and to the attractiveness of the institution. He drafted a plan of the grounds, which the commissioners approved. In the front of the building the landscape was laid off twenty yards square, with a heart-shape driveway from the gate to the main entrance of the building. Cutting this figure in two, is a gravel walk from the gate to the front door of the infirmary. Within the driveway, flowers, shrubbery and ornamental

trees decorate the grounds, while surrounding it are planted fruit trees and various kinds of evergreens, giving to the whole a handsome appearance, and reflecting much credit upon its worthy projector, as well as upon the county whose general munificence has created this asylum for poor, suffering humanity.

The building is of brick with stone foundation forty-five by one hundred and eight feet in size, four stories high, with a rear wing thirty-two by forty-five feet and of the same height as the main structure. The basement, or first story, contains nineteen rooms and there are located the kitchen, bakery, laundry, children's dining-room, milk house and storage rooms, also the engine and boilers which heat the building throughout. Each of the other stories contain twenty rooms. On ascending a flight of stone steps from the driveway, the first floor above the basement is reached. This floor contains the superintendent's office and reception room, two dining-rooms, and sixteen bedrooms for the inmates. The central and western portion of the next floor is occupied by the family of the superintendent, the rest of it being used for inmates' bedrooms, bathrooms, and a wardrobe wherein the wearing apparel of the inmates is kept, neatly folded away for their use. The top floor is divided into bedrooms for the inmates and the help engaged at the infirmary. There is also located on this floor a school room, where the children stopping at the institution receive regular instruction, by a competent teacher employed for the purpose. The building contains three cells, in which insane inmates are confined when such a course is necessary. Close to the rear of the main structure stands a brick washhouse, a brick smokehouse, a frame icehouse, and all other outbuildings common to such institution.

The county farm lies about three and one-half miles southwest of London, in Union township, and is situated between the Jefferson, South Charleston, and Xenia turnpike and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, & St. Louis railroad. It is the highest elevation between London and Cincinnati, and possesses an excellent soil. The water is unequalled in the county, and contains splendid tonic qualities; while the premises at and around the infirmary have wells and pipes from which constantly flows a never-failing supply of water for all purposes. The farm is well improved, contains an ice pond, has an orchard of several acres of the finest varieties of fruit trees, is kept in the best condition possible, and for a healthful, pleasant location cannot be surpassed anywhere in Madison county. The present superintendent of the infrmary is R. W. Thomas.

MADISON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Prior to the year 1889 the indigent children of Madison county were kept in the children's homes of other counties. In May of that year a carefully prepared contract was entered into by the commissioners with Mrs. Auburn Smith, of London, to care for the children for a period of three years. The county at that time had twenty-six wards in the Franklin county children's home, who were to be transferred on July 1. By the agreement with Mrs. Smith she was to clothe, feed and care for the children and receive a compensation of thirty-six cents a day per capita. She remodeled her home in the northern part of town and the children were taken there. These contracts with Mrs. Smith were renewed from time to time until September 1, 1896, when she refused to renew the contract on account of ill health and the need of rest.

In the spring of that year a bill was prepared, as pushed through the state Legislature, authorizing the county to issue thirty-five thousand-dollar bonds for the purpose of building a county children's home. This bill was passed on April 21, 1896. The court of common pleas appointed William H. H. Morgan, M. L. Rea and John T. Vent to act in connection with commissioners for approval of plans, drawings, representations, bills of materials, specifications, work, etc. The commissioners voted to issue twenty-five one-thousand-dollar bonds on June 8, 1896. Seventy-five acres of

COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, NEAR LONDON.

ground was purchased on the same date, of A. T. O'Neill, for a farm. This farm is located one and one-half miles north of the court house on the east side of the Marysville pike. It is the north end of the old "Billy" Wingett farm and a part of old John Phifer farm in Deer Creek township and has a frontage on the pike of eighty yards and the cost of the same was seventy-five dollars an acre. The bonds were sold to Farson, Leach & Company, of Chicago, at a premium of eight hundred and five dollars, but they refused to take them and the contract was cancelled. They were again advertised for sale and sold on August 20, 1896, to the Fourth National Bank of Columbus at a premium of two hundred and sixty dollars. These bonds bear date of September 10, 1896.

The commissioners hired George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, Ohio, as architect and approved his plans and specifications on December 16, 1896. These plans called for a plain, unelaborate structure of common brick. The whole structure presents a frontage of one hundred and seventy-three and one-half feet, consisting of a two-faced administration building, thirty-nine and one-half feet front, with twenty-five feet corridors on each side connecting with one-story sleeping cottages, each forty-two by sixty-two and one-half feet. The main building has a depth of seventy and one-third feet back, inside measure, not counting front or back steps. The cottages and corridors also are of brick, with stone trimmings, all roofed with slate. The front steps lead to a large piazza from which entrance is gained to a vestibule fronting the hall, forty-two by thirty-six feet, divided by a fourteen-foot sitting-room and a ten-foot family dining-room back, and also an open stairway. Back of the hall is a fifteen by twenty-eight foot dining-hall, supplied with a forty-foot kitchen and large pantry. The side corridors connect with the cottages by arch doors, making it possible to see from one side wall to the other. The cottages have each three front dayrooms, all connected together, leading back to linen-rooms, cribrooms, sleeping-rooms, attendants' rooms and twenty-two by thirty-four-foot dormitories. The second floors contain chambers, closets, a large schoolroom and bedroom. The basement contains boiler-room, coal houses, laundry, etc. Clint Morse was chosen to superintend the construction of the building. The contract for its construction was let to James Self, of London, for the sum of $16,456.18. The building was inspected and accepted by the commissioners on February 22, 1898. About May 1, the children, about eighty in number, were transferred from the Logan county children's home at Bellefontaine, to which place they had been taken at the expiration of the contract with Mrs. Auburn Smith.

A board of trustees to have supervision of the home was created on February 25, 1898, composed of C. M. Butt, Lester Bidwell, M. L. Rea and Xerxes Farrar. Mr. Butt died on January 12, 1904, and Howard Black was appointed to fill his unexpired term and was reappointed. He served until he left the county in 1911, when S. W. Beale was appointed to fill his unexpired term and was then reappointed. The other men have served continuously since the home was erected. Daniel Kulp was appointed the first superintendent, with his wife as matron, by the trustees. He served until B. F. Linson, the present superintendent, was appointed. The present visiting committee consists of J. B. VanWagner, Henry Lenhart, J. R. Atchison, Lucy Beach, Mrs. G. T. Clark and Mrs. A. J. Strain. The present matron is Mrs. B. F. Linson, the wife of the superintendent. The report of the trustees for the year ending August 31, 1915, showed that there were thirty-one children in the home—seven having been admitted during the year. There have been one hundred and fifty-eight children admitted since the foundation of the home—seventy-eight being the greatest number at any one time and fifteen the least.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the legislative representative apportionment was established by the same law as the senatorial apportionment, but the members of the lower house were chosen annually, while under the later constitutions, their official term is fixed at two years, and the apportionment is designated by dividing the whole population of the state by ————, and the quotient thereof is the ratio of representation in the House. The law provides for this apportionment every ten years. After the admission of Ohio, and prior to the formation of Madison county, this district was represented in the first General Assembly (1803), by the representative of Ross county, and in the second (1803-04), third (1804-05), and fourth (1805-06), by those of Ross and Franklin; in the fifth (1806-07) and sixth (1807-08), by Ross, Franklin and Highland; in the seventh (1808-09) and eighth (1809-10), by Franklin and Delaware.

This brings the date up to the time of the formation of Madison county, which first appears in the formation of a legislative district in the ninth General Assembly (1810-11), Franklin, Madison, Delaware and Pickaway counties composing the same. In the next session (1811-12), only a portion of Pickaway was in this district, while in the eleventh (1812-13), Madison and Delaware were together, and the district so existed until the fifteenth General Assembly (1816-17), when Madison county stood alone. It remained a separate district until the nineteenth legislative session (1820-21), at which time Madison and the newly created county of Union were united. For eight years they voted together, but in the twenty-seventh General Assembly (1828-29), Madison, Union, Logan and Hardin are found forming a district. Hardin county was cut off from this district ere the twenty-ninth Assembly met (1830-31). No other changes were made until the thirty-fifth session (1836-37), when Madison and Fayette were placed together. This formation remained for four years, and in the thirty-ninth General Assembly (1840-41), Clark county replaced Fayette. The next apportionment came in the forty-third Assembly (1844-45), which placed Madison and Franklin together. Before the meeting of the forty-seventh session (1848-49), this was changed, Madison, Clark and Champaign counties forming a district. This combination existed until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1852, since which time Madison county has been entitled to one representative.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first acts of the state of Ohio that made provisions for county commissioners were adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania. By an act published June 19, 1795, three commissioners were ordered to be appointed in each county for one year, and each succeeding year one was to be appointed to take the place of the commissioner first named. These appointments were made by the justices of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace on the first day of their January term. In 1799, the length of the official term was designated as follows: The first commissioner named on the list, one year; the second, two years, and the third, three years; one being appointed every year, as before, to supply the place of the retiring member. Their powers and duties were fully defined, and they were to meet annually on the first Monday in July to attend to all the county business coming under their jurisdiction. This law of appointment lasted until February 13, 1804, when a law was enacted requiring three commissioners to be elected in each county, said election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1804. The commissioners-elect were determined by lot the length of time each should remain in office, as follows: One to serve until the following October; one until the October election in 1805; and the third until the same election in 1806. Thus the office became rotary and has remained so every since. Vacancies were filled by

the associate judges, said appointee to remain in office until the succeeding October election. The board was to meet annually in June to perform such duties as the law required. On February 22, 1805, an act was passed by which, upon the erection of a new county, the commissioners elected at the first election only held office until the next annual election; and on January 15, 1810, all former acts were amended or repealed, but no changes were made in the manner or time of holding office or elections, the duties of the commissioners simply being enlarged and more fully described. A great many acts have since been passed defining and regulating the powers and duties of the county commissioners but these laws have not affected the office to a great extent.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office of county auditor was not created until 1820, when an act was passed, February 8, of that year, by which said officials were appointed by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, to hold office one year, but, in case of a vacancy occurring, the court of common pleas was authorized to fill the same. The duties of the office were defined by the same act, and, on February 2, 1821, a law was enacted, providing for the election of auditors in the following October, to hold office for one year from March 1, 1822. The power to fill vacancies had previously, by the act of 1821, been transferred to the county commissioners. Another law was passed, February 23, 1824, making the official term two years; it remained thus until in 1878, when an act was passed by the General Assembly fixing the tenure of office at three years. Prior to the creation of this office, the duties which have since been taken over by the auditor were performed by the county commissioners and their clerk. The following is a list of those who have served in this office up to the present time: 1830-44, Patrick McLene; 1845-50, John Melvin; 1851-54, John Rouse, who resigned in the fall of the latter year; November, 1854, to March, 1857, P. R. Chrisman; March, 1857, to March, 1863, Oliver P. Crabb; March, 1863, to March, 1865, J. Peetery; March, 1865, to March, 1875, Noah Thomas; March, 1875, to November, 1880, M. M. Thomas; November, 1880, to November, 1883, Samuel M. Prugh, 1883, until November, 1886, and on November 8, 1886, was appointed to fill an interim of ten months due to the change in length of term of this office, and served until 1889; W. C. Ward, 1887-93; W. D. Wilson, 1893-99; B. A. Taylor, 1899-1905; J. J. Shaffer, 1905-11; H. M. Chaney, 1911-1915; A. M. Blacker, since October 18, 1915.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The office of county treasurer was created in the Northwest Territory on August 1, 1792, but in 1799 the law was amended. On April 16, 1803, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act conferring the power of appointing the county treasurer on the associate judges. The following year, February 13, 1804, this power was transferred to the county commissioners. It remained an appointive position until March 12, 1831, when the office was made biennially elective. The following citizens have held this office in Madison county: 1810-11, Thomas Gwynn; 1811-15, Levi H. Post, who resigned in December of the latter year; 1815-16, John Simpkins; 1817-25, Amos G. Thompson; 1826-38, Robert Hume; 1838-50, Henry Warner; 1850-56, William A. Athey; 1856-60, William T. Davidson; 1860-64, William H. Chandler; 1864-66, Abraham Simpson; 1866-68, Alva L. Messmore; 1868-69, Horace Putnam, who began his duties in September and died in May, of the latter year, Biggs D. Thomas being appointed to fill out the unexpired term; 1870-74, Benjamin T. Custer; 1874-78, Henry T. Strawbridge; 1878-82, E. R. Florence; 1882-86, Abraham Tanner; 1886-90, W. M. Jones; 1890-94, J. T. Vent; 1894-98, Benjamin Emery; 1898-1902, J. Scott Chenoweth; 1902-06, R. L. Farrar; 1906-10, E. S. Gordin; 1910-14, Charles A. Wilson; since September 6, 1915, M. E. Hummel.

COUNTY RECORDER.

The office of county recorded and the duties thereof were adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, in 1795. After Ohio had entered the Union, in 1803, an act was passed giving the power of appointing the recorder to the court of common pleas, the term of service being fixed at seven years. The duties of the office were changed and redefined by subsequent acts of the Legislature, until February 25, 1831, when a law was enacted making the office elective every three years, all vacancies to be filled by the county commissioners. It will be seen that the same men filled the offices of clerk and recorder at the same time for the first twenty-nine years of the county's career, as, doubtless, the labor did not justify an official for each office during those early years. The following is a list of men who have served the county in this capacity from the time of its organization up to the present time: 1810-15, Robert Hume (resigned in July); July 18, 1815, to June 27, 1839, John Moore (died); July 6, 1839, to May 9, 1854, Robert Hume (died); Oliver P. Crabb served out the unexpired term from May 10, 1854, until the following October; October, 1854, to May, 1857, William Love (died in office); 1857, June, W. A. Athey filled the unexpired term until January 1; 1858-63, George Bowen; 1864-66, G. W. Darety; 1867-69, Sylvester W. Durflinger; 1870-June, 1880, Leonard Eastman; in June, 1880, E. W. McCormack was appointed to fill out the unexpired term; 1881-93, Samuel P. Trumper; 1893-99, H. H. Johnston; 1899-1905, Charles T. LeBeau; 1905-11, R. W. Woodhouse; 1911-1915, J. W. Millholland; since September 6, 1915, Leroy Cornwall.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The office of county surveyor was created and his duties defined by an act passed on April 15, 1803. Later acts which dealt with this office were passed in 1816, 1817, 1819, 1820 and 1828, in which the duties of the office were changed and more fully defined. At first the term of office was fixed at five years or during good behavior, and the incumbent was appointed by the court of common pleas. On the 3rd of March, 1831, an act was passed providing for the election of the county surveyor triennially by the legal voters of the county. Up to this time there had been only one county surveyor appointed, Patrick McLene serving for a period of twenty-one years. The following is a list of those who have filled the office, but the early records are incomplete and vague, causing many irregularities in dates which cannot be explained. In some of these cases there were resignations and the successor was appointed to serve the unexpired term: 1810-31, Patrick McLene; 1832-37, Henry Warner; 1838-40, Elias Warner; 1841-50, Henry Alder; 1851, J. M. Chastain; 1852-53, Henry Alder; 1854, James S. Burnham; 1855, William G. Allen; 1856-58, Henry Alder; 1859-64, Levin Willoughby; 1865-67, Henry Alder; 1868-70, James S. Burnham; 1871-73, Henry Alder; 1874-76, Jonathan Arnett; 1877, Lewis Creamer; 1878-80, Jonathan Arnett; 1881-87, Clinton Morse; 1887-90, William Reeder; 1890-93, Clint Morse; 1893-99, H. L. McCafferty; 1899-1905, J. H. Asher; 1905-1915, H. L. McCafferty; since September 6, 1915, J. H. Asher.

CORONERS.

The office of county coroner was established under the territorial government in 1788, and on April 15, 1803, an act was passed making it elective and describing the duties thereof. By subsequent acts the duties were changed and more fully defined. The coroner, in case of the resignation or death of the sheriff, becomes the occupant of that office during the unexpired term, and the sheriff holds the same official relations toward the coroner's office. It has fallen to the lot of the coroner of Madison county to fill the office of sheriff no less than four times in the history of the county. Since the organization of the county this office has been filled by the following men: 1810-13, John Timmons; 1814-16, John Blair; 1817, J. K. DeLashmutt; 1818-19, Amos G. Thomp-

son; 1820, M. H. Alkire; 1821-24, Henry Warner; 1825-27, Josiah James; 1828, John Graham; 1829-34, E. T. Hazell; 1835-48, David Dunkin; 1849-50, George W. Lohr; 1851-52, Samuel P. Davidson; 1853, Toland Jones; 1854-55, David Dunkin; 1856-59, Calvin Newcomb; 1860-61, Andrew L. Brown; 1862-63, Francis M. Chapman; 1864-65, Abraham Zombro; 1866-67, George Harding; 1868-69, Francis M. Chapman; 1870, Owen Thomas; 1871-72, A. V. Chrisman; 1873, Andrew L. Brown; 1874-75, Francis M. Chapman; 1876-83, A. V. Chrisman; Timothy Haley, appointed November 5, 1883, (resigned); L. H. Miller, appointed May 20, 1885, to fill unexpired term, but resigned August 23, 1887; D. L. Fox, appointed August 23, 1887, and served until 1890; J. M. Bunch (colored), January, 1890, until he resigned, October 6, 1890; Daniel L. Fox, appointed October 7, 1890, and served by appointment and subsequent election until January, 1896; Edward H. Parks, 1896-99; W. H. Carl, 1899-1909; H. V. Christopher, 1909-13; W. E. Lukens, 1913-15. (Lukens was elected in the fall of 1914, but failed to qualify for the second term, and consequently the county was without a coroner from the first Monday in January, 1915, until James Baber was appointed by the county commissioners to the office, on July 12, 1915.)

TAX COLLECTORS.

There have been many changes in the manner of collecting taxes in the counties of Ohio. During the early history of the state, the chattel tax was collected by township collectors and a county collector gathered the land tax. From 1806 to 1820, the state was divided into four districts, and a collector of non-resident land tax was appointed by the Legislature for each district, while at the same time the county collector gathered the chattel tax and the tax upon resident lands. The county collector gathered all taxes for state and county purposes, from 1820 until 1827, but in the latter year the office was abolished. Since that time it has been the duty of the county treasurer to receive or collect all taxes. The men who served this county as collectors were as follow: 1810-11, John Moore; 1812, William McCormack; 1813, James Ballard; 1814-15, Philip Lewis; 1816, James Ballard; 1817, John Simpkins; 1818, William Ware; 1819-24, Nathan Bond; 1825-26, Stephen Moore.

LIQUOR OFFICIALS.

The granting of liquor licenses in Ohio has been in the hands of three different boards within the past three years. Prior to 1912 they were granted by the county commissioners in each county. In 1912 the General Assembly passed an act creating a board of two liquor commissioners in each county. They were to be appointed by the liquor-licensing commission of the state, by and with the consent of the governor. The statute further provided that the appointees were to be of opposite political faith and to have a salary fixed by the county commissioners. Horace G. Jones (Republican) and William D. Morrisey (Democrat) have filled the office in Madison county since the law went into effect. They receive ten dollars a month for their services. The county now has nine saloons, seven at London and two at West Jefferson.

However, this statute had but fairly got into operation before it was replaced by the McDermott law. (Laws of Ohio, 105-106, pp. 560 seq.) This law went into effect on September 5, 1915. This new act divided the state into thirty-four districts, Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties constituting separate districts, the remaining districts being composed of two or more counties. Madison county is in the seventh district, with Clark and Greene counties. The law provides that an appointive board in each district, consisting of the presidents of the boards of county commissioners, the clerks of the courts and the recorders of the several counties composing each district, shall select two liquor traffic supervisors of opposite political faith for the said district. This appointive board in the seventh district will, therefore, consist of nine men. The two men the board selects will choose a third man as secretary. The salary of the liquor traffic supervisors

is to be fixed by the appointing board, subject to the approval of the state budget commissioners. The appointive board met for the first time five days after the law went into effect and will meet biennially thereafter to select the supervisors. Just how this law will operate, the future alone can tell; if Ohio votes this fall (1915) to prohibit the sale of liquor in the state, the law, of course, automatically ceases to operate. If prohibition is voted down, it is safe to say that new liquor legislation will soon be on the statute books of the state. Past history shows that no question is subject to such frequent statutory changes as the liquor question.

ROSTER OF MADISON COUNTY OFFICIALS.

State senator, Dr. Charles T. Gallagher; state representative, L. R. Kious; common pleas judge, Roscoe G. Hornbeck; probate judge, Frank Murray; prosecuting attorney, Charles C. Crabb; clerk of courts, Wilbur D. Hume; court bailiff, Gideon T. Clark (appointed by common pleas judge); sheriff, Charles Weimer; jury commissioners, R. V. Coons, J. W. Hume; auditor, A. M. Blacker; recorder, Leroy Cornwall; treasurer, M. E. Hummel: surveyor, J. H. Asher; coronor, James Baber; county commissioners, George Fitzgerald, Pierce Gregg, Berthier Lohr; sealer of weights and measures, L. J. Leonard (appointed by auditor); district assessor, J. Scott Chenoweth (office ceases January 1, 1916); liquor commissioners, Horace G. Jones, W. A. Morrisey (abolished September 3, 1915); county superintendent of schools, J. A. Runyan (appointed by president of boards of education); humane officer, Daniel McGuire (appointed by Humane Society); clerk of election board, John Gorry (appointed by board of elections); election board, Edward Armstrong (president), Dr. F. A. Noland, M. A. Horen, J. R. Atchison; superintendent Children's Home, Benjamin F. Linson (appointed by board of Children's Home); board of Children's Home, M. L. Rea, Lester Bidwell, Xerxes Farrar, S. W. Beal; board of complaints, M. L. Rea, Stanley Carpenter, A. F. Burnham; superintendent of poor farm, Ralph Thomas (appointed by county commissioners); secretary of Agricultural Society, Le Mar Wilson.

CHAPTER IV.

CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

Canaan township is located in the northwestern corner of Madison county and is bounded on the north by Darby township, on the east by Franklin county, on the south by Jefferson township, and on the west by Monroe township. Canaan was not one of the original townships and the following, taken from the commissioners' records, shows it to have been organized in 1819:

"June 7, 1819.—At a meeting of the commissioners, present, Burton Blizzard, Ira Finch and Patrick McLene, on petition being presented, ordered that the following bounds compose a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Phelps:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of Madison county, running south on the line between Franklin and Madison counties five miles for a corner of Darby township; and thence continue south five miles further and corner for said new township; thence west to the east line of the townships west, and corner; thence north five miles and corner for Darby and the new township; thence east between Darby and said new township to the place of beginning."

A short time afterward the name of Phelps was changed to Canaan. Since the above erection of the township, the formation of Pike township and Union county have taken place and changes in the boundary of Darby and of the line between Madison and Franklin counties have brought Canaan township to its present boundaries.

THE PIONEERS.

As has been pointed out elsewhere in this work, in the settlement of this portion of Ohio, the tide of emigration seems to have followed up the various streams and creeks, and the Darby and Deer creeks, appear from their position, together with the richness of the lands that bordered them, the abundance of deer, turkeys and other game, to have held out superior attractions to those seeking a favorite location to settle and make a home for themselves and their posterity. And also it appears, probably for the self-same reason, to have been a favorite spot for the Indians prior to the coming to the white man. The history of Canaan township may be said to have begun at the same time as we accredited the beginning of the history of Darby township, in 1796, when Jonathan Alder was discovered by Benjamin Springer living with his Indian wife on the west banks of the Darby. These were the first white settlers known to have settled on the Darbys or within the present limits of Madison county. Of Jonathan Alder and Benjamin Springer we shall say nothing further here, but refer the reader to the history of Darby township.

Luther Cary, who was born in New Jersey and in that state had married Rhoda Leonard, in an early day had emigrated to the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, from there down the Ohio river, settling first at or near Marietta, Ohio; thence, in 1800, with his family, he moved to Madison county and located on the Big Darby on land just north of Amity, in Canaan township, where he lived until his death, October 8, 1834, at the ripe old age of seventy-four years. His wife died on May 15, 1846, at the still more advanced age of ninety-one years. Their children were: Benjamin, who married and settled near Wooster, Ohio, where he died; Luther, who settled in Miami county; Calvin, who married and settled at Cary, Ohio, giving that place its name; Stephen, who married Catherine

Johnson, and settled in this township, residing here until his death; Ephraim, who married Mathilda Gandy, settled in this township, but later moved to Union county, where he died; Jemima, who married Jacob Johnson, and settled in Jefferson township, where she died, and, subsequently, Phebe, who had married John Davis, and was left a widow by his death, married Mr. Johnson; Lydia, who married John Johnson, and settled just below Amity, where they resided until about 1855, when they removed West; Rachel, who married Alexander McCullough, and settled near Amity, but afterward removed to Putnam county, Ohio, where she died; Abijah, who married Catharine Johnson, and settled in this township, remaining here until his death, February 21, 1854, aged seventy-three years; his wife died February 4, 1851, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. They had the following children: Mary, Solomon, Absalom, Sarah, Rhoda, Abram, Rachel, Eliza and Lucinda; all grew to maturity, married and raised families, and all were prosperous and good citizens of Madison county, most of them becoming members of the Presbyterian church and honored and respected citizens of the community. Abijah Cary was born on March 6, 1781, and, when a lad of nineteen years, came to this county with his parents. He was a man of remarkable industry and passed through all the arduous and dangerous trials of the pioneer days.

Two brothers, Jonathan and Joel Harris, natives of New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio in about 1805 and settled within the present confines of Canaan township. Jonathan Harris married a Miss Casto, by whom he was the father of the following children: George, Amos, William, Joel, Rebecca and Pattie. Joel married and soon afterward settled in Franklin county.

Nahum King, a native of Vermont, married Sarrepta Norton, and settled on the land later known as the Moore farm, whence he removed and settled below Amity. About 1837-38 he went to Missouri and in 1844 to Oregon, where he died. He was one of the prominent men of this township during his residence here; very intelligent and well informed, and filled to the satisfaction of all several offices of the township.

John Kilgore, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, emigrated, with his wife Jane and family, to Ohio and settled, as was the usual custom of emigrants to this portion of the state of Ohio, in Ross county in 1797; thence, about 1809, they removed to Madison county and settled on Three-Mile run, about one and a half miles west of Big Darby, where he died soon afterwards. His wife subsequently moved to Union county, where she remained until her death, at an advanced age. Thomas Kilgore, their eldest son, was about eighteen years old when the family settled on Three-Mile run. In 1812 he married Jane Patterson, who was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, October 8, 1792; they settled in Canaan township, on the Kilgore farm, and here remained until their deaths. He died at the advanced age of eighty-one, February 11, 1872; his wife died on June 3, 1862. They were the parents of eleven children: William, Eliza, Rebecca, Sarah, Lucinda; John, who married Maloney Beach; William, who married Mary Boyd; Harvey, who married Judith Sherwood; Simeon, who married Elizabeth Cary; Elizabeth, who married Chauncey Beach, and Rebecca, who married Jacob Taylor. Thomas Kilgore lived a long and useful life in Canaan township, having been, at the time of his death, a resident of that township for over three score years and on the same farm on which he first settled. He was one of the true pioneers and did his share nobly in the development of the county. He was a man of great moral worth and character and exerted a great influence in molding the general character of the community, both politically and religiously, as during his lifetime he held most of the important offices of trust within the gift of the people of the township, and, religiously, had been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church from his manhood. His example before his family and community was one worthy of admiration and imitation.

James Moore, who became a settler on Mammoth run as early, probably, as 1808-10, is believed to have been a native of the state of Pennsylvania. He married Betsey Patterson, by whom he was the father of the following children: Stephen, who married Caroline Beebe and settled near his father, later moved to Illinois, where he died; Moses, who married Serretta King, also settled near his father and, also, later moved to Illinois, where he died; the one daughter married William Frakes and settled in the West. Mr. Moore was a man of great influence in the township and held many of the township offices. He died in the prime of life, being cut down during one of the sickly seasons of 1822 and 1823, and was buried on the farm on which he had settled. Ira Finch was a native of Vermont, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Canaan township, about one mile and a half south of Amity, on Mammoth run, in about 1808 or 1810. He married Nancy Bull and remained in the township until his death, in about 1856. Their children were: Armenus, who died young; Pattie married Thomas Kilbury; Sarah married Thomas Harris; Madison married Nacy Clark and settled here, where he resided until his death; Minerva married Sanford Frazell; Commodore married Emiley Robey; John married Emily Kilbury, and settled in and remained a resident of this township until his death; Joshua married Catharine Crego, and lived at Amity; Thompson married Nancy Taylor, and Ruhama married Silas Scribner and moved to Missouri.

William Taylor, a native of northern Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in 1803 and settled in Darby township, where he married. He later moved to Canaan township. He was the father of fourteen children: Sarah married Philip Harris; Hannah married Henry Fuller; Samuel; Polly; Jacob married Rebecca Kilgore; Rhoda married Richard Edgar; Margaret married Isaac Arthur; William married Martha Arthur; Nancy married Thompson Finch; Mary married James Talpniny; Moses, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Taylor was a man of reserved habits and a great lover of home and family; a man of firm principles and noble character, a good farmer, a kind neighbor, and a much esteemed and respected citizen.

Henry H. Gandy settled one mile south of Amity, about 1812-14, and lived and died there. He reared a large family of children. Luke Knapp, an Englishman by birth, came to America and settled in Connecticut, where he resided several years; thence removed to New York, where he died. In 1812, his son, Elihu Knapp, moved to Pennsylvania, and in 1815 came to Madison county and settled on land on the west side of Big Darby, where the cemetery is now located, and died there in 1823, and his wife in 1836. His wife was Amy Anders, by whom he had three children, Electa, who married Joshua Holtner; Cynthia, who married Solomon Norton, and Elihu, who married Kesiah Norton and settled in Darby township.

Richard Stanhope, with his family, settled on the William Atkinson land, in 1812, the only colored family in that day in the neighborhood. He was a very honest man and quite a good farmer, yet very illiterate, with no advantages of education. He was nevertheless affable and good natured, with the politeness peculiar to his race. James Gut was then one of his nearest neighbors and practiced a good many jokes on Richard, one of which we shall retell. It seems that all the early settlers cultivated flax, for the fiber, which was converted into clothing. This crop was always sown in a certain change of the moon. The following Friday after this change was the proper time, which, in this instance, happened to be Good Friday. Mr. Gut informed him that Good Friday of that year came on Sunday. Being a religious man, Stanhope was loath to desecrate the Sabbath, so he sowed his flax on Saturday night. Stanhope had been a slave of George Washington's and was with him during the Revolutionary War. He later sold his farm on the Plains and removed to Urbana in 1836, where he died, it is claimed, at the extreme old age of one hundred and twenty years.

Peter Strickland, who was a New Englander by birth, settled on the east bank of the Big Darby opposite Amity, and remained a resident of the township the rest of his life. He was married four times and reared a large family of children, nearly all of whom settled in Canaan township. He was one of the early settlers, a very industrious farmer, a good neighbor and a well-to-do citizen. David Garton, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to this county and settled on Big Darby, about two and a half miles south of Amity, about 1812-14, and remained a resident of the county until his death. He married Martha Harris, by whom he had two sons, Hosea, who married Rebecca Harris, and David. His wife died and he later married Hannah Richman, with whom he lived until his death. By his last wife he was the father of several children. Mr. Garton was an honest and upright man in his life and character.

Isaac Fuller, a native of New York, married Lucy Warner, and settled on the east bank of Big Darby, about two miles south of Amity, about 1812. He here erected a grist-mill about 1814-15, which was one of the first mills erected in Madison county, and, though roughly and poorly constructed, proved a great convenience to the early settlers of the county. He later added a saw-mill to it. Mr. Fuller ran the mill for forty years, when he sold the property to Mr. Byers and moved to Iowa, where he died. He was the father of the following children: Arnold, who married Sallie Green; James married, but his wife lived but a short time, and he subsequently married Lucinda Francis; Shubel married Rhoda Ann Worthington; Henry married Hannah Taylor; Olive married William Harris; Nancy married George Harris. These children are all by a former wife, whose name is forgotten. By his last wife, Lucy Warner, he had one child, Isaac, who married Arminta Fuller and settled in Iowa. Henry Robey settled just west of Jacob Millikin, about 1816. He married a Miss Johnson, by whom he had no children; she died and he married Mrs. Millie McDonald, by whom he had four children, Hezekiah, Henry, Nelson and Millie. About 1830 he removed to Hardin county, Ohio, where he resided until his death. He was a man of very reserved habits, never holding or desiring office, but an excellent man and neighbor, and one of the best blacksmiths and mechanics of his day; possessing great skill, he could make any kind of tool or implement that was needed on the farm or in the house, and hence was a man of great value in a frontier community.

Elisha Bidwell settled in the southwest part of Canaan township about 1816. Mr. Bidwell was a man of excellent character, and took a great interest in educational matters and the general good of the community; but as a business man he was not very successful. Knowlton Bailey settled in the township about 1816-17, but remained only a few years and moved to Jefferson township, where he resided until his death. Samuel Beebe, a New Englander by birth, settled in the township about 1815. He had served during the Revolutionary War. Stephen Hallock, a native of Vermont, was another early settler here, probably about 1816-18. He married Rhoda Beach. They were the parents of two children, Hymen and Washington. Mr. Hallock died a few years after settling here, being carried away during one of the sickly years of 1822-23. Lemuel Greene settled one mile below Amity about 1818-20. He married, for his second wife, Rachel Brown, by whom he had a large family of children, of whom were Asa, Ira, Sallie, Maria, Louisa, Nancy and Cynthia. Mr. Greene was a shoemaker by trade and resided in the township until his death. Levi Francis is thought to have settled in the township about 1820; he reared a large family of children.

Mathias Slyh, a Virginian, settled on the farm known by his name about 1820. He buried his first wife and married, for his second wife, Sallie Patterson, with whom he lived until his death. He was a member of the Baptist church, and one of the township's most substantial and esteemed citizens. Warren Frazell settled east of Amity about 1825, where he lived until his death. He was a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal

church for many years; he reared a large family of children, who became good, respectable citizens of the township.

Richard Kilbury was born in Vermont, where he married Obedience Baldwin, and, in the fall of 1814, emigrated to Ohio, settling in this township on lands in survey No. 7386. After residing here a short time, it proved so sickly that he moved to near Cleveland, and later to Maumee valley, but, after a short residence there, he returned to Madison county and resided in Canaan township until his death. He was a blacksmith by trade and spent his life following that vocation. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a man of firm and substantial character and undoubted integrity and held several township offices. He was twice married and was the father of nine children. He died in May, 1854.

Luther Lane, born in Massachusetts, married Lodica Green, a native of Connecticut. They removed to Vermont about 1800. In 1817 they came to Ohio and settled in Union county, near Milford; thence, in 1829, they removed to Pike township, Madison county, where Mr. Lane died the same year. Mrs. Lane had died during their residence in Union county, in January, 1823. They had the following children: Fannie married David Harrington and settled in this county, where they resided several years and where she died; Eliza married David Gitchel and settled in Union county; thence they removed to Illinois, but later returned and she died in Plain City; Lodica died unmarried; Elizabeth married Otis Williams and settled in Madison county, where she died; Hannah became the second wife of Otis Witham, and settled and died in this county; David, the youngest, married Elizabeth Cox, and settled in Union county; and Luther, the next elder than David, married Elizabeth Morrison, and in 1833 settled in Canaan township. In 1834 he entered into the mercantile business with Dr. Lorenzo Beach in Amity, in which he continued for eight years. In September, 1841, he purchased and settled upon a farm.

Elisha Perkins came and settled on the Plains when that strip of prairie was still the pasture land of the wild animals that frequented this portion of the county. He did not live long, however, after reaching his new home, being carried off by those deathly years of 1822-23. His sons were Isaac, James, Eli, Horace and Dr. Hiram Perkins.

Lewis Ketch settled on the Plains in 1814. He was a shoemaker by trade and worked with Nahum King in a shoe shop at his tannery on the Plains. He did not live for many years after reaching his new home. His widow married Parley Converse, with whom she lived till separated by death. Samuel Sherwood, the father of A. H. and J. C. Sherwood, settled on the Plains in the year 1814 and lived on the farm known as the Calhoun farm. The house in which he lived was built on a high piece of ground that proved to be a gravel bank, and was used to improve the Wilson pike. Mr. Sherwood was an economical and industrious farmer, but fell victim to the sickly years of 1822-23.

EARLY FAMILIES.

In 1817 a large family of brothers and sisters came to Madison county, following Uri Beach, who came in 1814. The brothers of the family were Uri, Ambrose, Amos, Lorenzo, Roswell, Obil and Oren Beach, the last two named being twins. They were natives of the state of Vermont. At first they all settled in Darby township, but subsequently most, if not all, of them became settlers of Canaan township.

Uri Beach, when he first came to the state of Ohio in 1812, worked for a short time near Marietta; thence he went to Worthington, Ohio, where he married; thence he came to Madison county and settled on land in Darby township, later owned by Solomon Cary, residing there until 1819, when he removed to Big Darby and settled where Amity is now situated. He was among the first to turn attention to the satisfaction of the wants of others. His first enterprise was the erection of a saw-mill. At that time there was but one mill in this part of the county of that kind, the Saeger mill, farther up the Darby,

near the border of Union county. He selected a site for the mill on what was called Finch run, and here built a mill that proved a real blessing to the community. Mr. Beach soon recognized another great want, namely, means by which to facilitate the domestic operations in clothing the families and rendering them comfortable during the winter months. Among the early settlers, the manufacture of woolen goods for the family was a tedious operation, especially in preparing the wool for spinning. Before this latter operation could be performed, the wool must be carded into rolls, which then had to be all performed by hand, with a pair of what was called "hand cards." This operation was exceedingly slow and laborious. Something to facilitate the labor of carding was the great want of the people. The operation of spinning and weaving was only a secondary consideration, for a woman who did not know how to spin and weave was not considered at all qualified for the holy state of matrimony. To supply these wants, Uri Beach undertook to build a carding-mill. The chief obstacle that crossed his path was the great distance and the question of the transportation of machinery. The site was selected for his carding machine just below his saw-mill, not for the purpose of using the water of Finch run for power, but because it was near his other mills. The building was erected, the machinery obtained, and all put in running order. For a few years the machinery in operation was a picking, carding and fulling machine, to which he afterwards added two small spinning jacks. This factory was in operation for fifteen years or more. It is thought that the first frame house in the township was the one standing on the hill, at the foot of which stood the carding-mill.

Uri Beach, in Company with his brother, Lorenzo, purchased of Doctor Comstock a tract of land from which they laid out the town of Amity, and here Mr. Beach died.

Ambrose Beach, the next son in age to Uri, purchased a farm on the Plains, just east of his brother, in the same year they came to Ohio. This place was his home for several years. He, having had some experience as a clothier, finally consented to connect himself with his brother in the factory, where, for several years, he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. The weaving in this factory was all done by hand, with what was called a spring-shuttle loom. He later sold his farm on the Plains and purchased land in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Dr. Lorenzo Beach, the fourth son of the family, was born in Vermont in 1797, and came to Ohio as early as 1813, settling at Worthington, with practically no worldly effects. His education was only such as could be obtained on a country farm in the Green Mountain state, where the entire time of the farmer is taken up with an endless fight for a living from the sterile soil. He studied medicine with Doctor Carter, of Urbana, and commenced his practice at Amity, about 1820, being, it is believed, the first practicing physician ever located in that place. During the sickly seasons of 1822-23 he and Dr. James Comstock, who was associated with him, attended nearly all the sick of the district, which extended for many miles around, but the center of the virulence was between the two Darbys. His field of practice must have been large, for his fame is still considerable among the old residents of this portion of the county. However, it is believed that he lacked faith in himself and his remedies, to a degree that prevented any enthusiasm in his profession, and that the responsibilities attached to the life of a physician became exceedingly irksome to him. Therefore, he abandoned his profession for the more lucrative, and to him more agreeable, life of a merchant. For several years subsequent to 1833, he was actively engaged in merchandising and, later, in real estate operations. Seeing an opportunity for the better employment of capital and his abilities, he removed, in 1853, to Livingston county, Illinois, where he continued to reside until his death, in August, 1878, at the age of eighty-one years.

Roswell Beach, who purchased land in Darby township, where Solomon Cary afterward lived, observing the prosperity of his brothers in the woolen-mill, and the population about Amity rapidly increasing, and that there was a growing demand for greater and more extended facilities to meet the demands and wants of the people, he, with his two younger twin brothers, Obil and Oren, in order to meet these requirements, selected and purchased a site on Big Darby creek below Amity, on what was known as the Stone farm. Here they built a dam and erected a building for a factory, purchasing the machinery of the elder one of their brothers, also a new set of cards and other machinery necessary for extensive operations in a new country as this then was. In connection with this plant, Mr. Fulton, a son-in-law of Roswell Beach, put in operation a pair of buhrs for grinding corn. It was expected by the proprietors of this enterprise that large profits would be realized as a reward for their outlay and labor. However, this factory was in operation for only a few years.

The village of Amity had greatly increased in population, but with each returning fall the inhabitants of the little town suffered severely from malarious diseases. It was suggested that the stagnant water produced by the erection of the factory dam across the Darby was the existing cause of the suffering of the inhabitants; consequently, a petition was circulated and signed by many citizens of the place, asking the court to declare this property a public nuisance. Effort was made by the petitioners to substantiate the claims set forth in the petition. This was the first case of the kind ever put before our courts of justice. After hearing all the testimony in the case, the court declared the property to be a public nuisance; therefore, this dam across the Darby was torn out in the early part of the summer.

The facts are, that during the autumn of that year there was more suffering from sickness than any previous year. The effect upon the owners and proprietors of the factory can be easily imagined. But there were a few citizens interested in the financial welfare of these men, who gave them something to relieve their embarrassments. They, however, became disheartened and discouraged, sold their effects and removed to the West, where, by industry and frugality, they recovered from this financial shock. Roswell settled in Iowa; Obil and Oren settled in Kansas. The latter died in 1863.

Dr. Charles McCloud, a native of the Green Mountain state, emigrated with his father, Charles McCloud, to Delaware county, Ohio, and soon afterward to Madison county, where his father, in 1814, purchased a farm one mile east of Chuckery, and here they settled, and here young McCloud, then only six years old, was reared. He was born February 2, 1808. He studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus Bigelow, of Galena, Delaware county, Ohio, and on the completion of his studies located in Amity, Madison county, Ohio. The first year or so his practice must have been light, for he engaged to teach school for a term or so; but in a few years his practice became very extensive, his patrons being scattered all through the Darby Plains, up Big Darby and on Sugar run in Union county, and in the neighborhood of Dublin, Franklin county. In 1844 he was the Whig member of the lower house of the Legislature of Ohio and in 1850 a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Ohio. In figure he was slight, never weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds, with a slight stoop in his shoulders. His complexion was dark. In manner he was grave almost to severity. This gravity was not assumed, but natural, rarely leaving, even in family circles. He was an inveterate reader, and in his younger days must have been a great and keen student of his profession, as he had a well-worn library. Later in life he gave up his profession and entered merchandising, but still kept up his habits of study. He took up the study of astronomy at one time in his life and later became an enthusiastic student of geology, so much so that he delivered several lectures on it, illustrated by maps of his own drawing. A few years before his death he

took to reading fiction and poetry. He read the works of Charles Dickens with great interest, and was not only a great reader of Shakespeare, but became a critical student of that great poet as well. He was a debater and writer of more than ordinary force. He was in no sense a politician, and what positions of honor he occupied were unsought. As a physician, he was cautious and conscientious, and in his diagnosis and prognosis of disease remarkably accurate, which secured to him the great confidence of his patients. Although commanding a large practice, it appears that he accumulated but little from his profession, as he was a poor collector and his charges astonishingly low. Doctor McCloud, in all the relations of life, was honest and upright, his character being absolutely above reproach. He married Mary Jane Carpenter, by whom he had four children. He died in Plain City, April 1, 1861, at the age of fifty-three years.

William D. Wilson, the son of Valentine and Eleanor Wilson, was born on February 27, 1807, and was only nine years old when his parents settled in Somerford township, on Deer creek. Here he spent the years of his youth and, arriving at maturity, married Nancy Moore. He purchased two hundred acres of land on the Darby Plains, in Canaan township, at eighty cents per acre. This purchase amounted to one hundred and sixty dollars, to meet which, he borrowed the money, with his uncle Daniel as his security. He located in Canaan township about 1829-30, so can hardly be called one of the township's pioneers, but rather one of its settlers. He at once built a cabin, and very soon entered quite largely into the stock business, as his land was better adapted to grazing at that day than tillage. As a financier and trader he was a remarkable success. Shrewd and careful in all his transactions, economical and industrious, and carefully investing his gains in more land, he soon became the owner of a vast amount of the best land on the Darby Plains, counting his acres by the thousands. He died at his homestead place, March 25, 1873, at the age of sixty-three years. He was the father of eight children: Alexander, who married Martha Jane Milliken; Ellen married Benjamin Morris, but died, childless, December 3, 1857; James Monroe married Achsa Burham; Lafayette married Sarah Temple; William M. married Mary M. Slyh; Sarah married John Price; Washington married a Miss Wilson, of Kentucky; and Taylor, who married Eliza Daily, died on February 17, 1875.

A Mr. Martin, probably a native of Pennsylvania, settled in the township about 1812. The following were his children: George, Rachel, William, Benjamin, Susan and John. They lived here for several years and then removed to Champaign county, Ohio. A Mr. Richey, of Irish descent, settled on land later owned by the Wilsons, about 1816-18. Joseph and Isaac Bidwell settled about the same date. Among other early settlers of whom it is impossible to learn any important history, were David Harris, Paul Alder, a brother of Jonathan, Christian Adams, Joseph Loyd, John Johnson, David Ellis, J. Phelps and Patrick Johnson.

EARLY MILLS.

We have already seen how Uri Beach built the first saw-mill in Canaan township about 1820, on what was then known as Finch run. This mill was situated on the south bank, west of the Plain City pike, on the brow of the hill. Traces of the old mill race can still be seen, but of the mill itself the last vestige has long since been removed. This mill sawed all the lumber for the first frame buildings in this portion of the county and for the bridges across Big and Little Darby creeks on the National road. This saw-mill and the one later built further below on the Darby at the grist-mill by Isaac Fuller have been the principal water-power saw-mills of the township; since their time, there have been several portable steam-mills that have, as occasion demanded it, been transported to various portions of the township.

In about 1814-15 Isaac Fuller, having located on the east bank of the Big Darby,

about two miles south of Amity, erected a grist-mill which was one of the first in this part of the country, right opposite on the west bank of the stream. Mr. Fuller ran this mill for over thirty years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Byers; he died and was followed by John Acton in the ownership of the mill.

A little below the Beach saw-mill, spoken of above, the same Uri Beach, soon after erecting his saw-mill, built a large, two-story frame building, with a basement, which was quite an imposing structure for the day. The basement was where the power for driving the machinery was placed. The power made use of was unique and the wonder of the age; though very cumbersome, it fully met the owner's expectations. It consisted of what was called "tread power." A large tread-wheel was placed in a horizontal position, or rather at an angle or incline of about ten degrees, and this, by its revolutions, communicated motion to a smaller cog-wheel fitting into it, which, by an upright, communicated motion to the machinery above. Then, upon this inclined tread-wheel were placed a yoke of oxen, which were tied in position and, the wheel tending to move downward by the weight of the oxen, to the lowest point of the wheel, the oxen were made to keep walking up the incline of the wheel, which kept it in motion. The stopping of the machinery, at the will of the operator, was effected by means of a heavy friction brake, let down by lever power upon the tread wheel. The entire arrangement was a curious devise, but, nevertheless, effectual and powerful, propelling a large amount of machinery. This factory was in use for about fifteen years, employed about forty hands, and was a great benefit to the people of the then new settlement. It was succeeded by a mill built by his three brothers just below Amity. As has already been pointed out, this was declared a public nuisance a few years later, and the dam was torn away and the mill became useless.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The one principal stream of Canaan township is Big Darby creek, which enters the township from the north about one and a half mile west of its eastern boundary, flows southward until it reaches the Franklin county line, and continues its southerly course, forming the boundary line between Franklin county and this township, until it reaches the southern limits of Canaan township. In the north part of the township it receives a tributary known as Mammoth run, which, in spite of its name, is a very small stream. It follows a general easterly course entirely through the township before it empties into Big Darby. In the south part of the township Big Darby creek receives Three-Mile run, which takes its rise in the southwest part of the township, flows almost due east until it mixes its waters with those of the Big Darby.

The surface of the country along the Big Darby is somewhat uneven and broken, but almost the entire township west of the Big Darby is an extended plain, very level, and originally, as the first settlers found it, consisted of oak openings and prairie, much of which was covered with water several months during the year.

CEMETERIES.

A list of the early burying-grounds of the first families would include the one on the Joseph Atkinson farm; one on the Nugent farm, just below Amity; one on the banks of Big Darby, further down the stream, near the Henry Convers farm; and one still further down the same stream on the old Millikin farm. About 1860 the trustees of the township purchased of Luther Lane ground for a cemetery, situated just in the rear of the Baptist church, and which was dedicated to use by the reception of the mortal remains of Thurza Reece the same year. This land was fenced in and fitted up as a permanent cemetery for use of the residents of the township. In 1882 a nice brick vault was erected and placed under the charge of a board of trustees.

CHAPTER V.

DARBY TOWNSHIP.

Darby was among the first townships settled in Madison county, its history dating as far back as 1795. The first white man to locate within this township was Jonathan Alder, who was discovered by Benjamin Springer living on the banks of Big Darby creek with his Indian wife in 1796. Alder was born in New Jersey, about eight miles from Philadelphia, September 17, 1773. His parents were Bartholomew and Hannah Alder. When Jonathan was about seven years old, the family moved to Wythe county, Virginia, where the father soon afterward died. In 1782 he and his brother were captured by a band of prowling Indians, his brother being killed but he being held a prisoner. He was adopted by the tribe and became, in practically every sense, an Indian. He married an Indian woman and made his living by hunting and farming through the country now covered by Madison county.

In 1796, as mentioned above, Benjamin Springer, with his wife and two sons, Silas and Thomas, also his son-in-law, Usual Osborn, and wife, settled on Big Darby creek. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and built their cabin on land later owned by John Taylor, close to the north line of Canaan township and just within the limits of the same. But their names are mentioned here because of their close proximity and close relations with the early pioneers of Darby township. In 1798, the Ewing brothers, James and Joshua, emigrated from Kentucky to present Darby township and settled a short distance northeast of the site of Plain City. They bought farms lying on both sides of Big Darby creek. One reason for making their purchases on both sides of the stream was that they might have ready access to the prairie grazing lands, and at the same time have tillable lands on the elevated bottoms along the creek. They supposed, as did many others, that the open prairie land would afford them pasturage for many years to come. In this, however, they were mistaken, for they were in time owned by industrious farmers and inclosed with good fences.

Financially, James Ewing was more favored than the average pioneers and was known in the neighborhood as a rich man. He was one of the directors of the Franklin Bank, of Franklintown, Ohio, and this connection made him useful to the community in which he resided. The person in need of capital, by getting Mr. Ewing's recommendation as to the financial safety of his note, could always get ready cash. For many years the only postoffice in that region of the country was kept by him for the accommodation of his neighbors, and in connection with it he handled dry-goods, groceries, notions, etc., in such quantities as would meet the pressing demands of those early people.

Joshua Ewing died during the "sickly season" of 1822-23. He was a surveyor and made many of the early surveys of Madison county. Upon the erection of Union county, in 1820, the property of the Ewing brothers was thrown into the new county.

The Taylor brothers, John, Daniel and Richard, natives of New York state, emigrated to Kentucky in 1795 and settled on land they purchased near Lexington. They became discouraged and disgusted because of the constant litigations over titles, and determined to seek new lands. John Taylor, going to the man from whom he had made his purchase, made a trade with him for lands in the then territory of Ohio. By this exchange he became the owner of three hundred acres of land on the banks of Big Derby, now in Union

county. He moved to his new farm in 1800, sold his first purchase to Frederick Sager, and bought another about one mile south of Plain City, on both sides of Big Darby creek, from John Graham. Here he erected a log cabin, stable and outbuildings, and soon afterward, probably about the year 1804, he married a widow McCullough, sister of Judge Mitchell. Two children blessed this union, a daughter and a son. The daughter died in infancy, but the son, John Taylor, Jr., lived on the old homestead for many years, and is still remembered by the older residents of Darby township.

The other Taylor brothers followed John from Kentucky about 1803. They had lost much of their property in the bogus land titles of Kentucky, and were, like most of the early pioneers, comparatively poor. Daniel Taylor, with his family, went directly to the Indian village above Plain City, where Jonathan Alder was at this time living. Alder surrendered the use of his hut to Taylor and his wife, and they immediately took possession. He, however, soon afterward built another beside this one, the former being used for a kitchen and the latter for bed, parlor and sitting room. There the children of Mr. Taylor and those of the Indians became intimately associated in their plays.

All of the Taylor brothers settled on or near Big Darby, and, by industry and economy, they secured a generous competence.

Another early pioneer of this township was James Norton, who came here with his family in about 1810 or 1812, purchased a farm on Sugar run, east of Big Darby, and lived there until his death, in 1836. With him came his two sons, John and Solomon Norton. John Norton, in 1820, married Sarah Taylor, daughter of Daniel Taylor.

In the year 1814 Jeremiah Converse, a Revolutionary soldier, and Rhoda Converse, his wife, emigrated with their family to this township. Converse was born in New Hampshire in 1760. He emigrated with his father to the state of Vermont prior to the Revolutionary War. Before the close of this conflict he enlisted in the American cause. During his service he was severely wounded, and was discharged. He subsequently became a traveling minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. On his arrival in Darby township he and most of his sons bought land in close proximity to each other and about three miles west of Big Darby creek, on what was then known as the Darby Plains. The Rev. Mr. Converse was the first pioneer minister in this portion of the county. He always lived on the farm he first purchased, where he died in 1837, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. His eldest son, Sanford Converse, settled in Licking county, Ohio, but the following sons settled near their father: Parley, Squire, Lathrop, Jeremiah, Jr., Silas and Charles Converse.

Parley Converse was a farmer and mechanic. He was an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church for over forty years. He was also elected a justice of the peace and filled that office with great credit to himself and justice to the persons he met officially. On his retirement from his farm he moved to Plain City, where he died in 1866. He was the father of two sons, Caleb and Parley, Jr., who were both for many years residents of Union county. Squire Converse was also a farmer, settled on the plains and died during one of the sickly seasons. He was the father of Jasper R. and Edwin Asa Converse. Jasper R., the eldest, was a large farmer on the plains and made a specialty of breeding thoroughbred sheep. He died in 1859. He was the father of Augustin Converse. Lathrop Converse, a son of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, lived on the plains until his death, in 1822, one of the sickly periods. He had three sons, two of whom were Darius and Joel N. Orinda, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Converse, married Samuel Sherwood, who lived in Canaan township.

Jeremiah Converse, Jr., son of the Rev. Jeremiah Converse and a native of Vermont, was born in 1790. In 1813 he married Malinda Derby, a descendant of the titled family of Derbys in England. He emigrated with his and his father's families to Darby township

in 1814. He was the father of a large family, and, like others, suffered many privations incident to the life of the pioneer and early settler. He bought a small farm of Walter Dun, for one dollar and a quarter an acre, and even at this low price it took him nine years to complete his payments. He was a drum major in the militia regiment of this county under the then existing military laws of the state. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years. He died in 1849. He was the father of C. D., Jeremiah and L. D. Converse. The eldest son, C. D. Converse, became the owner of one of the finest farms in the township and was a resident of the township for many years. Doctor Jeremiah, the second son, practiced medicine in Darby township for years. L. D. Converse, the youngest son, also became a farmer and spent his life in Darby township.

Silas Converse, another son of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, came as a young man with his father to this township in 1814. He was married four times. Charles Converse, the youngest child of the Rev. Mr. Converse, was a mere child when they emigrated to this state. During his childhood he was subject to terrible attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, which left him a cripple the rest of his life, necessitating the use of crutches in walking. He became a prominent stock raiser in the township. He died in 1869. He was the father of three sons, James N., R. B. and Charles Converse.

Later in the same year that the Converse family came (1814) Abner Newton, Sr., emigrated from the state of Vermont to this township and purchased a farm in the Converse settlement. He was a wheelwright and chair manufacturer. The demand of the times for that class of articles made him rather prominent in the affairs of the township. His wheels were unsurpassed for workmanship and were a necessary article in almost every family. The chairs he made were less in demand, but were purchased as the people became able to afford such luxuries. The more common seats used were long benches, or three-legged stools. Prior to and after Mr. Newton's death, his youngest son, Abner Jr., continued to manufacture the above articles as long as they were in demand or until machinery supplied their place. He later became quite an extensive manufacturer of boots and shoes, and partly in connection with it, or soon after, he dealt in dry-goods, groceries, etc. His health later broke down and he was forced to retire.

The pioneer millwright of this portion of the county was Daniel Bowers, who came to Darby township in 1814. He settled near the present village of Amity, being a single man at the time of his emigration, but within a few years thereafter he married Diadam Phiney, a young lady who came with Abel Beach and family in the same year. He was early employed by Frederick Sager to put up the building and make all the necessary machinery for a water-power grist-mill. This was the first mill of the kind ever put up in this part of the county and was situated about one mile north of Plain City, on Big Darby, which at that time was in Darby township, but now in Union county. The grinding-stone used in this mill was made from a great boulder taken from the farm of John Taylor, being worked and dressed into proper shape by Mr. Sager himself. This part of the machinery was used for many years, being almost equal to the French buhr. He was later employed by Uri Beach to build a saw-mill, and, soon afterward, a carding-machine. This latter was run by horse-power. The nature of the tread power used was a great novelty, consisting of a great wheel, perhaps twenty feet in diameter, with a strong center shaft and iron journals and bearings. Into this shaft strong arms were framed, extending about ten feet from the center and well braced underneath, and the whole was covered with a tight floor. The wheel was then set inclined, one side much lower than the other. The horses were harnessed, taken upon the floor and hitched to a stationary post or beam; hence their weight and the act of walking revolved the wheel beneath their feet, and thus set the machinery into motion. This was considered a wonderful achievement over the former method of carding all the wool for clothing by

hand. In the settlement by the government of some Indian reservations, Mr. Bowers was employed by the agency as an interpreter, being the only person here who understood the Wyandot language. His trade being insufficient for the support of himself and his family, he purchased a farm in the Converse settlement, where he lived until his death, in 1834. There were three children in this family, two sons and a daughter. The eldest, John P. Bowers, resided for many years on the old home estate as a farmer. He became a man of great promise in the township, being several times elected to the office of trustee, also as township assessor, real estate assessor, and held the place of justice of the peace for twenty-seven years. The youngest son, S. W. Bowers, likewise became prominent in agricultural circles of this part of the county.

Charles Warner also came to the Plains in the year 1814 and purchased a farm that was to become known many years later as the I. W. Converse farm. Here he made farming his business and, as a side line, took up distilling. He erected a distillery, where he made whiskey and peach brandy for the market. He usually kept three or four yoke of cattle, which were used in wagoning the products of his still to the chief trading points—Chillicothe, Sandusky and Zanesville—taking, in exchange, salt, glass and such other articles as were in demand among the pioneer families. During the spring of the year he turned his heavy ox teams to good account by breaking large quantities of the prairie sod, which was too tough for the ordinary horse team to plow. He died quite early in the history of the township and left no descendants.

Also in the year of 1814 came Charles McCloud, Sr., to Darby township, buying a farm and settling near the post road. Here he supported his family and made an honest living out of his farm. He died at his son-in-law's in 1844. He was the father of two sons, Curtis and Charles McCloud.

Charles McCloud, the youngest of these two sons, lived and worked on the farm of his father until of age, when his inclination and desire for a profession induced him to select the science of medicine as being the most congenial to his nature. He went to Granville, Ohio, where he studied in the office of Dr. Alpheus Bigelow. On completing his studies, he returned and settled in Amity, and for many years, by close application and undivided attention, he was not only a successful physician, but a leader in the profession. But, like many others in a new country, as this was at that time, with almost impassable roads at times, he became weary of the hardships incident to the profession, and longed for a more retired and less responsible life. With this end in view, he, in company with Wesley Carpenter, purchased quite an extensive tract of land below Amity, with a view of making stock-raising and farming a specialty; but, by a few years' experience in this new enterprise, he was convinced of the fact that bone and muscle, especially in those days, were among the essential features of success. He, therefore, sold his interest in the farm to Mr. Carpenter, and immediately purchased a large stock of dry-goods and groceries and entered the general merchandise business in Amity. Here he remained until after that place was visited by the Asiatic cholera. He subsequently sold his property and purchased in Plain City, where he engaged largely in the mercantile business. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature and filled that position with credit to himself and his constituents. During the campaign of 1840, he had taken a very active part in county politics. He made quite a reputation for himself as a public speaker and so favorably impressed the people in this and subsequent campaigns that when the call came for delegates to the constitutional convention of 1852 he was the people's choice. He died at his home in Plain City in the year 1860, survived by his widow and two sons, R. C. and Newton McCloud.

Early in the history of the township came Titus Dort, who purchased a farm about one mile south of Plain City. As he was a blacksmith by trade very little of his time could be taken up on his farm. At this time good blacksmiths were very scarce, but very

necessary, as the people were dependent upon them for most of their farm implements, such as trace chains, hoes, axes, plows, and many necessary and indispensable articles.

In the year 1818 Samuel Smith and family came from the state of Vermont and settled in this township. He purchased a large tract of land, containing about six hundred acres. On this farm he built the first brick house on the plains. The roof of this house was made by pine shingles, purchased in Cincinnati, from the dairy products, and wagoned through an almost trackless forest, requiring two weeks or more to make the round trip.

Simeon Hager, who was born in 1766, emigrated to Ohio and settled in this township in 1814. Soon afterward he purchased a farm near Plain City and spent the remainder of his life in its management. He died at his home in 1843. He was the father of Simeon, Jr., Baldwin and Aurelius Hager.

In the year 1817 Isaac Bigelow came to this part of Ohio with the idea in mind of opening up a great stock farm, and purchased land now covering, in part, the site of the village of Plain City. But the tide of emigration seemed toward the central portion of Ohio. The chief trading points of Zanesville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati and Sandusky were so distant that Mr. Bigelow conceived that idea of platting a new town for the convenience of the future settlers, where they might make their necessary purchases of nails, glass, salt, etc., and so planned to lay out a new town. Accordingly, in 1818, the original town plat of Plain City was laid out by him, but a more comprehensive sketch of the founding of Plain City will be found in the history of that village. Mr. Bigelow was a physician by profession and for many years enjoyed a wide practice in this and neighboring townships.

Israel Bigelow, his father, came to the township in 1828 and purchased property in the village of Plain City. He was also a practicing physician and for several years followed his profession in Plain City and the surrounding country. He died in Plain City in 1838.

Dr. Daniel Bigelow, a son of Israel and a brother of Isaac Bigelow, settled in the township in 1831, and likewise spent his life in the active labors of a medical practitioner. He was ever ready to attend all calls in his profession, and his greatest delight was embodied in his efforts to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow creatures. He was sociable, pleasing and winning in his manner; his presence in the sick room dispersed the gloom of his patients, and, in a word, cheerfulness was traceable in every lineament of his features.

Another settler who arrived in the year 1818 was Eber McDowell, who purchased a farm about two miles west of the Converse settlement. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. With others, he experienced many of the hard struggles incident to pioneer life. Though the price of land was seemingly very low, yet all the farm products were correspondingly reduced in price, and, in order to make the last payment on his farm, he sold and delivered two hundred bushels of corn to a Mr. Wright, of Dublin, Franklin county, for ten cents per bushel. This delivery was made by hauling the corn, with a heavy pair of cattle, a distance of fifteen miles, requiring two days to make the round trip. The oxen were also sold to the same person for twenty-seven dollars. The money thus obtained enabled him to procure a deed for the farm, on which he spent his days. He died at the advanced age of ninety-six.

Amos Beach emigrated from Vermont to Darby township in 1814. He became the owner of a small farm on the Plains, where he lived and which he successfully managed until about the year 1830, when, selling his property, he removed to Union county. He later returned to this county and lived in Plain City, where he died.

Abner and David Chapman, two brothers, came to this township in about 1810. Abner Chapman, a man of good education, first purchased a farm near Plain City, but

later sold this and located on the banks of the Big Darby. It was included in Union county on its erection in 1820. He spent a portion of his time for several years in teaching school. His brother, also a young man of good education and a surveyor by profession, taught school and did a great deal of surveying for Walter Dun, of Virginia. At this time there were many small strips of land that had been unentered by former speculators. Many of these were now entered and patented by him. He later married a daughter of Joshua Ewing and for many years lived on his farm on the Plains. He later, however, moved to Union county and from there to the state of Iowa.

William McCune, a step-son of Andrew Noteman, came with the latter in 1803 and settled on the east bank of Big Darby creek, immediately opposite the Indian village or camping ground referred to above. In the creation of Union county he was included within its territory. But the stepson above referred to began to support himself early in life. At the age of twelve, he went to Franklinton to learn the trade of blacksmith. He remained there for some time and, it is said, assisted in the forging of the nails that were used in the construction of the old state house at Columbus. Mr. McCune afterwards went to Buck Creek and learned the tanning business, but, after completing his trade, he came back and purchased and moved onto a farm near Plain City. Mr. McCune's tannery was one of the first in this part of the county. Here was an accommodation kindly appreciated by the people, and his thorough knowledge of the business, in connection with his honesty, won for him a large proportion of the custom of the county. A few years prior to his death, he became entirely blind. His home was cut off from Darby in 1820.

Another pioneer who hailed from New England and who came to settle in Darby township was Richard Morgridge, who came with his family from Connecticut to Licking county, Ohio, in 1816. Here he was compelled to stop and remain a short period because of sickness in his family. He came with more property than was customary among those early, hearty woodsmen. He emigrated with a good pair of horses and wagon, and with him he brought a large box of Yankee clocks, which he had purchased very cheap in his native state, but which he sold at a great profit in the new country. All this property was converted into cash within a short time. However, this cash was in paper and, being issued by many different banks, he went to Marietta and there exchanged it for notes of the Muskingum Valley Bank of that place. This banking house became insolvent a short time afterward and closed business, leaving him penniless and with his property gone. The sickness in his family forced him to remain in Licking county for three years and also forced him to incur expense that he could not meet. In 1819 he purchased a yoke of oxen and moved his family to Darby township. There he purchased, or rather contracted for, one hundred and thirty acres in the Converse settlement of Walter Dun. The debts incurred in Licking county were still hanging over him, and his creditors came and attached all of his chattel property; but, this being insufficient to satisfy their claims, his body was also taken by the sheriff, to be lodged in the county jail for debt. But, before leaving home with that officer, his wife placed in his hands all the money in their possession, being one dollar and thirty cents. After they had proceeded some distance, it occurred to Mr. Morgridge that the law required the creditor to support the debtor while in jail, if he had no means of supporting himself. Therefore, he made an excuse to stop by the roadside, where he secretly placed his money under a rail in the fence, near a large tree. After their arrival in London, a search was instituted, and he was found without any means of supporting himself. The creditor was then asked to give bond for the maintenance of the prisoner while in jail, which he refused to do, whereupon Mr. Morgridge was set free. Richard Morgridge never completed the payments on his farm, but, after his death, the family met those obligations.

There were other pioneers, whose descendants have long since left their ancestral

homes and pushed on to more remote parts, and among these should be mentioned the Marquis, Petty, Nickels and Frazell families. The emigration to this part of the county from 1812 to 1820, as shown in the pages above, was little short of wonderful. By far the greater portion of them came from the New England states, whose soil was so inferior in fertility to that of Madison county that the fame of the latter became proverbial for its fertility and productiveness. The sad years of 1822 and 1823, with their murderous "sickly seasons," cast a great cloud of gloom over the township and draped the previously prospective outlook for a rapid and early development of her resources, with death and disease that threatened depopulation. The shock thus produced was felt all over the county, but the heaviest burden of it seems to have fallen on Darby and Canaan townships. Emigration ceased, practically, until 1830 and 1832. The only residents of the township from 1823 until 1830 were the survivors of those two sickly seasons, and even some of these returned to their native states or moved on to other settlements. The great portion of the present inhabitants of Darby township are the descendants of these pioneer families.

EARLY STOCK SPECULATORS.

The chief draw-back to stock raising in pioneer times was the great difficulty of marketing the animals. It was neither expensive nor difficult to raise the cattle and hogs, but they must be driven to distant market places. Moreover, there were just a few marketable points within the reach of the settlements, and the demand at these markets was limited. At Sandusky and Detroit the government agencies were ready purchasers of small amounts of this kind of produce. In addition to these places, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Cleveland did a small amount of this kind of business. Here, then, were the points of marketing, but the serious problem was that of transportation. The only method possible at that time was by driving. But the driving on foot of a great amount of stock a distance of from one to two hundred miles, with such surroundings as were peculiar to a new country such as this was, was a great task, beset with many difficulties and dangers.

Perhaps Butler Comstock, of Worthington, was the first of the extensive cattle buyers and speculators who operated in Darby township. His purchases were usually made in the spring and comprised one hundred or more head of four-year-old steers, for which he paid, on the average, between four and seven dollars a head. These cattle were herded and grazed on the prairie until early autumn, and then driven to one of the above-mentioned markets or to Pittsburgh or Philadelphia.

In 1818 a young Canadian by the name of James Guy came to this township. He possessed fine business qualifications and at once began buying cattle—in limited quantities at first, however, but increasing as his means increased. The points of trade sought by him were in keeping with the kind and condition of his stock. His fat cattle were driven to Sandusky or Detroit, but his stock cattle were taken to the neighborhood of Chillicothe and sold to the feeders of the Sciotio bottoms. This method of doing business was too circumscribed to meet his enlarged views and speculative usefulness. This increased trade upon his part was in keeping with the increased supply, for, by this time, the people had learned that stock-raising was the most profitable, if not the only, industry that brought the ready cash. The current price for a four-year-old steer during the years from 1820 to 1840 was from seven to ten dollars per head. In his traffic in cattle, Mr. Guy did not limit himself to this township or county, but purchased large droves of cattle that were driven on foot over the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. Sometimes his herds assumed mammoth proportions, numbering from three to five hundred head. He followed this business for nearly twenty years. At one time he was the owner of fifteen hundred acres of the finest grazing land on the plains. In 1846

he, in company with David Mitchell, son of Judge Mitchell, entered on an extensive scale into the pork-packing business in Columbus. Many thousand head were slaughtered, for which they paid from five to six dollars per hundred pounds; but before this great bulk of packed meat could be put on the market, there came that great financial crash of 1847, wrecking them upon the sand-bar of finance. He lost all and made an assignment to his creditors. However, he was not the kind to sit idle and brood over his reverses of the past and, when the California gold fever swept the country, he joined that procession of "Forty-niners" to "Ophir" to gather the precious dust. He remained there for four years and came back with five thousand dollars in nuggets, with which he purchased a farm, partly in this and partly in Union counties, where he lived until his death in 1882.

A stockman of great prominence at a later date was Daniel Boyd. He was the grandson of James Boyd, who came to Canaan township in 1820 and lived there until his death in 1831. As the railroad lines extended westward, many of the old stock speculators and drovers retired from business and a new generation stepped to the front. One of the leaders of these was Daniel Boyd. His early business training was in connection with the cattle herds of Darby township. Accordingly he made his first shipments to the Eastern markets in 1855. After a few years' experience, he practically abandoned the shipment of cattle and confined his efforts to the shipment of hogs, sheep and wool. He was engaged in this business in the county for over thirty years and many of the older residents remember the times when his business was most flourishing.

ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

After a careful search among the commissioners' records, the following is found, under the date of April 30, 1810:

"Ordered, that all that tract of country comprised in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby, created into a separate township, to be known by the name of Darby, and bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the upper corner of Jefferson township, thence north with line to Delaware county; thence with said line east, to the northwest corner of Franklin county; thence with said line to the place of beginning."

This creation lasted for only one year, when it was declared void. The reason for this action is not given, but the following is of record under date of June 11, 1811:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, ordered, that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby, created into a separate township by the name of Darby, and is bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of Madison county, thence south with Franklin county line, so that a point turning west will strike Calvin Cary, Sr.'s lower corner; thence westwardly to Abraham Johnson's lower corner, on Little Darby; thence to Peter Paugh's southeast corner; thence westwardly so as to strike the Champaign county line, two miles north of William Frankabarger, Sr.'s; thence with said line to Delaware county line; thence with Delaware county line to the place of beginning."

This creation has been greatly reduced by subsequent creations; Canaan township was taken from Darby in the year 1814 and Pike township was formed from Darby in 1819. And when Union county was created in 1820, from the territory of Delaware and Madison counties, a strip of land two and a half miles wide was taken from the northern boundary of Darby township. Thus it has been reduced in territorial advantages until it is among the smallest townships in the county.

SOIL.

The soil of Darby township is of greater variety. Near the streams it is a reddish, gravelly loam, very deep and well adapted to mixed agriculture, such as the production

of wheat, rye, oats and corn, as well as root crops. After leaving the streams on the east, the soil, on the more elevated lands, partakes of a light-colored clay, with a small admixture of gravel, better adapted for grass and grazing purposes. But the greater portion is a black loam, and when once thoroughly drained is well calculated to grow any and all of the agricultural products adapted to this climate. The western portion of the township—the prairie land— is composed of a deep, black loam, presenting the appearance of having been composed of vegetable decomposition, upon which, in its native state, grew a wonderful growth of vegetation.

STREAMS.

The only stream that enters Darby township is Big Darby creek and its tributaries. Big Darby creek finds its source in the northeastern portion of Champaign county, wends its way across the southern portion of Union county, passing through Darby and a portion of Canaan townships, and thence forming the boundary line between Madison and Franklin counties. This stream received its name from the Wyandot Indians who named it after a chief of theirs by the name of Darby, who for a long time lived on its bank, near the present Madison and Union county line. Sugar creek rises in Union county, flows through the eastern portion of the township and empties into the Big Darby. To the early settlers of the township this stream furnished important and indispensable water power, with which they ran their grist- and saw-mills.

OTHER PHYSICAL FEATURES.

All land to the east of Big Darby creek was covered by heavy timber, made up mostly of walnut, ash, beech, white and black oak, hickory, basswood and white elm on the swampy lands. There were some rather extensive sugar groves along Sugar run and near Big Darby. Spice-bush was the principal underbrush and grew abundantly, especially on the flat lands. The land lying to the west of Big Darby and east of Little Darby creek was widely known as the Darby plains. However, this prairie was dotted here and there by occasional small oak openings, or a narrow, long line of scrubby burr-oaks, whose growth had been fatally interfered with by the annual prairie fires of the Indians. By far the greater portion of the timber of later times grew up after the stopping of these fires. This whole area was covered with wild grass and flowering herbs. The lower portions of the prairies were covered with a species of grass that came up in single stalks, very thick at the ground, with a large round straw, very tough, long, broad blades, and on top a head, somewhat resembling barley. This specie grew from six to eight feet in height, but was of no value for grazing purposes except when it first came up in the spring. On the more elevated portions of the plains grew two other varieties that were known as the "limber-will" and "ledge-grass." The former of these came up in single stalks, very thick on the ground, with long drooping blades and slightly sickle-edged. The latter variety grew in bunches, or tufts, very compact, with fine blades and center stalks very tall, smooth and round, like rye. These last two varieties were very nutritious, not only in a green state, but equally so when cut and made into hay. There were other, but unimportant, varieties.

The plains abounded with flowering vegetation. It would be almost impossible, at this late date, to give a full description of the vegetation, but a few species should be mentioned. The prairie dock had large, brittle roots, long, broad leaves, and, every alternate year, large center stalks. It grew to a height of six or eight feet and branched out near the top, upon each stem of which was a beautiful yellow blossom. When the stalks were cut near the ground, or the leaves punctured, a thick gummy exudation took place, which soon became semi-solid, and was gathered by the young people for chewing gum. The wild sunflower was a kind of weed that grew with a large, strong stalk, very

high, with numerous branches, having a yellow blossom on each, about three inches in diameter and drooping like the cultivated species.

All of the ponds were surrounded by the wild blue flag. This was a very pretty, but very offensive, plant. At the top of each center stalk was a large, blue flower, very pretty in appearance, but its fragrance was of an offensive and sickening character. There were many other varieties that grew upon the prairies besides those that were found skirting and in the oak openings, such as the daisies, buttercups, wild pinks, coxcombs, lilies, and many others, equally as beautiful.

A large portion of these prairie lands was covered with water for most of the year, for what little outlet there was for the surface water was filtered through this dense growth of vegetation. The height and density of the wild grasses that grew upon these prairies was such as was calculated to produce a feeling of despondency and desolation.

TOPOGRAPHY.

There is one peculiar feature in the topography of these lands, which very much retarded the early development and drainage of the prairies. It has only been within the last forty years that the fact was demonstrated and generally understood, that all the prairies lying east of Little Darby creek, with but one or two exceptions, drain to Big Darby. The first opinions were that, as these plains were situated between the two Darbys, that the drainage would be about equal distance to each. However, the dip of the country here is east and southeast. Here, then, was a stubborn obstacle in the way of a complete and thorough drainage, for no one or two men could afford to cut the necessary long and deep artificial drains to secure such benefits to the upper lands as were required to make the farming of those lands a success. But right here the legislative enactment of the state came to their relief, namely, that, by petition of twelve interested freeholders to the trustees of the proper township, an artificial drain could be located and the cutting of the same awarded to the land-owners along the line thereof, according to the benefits derived therefrom. The supposed worthlessness of these prairies by the early land speculators, who bought soldiers' claims and laid out their warrants in the Virginia military district, is clearly shown by their leaving out of their surveys as much as possible of the above lands. Another evidence in support of the same conclusion is that the first settlers made their purchases near or adjacent to the streams, supposing the prairie lands would ever remain wet, worthless and uninhabitable. But the scientific truth in regard to this part of the country is, that her altitude is nearly equal to that of any other part of the state; and yet, her reputation has been that of being but little above sea level. There were two distinct periods or phases in the origin of the burr-oak timber that was growing on these plains when they were first discovered by the white man. The oldest of these were scattering and few in number, and are found growing on the highest points of the prairie lands. The limbs of these trees came out almost at right angles with the trunk, an evidence of the tree having stood alone, and dating back to the forming periods of all the forests of this country. The latter are of a more recent origin and date back from two or three hundred years. There is considerable uniformity in the age of the trees of each of these groups. Why so many years should elapse between the two periods is a question difficult of solution, but, by a thorough knowledge of the topography of these prairie lands, a reasonable hypothesis might be adduced that would remove the obscurity in part at least.

Topographical science has demonstrated beyond all question of doubt that the Darby plains are table-land. Such lands are always surrounded with one or more rims of a greater or less elevation, but of sufficient height to hold, as it were, like a basin, the rain-fall or waters from any cause that may flow into it, and there to remain, unless otherwise dried up by evaporation. Many of the first settlers were greatly deceived as to

the most natural and available points for the drainage of these lands, and, as a result some very unpleasant law-suits were prosecuted, to the detriment of all parties. The error consisted in mistaking the rim that formed the basin for the natural watershed between the two Darbys. This latter elevation is quite distinctive and is easily traced by the timbers that grow on either side. Upon the one side, it is characterized by the kinds of timber that are found near all streams, and upon the other, by that which is peculiar to the prairies. This natural water-shed is generally found from one-half to one mile east of Little Darby creek, thus continuing for several miles, but gradually leaving the stream until it abruptly circles away, connecting itself with one or more rims of this table land. That these elevations, at some prehistoric age of the world, had been much more elevated than at present, or that the prairie depressions have been much greater, or both, is evident from this standpoint. That there was a time, a prehistoric period, when these lands were covered with water there can be no doubt. But these elevations have been slowly worn down by the overflow of water and tread of the buffalo, elk and other wild animals, until some of the more elevated points of the prairie (or lake) appeared as dry land. This process of reasoning would date the period when those few and scattering burr oaks first sprang into existence. Hence, the conclusion that, as this wearing away and filling up continued, much larger portions were brought to the surface, upon which sprang the second growth, that was in existence when the first white men came. As this wearing away and filling up still continued, the whole of these prairies was covered with a heavy coat of vegetation. Thus, year after year, or perhaps centuries, this growth and decay had been going on until the depth of soil is unsurpassed by any other portion of the state. There is one more conclusive evidence in support of the theory that these prairies were for a long time submerged in water, for, when the lowest prairies were first broken by the plow, large quantities of snail and clam shell were turned up, which, however, soon crumbled on exposure to the atmosphere.

GEOLOGY.

From the geological point of view, Darby township differs from many other portions of the county. There are no ores and but few limestone ledges, and these are found only near the banks of Big Darby and below the water, and therefore are inacessible and of no practical value. Gravel is found in abundance near the streams and of the very best quality, from which most of the excellent gravel roads have been made. In nearly all of these gravel beds, some relics of a pre-historic race, or of the North American Indians, have been found, such as human skeletons, stone hammers or axes, pestles, arrowheads, etc., and in one of these banks there were several skeletons found lying in close proximity to each other. By the side of each was found a piece of yellow ochre as large as a cocoanut, and is supposed to have been placed there under the superstitious idea that it would be required as a war paint in fighting the battles of the other world. There is one peculiar freak in the drift formation of the western portion of this townsbip, which was unearthed many years ago, in cutting an artificial drain, east of Little Darby creek, through the only prairie lying west of the natural watershed. This prairie is about two miles in length, quite broad at the upper end, but, going down, the prairie is gradually contracted by the elevated lands and the timber until the latter finally closes in, obliterating the prairie and forming a dense mass of timber. In cutting this drain at the point where the timbers come together, and for some distance below, large quantities of white limestone were found in blocks, scattered here and there, sometimes singly, and at others in close proximity, or lying one upon another; but, to convey the correct idea, they lay scattered in a promiscuous mass. These blocks were irregular in shape, but uniformly flat on either side, varying in thickness from three to ten or twelve inches. They were

very soft and easily cut when first removed, but soon hardened on exposure. They were found from six inches under the soil to as deep as the drain was built. Therefore the extent of this deposit is not known. Like many other portions of the county, there are here also those old, time-worn boulders, scattered here and there as monuments. They are not, however, as numerous here as in many other places, except at a few points on each side of Big Darby and near Sugar run, where they have been deposited in considerable numbers.

CHAPTER VI.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Deer Creek township occupies a central location in Madison county, being bounded on the north by Monroe and Jefferson townships; on the east by Jefferson; on the south by Union, and on the west by Somerford township. This township was first erected in 1810, the year of the organization of Madison county, and the following is found in the commissioners' record under date of April 30:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, present John Arbuckle and William Gibson, ordered that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby, erected into a separate township by the name of Deer Creek, and is bounded as follows, viz:

"Beginning on the Franklin county line, where Jefferson township line intersects said line, and running westward to the northeast corner of John Melville's survey on the glade; thence with the south line of Jefferson township to the north line of Mark's survey on Little Darby creek, including all the settlement on Spring fork to the Champaign county line; thence with said line to the East fork of Deer creek, at or near Levin Gibson's; thence on a direct line to the southwest corner of the widow Taylor's plantation; thence to the northwest corner of John Melville's survey, thence to the beginning."

In the same records is found a second erection of the township under date of June 11, 1811, as follows:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, ordered that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundary be, and the same is, erected into a separate township by the name of Deer creek, and is bounded as follows, viz:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of Jefferson township; thence westwardly with Jefferson township line to Darby township line; thence with said line to Champaign county line; thence south with said line, to the south boundary of Levin Gibson's survey; thence eastward to the widow Taylor's on Deer creek; thence to the northwest corner of John Melville's survey; thence eastwardly to the county line of Franklin county, and from thence to the place of beginning."

On June 6, 1836, the line between Union and Deer Creek townships was changed by the following order:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, on petition being presented, ordered that the line between Deer Creek township and Union township be altered to run as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson Melville's land, and southwest corner of John Adair's land, and to run westerly to strike the La Fayette Road, ten poles south of the Glade, between B. Bowdery's and D. J. Ross; thence the same course continued until it strikes the present line which divides said townships, so as to include D. J. Ross into Union township."

The boundaries of the township have not been changed since and remain to this day.

The first election in the new township was held in the spring of 1812, at which the following officers were elected: Trustees, John Arbuckle, John Wilson and John Shields; treasurer, Charles Atchison; constables, William Noteman and William Atchison; fence viewers, John Arbuckle and Thomas Gwynne; overseers of the poor, Daniel Roos and William Marp; supervisors, Curtis Ballard and William Pepper; lister, William Pepper.

By the official acts in recording the marks for stock, it appears that from 1810 to 1812, the time of the first election officially recorded, John Blair performed the work of the township clerk. Justices of the peace were not elected in the township until the year 1818, when George Prugh and John Shields were chosen.

The elections were held in Lawrenceville, more generally known as "Limerick," until the spring of 1837, since which they have been held in Lafayette, the only village in the township. In the early days the treasurer was required to give a bond of only three hundred dollars.

PIONEERS.

A man by the name of Adair seems to have been the first person to have settled within the bounds of present Deer Creek township. He came to Deer creek, camped over night on its bank, and then selected his location in about 1802. In 1806 John Adair settled on Deer creek, on land that was many years afterward owned by James Wilson. The relationship between these two men cannot be established. About the same year William Blair and John Blair settled on Glade run, on what was later known as the Plimell place. These pioneers were all leading, active men in the early history of the township. John Blair was the first township clerk after its organization, and held other offices, and it is believed that he would have represented this district in the Legislature if he had lived. The Blairs were of Irish descent. William was a son of John Blair, and was a preacher in the New-Light Christian church. In the same year (1806), John Barr settled on the Beals place. John McCaul and Charles Ewing settled on the Stutson land. Charles Ewing was of Irish descent and came from Kentucky to this state. He was a very honest man and an excellent citizen. John Ewing settled in the township at about the same date. He later became a trustee and treasurer of the township. John Coon settled on Deer creek just below John Adair. William Blaine settled on Deer creek just below John Adair, and near where the village of Lawrenceville was subsequently laid out. He was a man of considerable means for that day and often came to the financial rescue of his neighbors with loans. He served for a time as an associate judge. He removed to the West in about 1842. It is thought that all of the above mentioned settled within Deer Creek township prior to 1806 and hence may be considered pioneers in the strictest construction of the word.

The following settlers came to the township between the years 1806 and 1810: John McDonald came from Tennessee and, with his family, settled at the Upper Glade on the Stutson land in 1808, and his father, John McDonald, who died in 1811, was the first person buried in the McDonald, or Upper Glade, burying-ground. The first mentioned John McDonald was the founder of the Upper Glade Methodist church. Its meetings were first held in the dining room of his big house. Later he donated the land and built upon it a church building. A new church was erected on the same site several years later, but was destroyed by a wind storm in 1913, and services were discontinued. John McDonald, his son, was but five years old when brought to this county, and spent the remainder of his life, over three quarters of a century, here. He is survived by a son, also by the name of John McDonald. He was also the father of Mrs. Wilson, who lives in London. This family has been identified with the growth of the township from its organization and its members have been among her most worthy and trusted citizens, ever active and prompt in the organization of schools and churches and in the general moral and Christian progress of their community.

Thomas, John and Eli Gwynne, located on Deer creek. The former, in 1816, laid out the town of Lawrenceville, became very wealthy and died, leaving a large estate. The brothers were very active business men and for some years carried on quite a mercantile trade in Urbana and Columbus. A large family by the name of Ross located on Deer creek—Angus, John, Daniel and Alexander; the former kept a tavern at Lawrenceville.

James Brown also located here on the opposite side of the creek from Mr. Ross. Curtis Ballard and David Foster were two settlers of this period. Charles Atchison, one of the prominent settlers, was township treasurer in 1812, the first to hold that office. James and Daniel Wright were two settlers on the Glade in 1808. The latter lived a long and useful life and served in many of the offices of the township. Samuel Duncan and William Noteman settled on the west side of Deer creek, nearly opposite William Blaine, who was on the east side. Noteman was born on the ocean and was principally reared in Madison county. He was married on September 28, 1817, and finally he settled on the place later known as the John Lohr farm. He died on January 4, 1827. Aaron Delano, William Lawrence, Gilman Lincol and a person by the name of Fudgy, all located in this neighborhood about this time. In 1808 Benjamin Garrett, with his family, settled on Coniac run, where he built a block-house to protect them from the Indians. Soon afterward he located on the Garrett farm, where he passed to the world beyond. He was a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in 1805, came to Chillicothe in 1807, and from there to Madison county. About 1812 came Jarvis Pike, Doris Pike and Benjamin Pike, who settled on the Glade north of the National road. Jacob Sidener, a native of Kentucky, with his father, Philip Sidener, a native of Virginia, came to Jefferson township, where he died. About 1811, Jacob, with his sister, settled on the old Ewing farm, later to be owned by George G. McDonald. In 1818, they settled on the farm where W. Clark later lived. About 1815, John Plimell settled on the Glade. Isaac Jones and Zachariah Jones from Tennessee, James Chriswell, John Wiseman, Jesse Abbey and Harry Cay were all settlers at Lawrenceville the same year. In 1815 Samuel Bowdry located where Lafayette now stands and John Davidson settled on Deer creek in the year 1817.

Others of the early settlers who settled in Deer Creek township prior to 1820, were Asa Wright, Ira Wright, John Garby, James Logan, John McNutt, John Clernoe, Joshua Littler, Nite Adair, James Stout and Franklin Clark. The later, settling in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville, was a man of considerable prominence and held several local offices, being a justice of the peace for several years. He died at the age of sixty-six years, on October 1, 1844. William McCoy was a pioneer who deserves more than a passing notice. He came here as early as 1813 and his name is found among the office holders in 1819. In 1824 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he filled for several years. He was a man of great integrity of character and a very worthy and useful citizen. Another early settler whose life was fully identified with the growth and progress of the community was William Minter, who was born in Virginia; was married in Kentucky, and in the spring of 1829 came to this county and located about one mile north of the present village of Lafayette. He laid out the town of Lafayette, was a man of great enterprise and, with his means and influence, did much for the advancement of his community, and so was a much esteemed citizen.

STOCK MARKS.

The first settlers, with the greater portion of the country in its wild and unimproved state, allowed their cattle, sheep and hogs to roam at large, and they were often not seen for weeks and months by their owners. It became necessary to protect settlers in their just claims to their own stock: to distinguish, beyond any doubt, one man's stock from that of his neighbor, and, to accomplish this, legislation came to their aid with a special law, declaring that each owner of stock, by having his special mark branded upon his stock, and having the same recorded with the township clerk of the township wherein he resided, should thus be protected in his ownership from any claims of any other person or persons, to the stock bearing the recorded mark. This privilege was early taken advantage of by the settlers of Deer Creek township and continued in active use for many years.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Like most of the early pioneers, the settlers of Deer Creek township realized fully their lack of education and, as soon as possible, endeavored to provide ways and means for the education of their children. The country was sparsely settled, and many of the children had long distances to traverse over almost impassable roads to attend the first school established, which made it rather discouraging to both parents and pupil. But the undaunted determination of the pioneer soon overcame all obstacles and, the settlements rapidly increasing in numbers from accession from other countries and states, they were soon able to dot the township over with school houses a reasonable distance apart. Although the first schools were rude log structures, with puncheon floors and slab seats, with none of the comforts and conveniences of the present day, and though the roughness of the building was in exact keeping with the unpolished and limited qualifications of the greater portion of the teachers of that day, yet they answered their purpose, being the best they could have under the circumstances. They served as a beginning—a foundation and stepping stone to something better—and but a few years elapsed ere the rapid increase of population with attendant improvements and advantages, enabled them to have better school houses and better teachers.

To show the rapidity with which the township was populated, and the progress in the establishment of school districts in a few years, as well as to give a knowledge of the families that then lived in the township, we give a list of every family in each school district at an early date. School district No. 1, in 1826—Amos Howard, Sidney Addison, Amos J. Howard, John Cory, William Scott, Anry Brown, James Brown, Joel Burnsides, Asa Bates, Benjamin Landon, John Negley, Richard Baldwin, John Summers, William Kirly, Ansel Bates, Elijah Bates, Asa Owens, John Canaber, David Reece, Thomas Gillespie, Samuel Dickison, David Culver, and Abner Williard, a total of twenty-three families. District No. 2, in 1827—Thomas Operd, George Prugh, John Osborn, John Grooves, Joseph C. Geer, Henry Groves, John Arbuckle, Erastus Hathaway, Charles Atchison, John Kennedy, John Shields, David Ross, John Ross, Fanny Shields, Blackwell Parish, Benjamin Bowdry, Uriah Hancock, John Hamond, Henry Prugh, Noah Morris and Thomas Taylor, a total of twenty-one families. District No. 3, in 1830—John W. Simpson, Eli W. Gwynne, Eliabeth Owens, William R. Lawrence, John C. Wagoner, Franklin Clark, Zachariah Jones, Jemima Jones, William Blaine, Alexander McMurray, Mathias Furrow, William Minter, Hiram Edwards, William McCoy and William T. Davidson, a total of fifteen families. District No. 4, in 1827—Benjamin Pike, Joshua Littler, John Calhoun, Asa Wright, John Clernoe, Samuel Ewing, Charles Ewing, Daniel Wright, John McDonald, Sr., Thomas McDonald, John McDonald, Jr., Elizabeth ————, Jacon Sidener, John Plimell, Sr., John Plimell, Jr., John McNutt and John Adair, total nineteen families. District No. 5, in 1827—Alfred Garrett, Robert M. Adair, Jessie Stout, Elizabeth Adair, Edward K. Adair, John Davidson and William T. Davidson, total, seven families. District No. 6, in 1827—Timothy Beach, Robert Scott, Gabriel Markle, George Vance, William Soward, Charles Soward, Barnet Warren, Valentine Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Eli Williams, Robert Taylor, Jonathan Markle, Sutton Petee, John Roberts, Benjamin Hull, Solomon Porter, and Levi Humble, total, eighteen families. Of course these school districts have, since the above date, been changed, and the present districts are not numbered as then. The township at that time embraced more territory than now, as other townships have since been organized and Deer Creek township made smaller. The above enumerations show that, from the very few families that resided in the above mentioned territory in 1807, in the short space of twenty years they had increased to one hundred and three families, established into six school districts.

The first schools were often held in private homes before the people were able to erect buildings expressly for school purposes. One of the first schools of which an account

can be gained of was held in a small log building twelve feet square, situated in Lawrenceville, opposite the house of Isaac Jones; this was about 1816. The first teacher was a Yankee by the name of Turtlott. There were but few pupils, and the teacher was paid with money raised by subscription, which amounted to about eight dollars per month, and the teacher "boarded around." He was very rigid in his discipline, as were most of the school masters in that day, and he extended his authority over the children at their homes, or on the road, as well as in the school room, and if trouble arose among them that came to his knowledge he chastised them severely, and it was considered all right—in fact, rigid discipline was as much expected as what they should learn from their books, which were of the most primitive sort. These subscription schools were the only schools to be had for several years, as in that day there was no school tax or public money from any source to be spent in the support of school; hence, in every neighborhood, wherever settlers became numerous, and able to support a teacher at those low wages, a school would be held in some private house, if there was no school house.

The first house erected expressly for school purposes in this township was about one mile south of the present town of Lafayette. It was rebuilt of round logs, puncheon floor, clapboard roof and door. The front of the fireplace was the width of one end of the house, and greased paper, instead of window glass, through which light was admitted to the room, filled the windows. The first teacher here was also a Yankee, named Clark. Another pioneer teacher who taught extensively throughout the township was John Gillingham. Afterwards a school was established on the Curtain farm, one mile or more east of the one already mentioned. This was an old log cabin, so low that the pupils could not stand upright, and they had to take out the joists overhead so as to give standing room. But as the years advanced, the country became thickly settled, roads were extended in all directions, progress and improvements of all kinds were marching onward, wealth was increasing, and every neighborhood which needed and could support a school, erected good frame and brick buildings.

EARLY ROADS.

Deer Creek township was for many years without pikes or any good gravel roads and consequently had more than its share of bad mud roads, due to its very rich, deep soil. But in 1836-37, the government extended one of its greater enterprises through this township. The government of the United States commenced to build a turnpike from Cumberland, Maryland, extending westward through all the middle Western states. There were then no railroads and no great thoroughfare from East to West. The great flow of emigrants to the West, and the increasing traffic and demand for better communication between the East and the West, caused the government to enter into this project. It was a monumental undertaking and would not in that day have been attempted by any power less than the federal government. This great national highway passed from east to west through the center of Deer Creek township, and was the first and only pike built for many years through this township or county. It was completed about 1837. The amount of travel over this road for many years was truly wonderful and hotels—taverns, as they were known then—sprang up all along its length, no less than six or seven being within the borders of Deer Creek township. There were two or three in the eastern part of the township and four at Lafayette, while all seem to have done a good business. It was not an uncommon sight to see from eight to ten four-horse coaches in Lafayette loaded down with passengers and baggage. But after the railroads passed through the country, this road lost its great prestige; stages and passengers disappeared; hotels closed, and the bustle and rattle of stage coaches and the shrill whistle of their bugle-horns were heard no more. Yet the road remains and is one of the best in the country, standing as a monument to the enterprise of the government that constructed it.

Another early pike is the Urbana, Mechanicsburg and Jefferson, which passes through

the northwest corner of the township in a southeast course until it arrives at the Dun school house, where it strikes the boundary line between Deer Creek and Monroe townships and continues on that line to the eastern terminus of the township and on through, striking the national road to the west of West Jefferson. This pike was first built by a stock company and was completed about 1859. It remained a toll road until about 1876, when that portion within Madison county was purchased and turned over to the county and made a free pike. The London and Jefferson pike was built a few years later. The London and Plain City pike was built to Lafayette in 1868, being completed through to Plain City in 1873.

CEMETERIES.

In settling Deer Creek township, the first pioneers followed the streams and located on the higher and drier portions of the country first—in fact, it was a necessity, as many of the more flat and level portions of the country were so wet and unhealthy in their primitive condition that it was unsafe and unexpedient to live upon them. Hence we would expect to find the early burial places in the regions of the first settlements. Many of these first places for receiving the dead of the early settlers were private family burying grounds, some of which should be mentioned. On the Gwynne estate were one or two such burial places, but now not a vestige remains to mark the hallowed spot, or to tell the passerby that underneath the sod rests all that remains of a noble sire of a pioneer family. Another of these burial grounds is found further down Deer creek, near the old Headley farm, which was known as the Davidson burying ground, as it was located on his farm. It is now all in the open woods pasture and practically obliterated; although the dead of the Davidson family have been removed to another and more permanent cemetery. Yet a few graves remain whose headstones tell the following: Joseph McCray died on May 28, 1848, aged sixty-two years, nine months and five days; John W. McDonald, died on December 3, 1850, aged twenty-six years, and Mary Jane, wife of John W. McDonald, died on March 2, 1852, aged twenty-five years. Further down the creek, still on the Garrett farm, is the Garrett family burying ground, which contains principally the ancestors of that family.

One of the earliest burial places of the Upper Glade is the old McDonald cemetery. This was on the farm of John McDonald and contains the remains of most of the early settlers of the neighborhood. This lot was dedicated by the reception of the body of John McDonald, Sr., who died in March, 1811, aged seventy years. Further up the Glade, a little south of the National road, is found the Wright cemetery. This has always been a family burying place and contains the remains of the ancestors of that family and a few deceased persons of the immediate neighborhood.

The first cemetery in Deer Creek township to be under the care of and owned by the trustees of the township was the Lafayette cemetery, at Lafayette, on the National road just west of Deer creek. The land upon which this was located was formerly owned by Stanley Watson, and the lot was first dedicated to this purpose by the reception of the body of Rachel, wife of J. Shryack, who died on July 12, 1838. The second person buried there was Sarah, wife of Andrew Anderson, who died on December 6, 1838. This tract of land upon which the burying ground is situated was subsequently purchased by James Wilson, who set apart for burial purposes the lot, embracing between one and two acres, which was continued as a receptacle of the dead, and to make it more permanent, and that it might have the care and protection that such a place should have, in 1874, Mr. Wilson deeded it to the trustees of the township, who, in 1878, purchased sufficient ground of Mr. Wilson to make it embrace five and three-eighths acres. This they nicely improved and fitted up with good gravel roads and walks, ornamented it with evergreens and shrubbery, and it is now among the prettiest of rural cemeteries.

CHAPTER VII.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Fairfield township are as follows: Bounded on the east by Franklin county; on the south by Pleasant and Oak Run townships; on the west by Oak Run and Union townships and on the north by Jefferson township. This township occupies a position in the eastern tier of townships of Madison county which border on Franklin and Pickaway counties, and is the second from the south line of the county. It was erected at a much later date than most of the townships of Madison county. In the commissioners' records is found the following record, dated June 2, 1835: "At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, present Burton Blizzard, Thomas Jones and Jacob Garrard, on petition being presented, ordered, that the following bounds compose a new township to be known and designated by the name of Fairfield: Beginning at the northeast corner of R. Means' survey, No. 5,046; thence to the northeast corner of John Beck's survey, Nos. 11,096 and 12,141; thence to the line between Madison and Franklin counties (passing ten poles south of Thomas Durflinger's house); thence with said line south so far that a west line will just leave Hiram Tipton's in Pleasant township; thence west to Deer creek; thence up the creek to the county road from Robinson's Mill to Jefferson; thence with the west boundary of said road to the easterly line of D. Bradford's survey, No. 3,973, thence with said line to the place of beginning."

On the commissioners records bearing the following date, December 7, 1841, is found the following change of line between Fairfield and Union townships, viz: "At a meeting of the county commissioners of Madison county, a petition was presented praying for an alteration in the line between Fairfield and Union townships; wherefore, it is ordered that said line be established as follows: Beginning where the lower line of John Evans' survey, No. 4,124, crosses Deer creek, thence with said Evans' line to his southeast corner (so as to include Thomas Chenoweth), thence with the east line of David Bradley's survey, No. 3,973, to the Jefferson road."

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The surface of Fairfield township is similar to that of the other townships in the eastern part of the county. It is very level, with slight undulations, especially along the creeks, as it has no large streams within its territory. In its original state, as the first settlers found it, there were large tracts of prairie scattered here and there, which was covered with a heavy sedge, and this constituted quite a sustenance and helped to support the stock of the early settlers. The soil is principally deep, rich, and composed mainly of loam and clay, with a limestone gravel as subsoil, and, being very flat and level, and of a nature to hold water, was originally very wet, much of it, in wet seasons, being covered with water. In later years it has been drained and tiled, so that it constitutes excellent farms, equally adapted for grass and grain. The timber portion of the township was never what could be called heavily timbered, consisting principally of white and burr oak and hickory. Like a great portion of Madison county, this township has never held great attractions in the way of heavy or valuable timber; hence, we would not expect to find an extensive business carried on here in the line of saw-mills or dealing in lumber, as is the case in other counties. One great attraction to the first settlers of this township and county was the prevalence of vast numbers of deer and other wild animals, deer were often seen in the early times in large herds, and it is said that prob-

ably no section of the state contained in an early day such vast numbers of deer and held out such attractions to the hunter as did this county, and Fairfield township was among the foremost in this respect. In accordance with this, we find that many of the early settlers were "squatters," sportsmen who located temporarily for the purpose of hunting and killing deer and other game. These settlers located along the streams and creeks, for these places were most frequented by the different species of game. They would erect a rude log cabin, which was only their temporary habitation, and for a time give their attention to hunting. Finally, as game became scarce, they moved to other and fresher hunting grounds in the West, their places being filled here with the permanent settler, who located to make a home, and oftentimes the cabins of these early "squatters" made temporary lodging places for the permanent pioneer settlers.

Not a hundred years ago this part of the county was occupied by savages, in their war paint and wigwams. Next, following in their trail, came the hunters and trappers, with just a degree more of civilization and comfort. Then the pioneer settler appeared, with his rude pole-and-log cabins, which were later supplanted by substantial and comfortable hewed-log houses. And finally, here and there, scattered over the now thickly populated country, we see attractive frame and brick houses. What wonderful progress and changes in the short period of a hundred years. And not only is this comfort and progress exhibited in the dwellings and habitations of our people, but even a greater advance has been made in the arts and sciences; for example, the invention of machinery, by which to expedite and carry on the work of agriculture with ease; and the wonderful application of machinery to spinning, weaving and the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel. Think of the difference in getting clothes now and in the time of our forefathers. Clothes in the early days had to be worked through the process from the raw wool or flax to a piece of linsey-woolsey cloth and then made into suits. Now it is merely a matter of knowing the size or taking the measurements, and a short time the suit of clothes is ready for wear. The log cabin of the pioneer, with its clapboard roof, greased-paper windows and latch-string door, have been replaced with modern dwellings, with all the modern conveniences, such as electric light, steam heat, running water, etc. The old wooden mold-board plow has been replaced by the improved plows of today. The sickle and cradle, those implements which were used with such a great expenditure of toil and energy, have been supplanted by the horse-power reaper and self-binder, the acme of genius. In pioneer times it took several days to go to market and dispose of the products of the farm; now, with the aid of the steam road, electric line and automobile, combined with our pike roads, the trip can be made in a few hours.

The pioneer sold his corn for six and one-half to twelve cents per bushel; wheat, at twenty-five to forty cents per bushel, and often hauled it many miles to market over almost impassable roads to even get those prices. Now, a short distance from his door, and that distance over pike roads, is the railroad, with its elevator, where he can sell his grain, and it can be shipped to distant markets in any part of the country and the best price received. And so with all farm products.

Fairfield township, as was mentioned before, has no large streams within its boundaries. The township is well watered, for stock purposes, owing to the flatness of the country and the nature of the soil. There is very little water for mill or manufacturing purposes and, as this is strictly an agricultural township, there is no great need for such. Deer creek is the largest stream within the boundary of Fairfield township. This passes through the southeastern part of the township, entering it from Oak Run and running in a southern and southeastern course about half a mile, then it turns south and continues about one mile and enters Pleasant township. The next largest stream, Oppossum run, was nown in an early day as Plum run. This streamlet flows into Pickaway county. Its present name was given it by John Phebis and Isaac McHenry, two of the early

settlers who came up the creek from Yankeetown, is Fayette county, seeking a location. As they were traveling up the stream, they were suddenly startled by a large oppossum, with a large brood of young ones clinging to her back; these they killed, and on their return journey they came upon another, which they also killed, and from this circumstance they gave it the name of oppossum run.

A little southwest of the last-mentioned stream is Lubbergut creek. It takes its rise in the southern portion of the township and runs in a southeastern course, entering Pleasant township. It is related that the name came about as follows: A large, fleshy man by the name of Mantle, who weighed four hundred and eighty pounds, and who lived near the creek, was accustomed to almost daily trips across the foot log. Two neighbors thought they would have a little fun at the expense of the ponderous and weighty Mr. Mantle, so they sawed the foot log from the under side, nearly through, and the next time Mr. Mantle attempted to go across on the log, down it went, with Mr. Mantle on top. He received quite a ducking in the creek, since which incident the creek has ever been known by the euphonious name of Lubbergut run or creek. West of this is a small stream or creek called Tortle run, which completes the list of streams in Fairfield township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Enoch Thomas was among the first to make permanent settlement in this township. He came from "High Knob," Virginia, and settled on Oppossum run in 1807. He was a man of excellent Christian character, a great worker in the United Brethern church, and was the leading active man in organizing the church, which has since been known as Thomas chapel. His house was ever open to their ministers and his hospitality was never exhausted. He lived on the place where he first settled until his death, September 31, 1851, aged seventy-nine years. He married Jemima Phebis, who died on June 17, 1822, aged forty-five years. He married for his second wife Mrs. Foster, nee Dorcas Clark. She died on October 23, 1842, aged sixty-one years. At a very early date Mr. Thomas erected a brick house, which, it is said, was the first of its kind built in the county.

John Phebis, a native of Kentucky, was an early settler at Yankeetown, Fayette county, Ohio, whence he came to Madison county and settled in 1807. Mr. Phebis was a great hunter and devoted himself principally to that occupation; he was a lively, jovial man, a very sociable neighbor and a good citizen. But as this county became settled and the game scarce, he desired better and more extensive hunting-grounds, and finally removed to the Ozark mountains in Missouri. He subsequently became a settler in Indiana, where he died, and some of his descendants still reside there.

David Dennison settled in 1807 on Oppossum run. He died on October 1, 1823. Jonathan Benjamin, who settled on land in this township, was a native of New Jersey. Isaac and Daniel Long settled in this locality in 1808; the latter was a preacher in the New Light church. William Ware came from Kentucky, about 1810 or 1812, and settled on the tract of land now occupied by the village of Big Plain. He served as sheriff of the county and was quite a leading, prominent man of the day. James Blair, who was known to every one as "Big Jim," came from Kentucky and settled here about 1813. He died on September 20, 1816, and his remains were interred in the Fitzgerald cemetery. About 1815 Robert Thomas, a native of Virginia, settled on a tract of land just east of Big Plain, but which was then known as California. Thomas Dennison settled in this township in 1815. Charles Henderson, a native of Virginia, came to this county with a surveying party as a chain carrier, and remained a permanent settler here. Richard Newland settled here about 1818. Joseph Jackson came from New Jersey to Cincinnati in 1818. In 1819, he settled near London, and, in 1820, removed to Fairfield township,

where he resided until his death, in January, 1861, aged eighty-three years. He was a successful hunter, knew just where to look for the game, and yet he never let hunting interfere with his other business, although it was quite profitable to him. He fully experienced the hardships of pioneer life. He worked for twenty-five cents per day, sold corn for ten to twenty cents per bushel, bacon for one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, and chopped and split rails for twenty-five cents per hundred.

William Cartmill was a pioneer from Kentucky and, in the spring of 1813, came to Franklin county, Ohio, and in 1824-25 located in this county. John F. Chenoweth was born in Mason county, Kentucky, September 15, 1793. In 1799 he settled with his parents in Ross county, Ohio, and, in 1800, they settled on the Big Darby, Franklin county. He married Margaret Furgus on March 21, 1811, and lived on his father's farm till 1820; he then purchased land in Madison county, where he resided until his death. Edward and Lewis Godfrey settled here about 1825. The former died on June 8, 1833, aged forty-seven years; the latter died on June 3, 1838, aged fifty-two years. James Byers, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ross county in 1806. In 1826 he settled in the north part of Fairfield township, Madison county. He was an excellent man and ever ready to assist in any charitable work and to do anything for the benefit of his neighbor.

George Hume and his wife, Ann (Scott) Hume, settled here in 1826. Mr. Hume died on March 20, 1856. A. Q. Bennett settled here about the same year as did Mr. Hume. Judge Edward O. Fitzgerald and William B. Fitzgerald settled in this township in 1828 and 1829. Judge Fitzgerald was well known in the county and is spoken of everywhere for his integrity and honor. He was identified with this county in its growth and progress for more than half a century and was one of her most honored and respected citizens. Jeremiah Johnson, who settled in this township in 1831, was a native of New Jersey; in 1855-56 he removed to Warren county, Illinois. Wesley Lilly settled north of Lilly chapel in 1830. Mr. Lilly was closely identified with the early growth and progress of Fairfield township.

John Shepherd was born in Virginia and, accompanied by his wife Judy, came to Ohio soon after the War of 1812, settling in Ross county. About 1831 he came to Madison county and settled near California, now Big Plain, and here resided until his death, on August 18, 1850, aged seventy-five years. His wife died about 1869, aged sixty-eight years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a prosperous farmer, a worthy neighbor and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Daniel C. Freeman was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 28, 1802, his ancestors being from Ireland. In 1833, he became a resident of Fairfield township and was thoroughly identified with her growth and interests. At the organization of the township, in 1835, he became the first clerk. He was a resident of this township for over a half a century.

George Noland, a native of Virginia, settled in this township in 1833. His wife died on October 2, 1862, aged sixty-two years; in 1868, he removed to Missouri where he died on November 4, 1878, aged seventy-four years. J. C. Strain, who settled here in 1834, was a leading and honored citizen of the township, where he resided for over half a century. James D. Truitt, a native of Maryland, became a resident of Madison county in 1811, and of Fairfield township in 1836, settling in the northern part.

John Creath became a settler of this county, with his parents, near Mt. Sterling, in 1811. In 1838, he settled in Fairfield township, where he resided until his death, January 15, 1881. He was an honored and worthy citizen, respected by his neighbors. Valentine Recob settled here in 1846. William D. Pringle settled in this township in 1848, and he and his worthy family have been fully identified with her business interests, improvements and progress since that time, their valued and important lives being reflected in the growth of the township. Daniel Thompson settled on Oppossum run quite early, but the exact date is unknown. He built one of the first saw-mills in Fairfield township.

CHAPTER VIII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township lies in the east central part of Madison county, being one of the boundary townships. It is bounded on the north by Caanan township; on the west by Deer Creek and Monroe townships, and on the south by Fairfield township. On the east it is washed for several miles by the waters of Big Darby creek, but when near the southeastern corner, Franklin county stretches west of the creek, forming a part of the eastern as well as about one mile of the southern boundary.

Jefferson township was one of the original subdivisions and embraced a much larger area than it does at the present time. It was erected on April 30, 1810, and under that date is found the following commissioners' record: "Ordered, that all that tract of land comprehended in the following boundary be and the same is hereby created into a separate township, to be known as Jefferson township, and is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the lower corner of Calvin's survey, or on the Franklin county line north of Carey's; thence on a straight line west to the Champaign county line; thence south along the said line until it intersects the Deer Creek township line; thence with the said township line east to Franklin county; thence along said line to the place of beginning." This erection was subsequently declared void, and a second one made on June 11, 1811, on which date the commissioners' records show the following: "Ordered that all the tract of land comprehended within the following boundaries be and is hereby erected into a separate township, by the name of Jefferson, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south corner of Darby township; thence with the south line of Darby township westerly to a point running south will strike the east boundary of Mark's survey, on Little Darby creek; thence southward to where the state road, leading to Franklinton, crosses the Glade Run branch of Deer creek; thence easterly so as to include all the inhabitants of Darby creek in said township, continuing to Franklin county line; thence with said line to place of beginning." The commissioners continued to organize different townships at a later date, taking a part from Jefferson at various times, giving it different shapes, until its present area and formation was reached. It is very irregular in shape, stretching for about five and a half miles from north to south, and about five and one-fourth miles from east to west.

Jefferson township is, for the most part, rather level and was originally a non-productive region, covered with stagnant water, producing much fever and ague, which retarded the early settlement. It has sufficient elevations and depressions to afford excellent facilities for underdraining, which, of late years, has received no small amount of attention, at present there being thousands of rods of tile buried beneath the surface. Through the medium of the underdraining, the citizens of Jefferson township have rendered it a fine and productive farming country. It has been freed from the early diseases and is a very healthful and productive township and a desirable location. The northern portion of the township is level, but as it nears the central part it becomes more rolling, and finally empties the water from the flats into the Little Darby. The southern portion slopes toward the south and east, emptying its waste waters into the Big Darby through the Little Darby, which flows through the central and southeastern part of the township.

That part of the county from which Jefferson township was formed was composed of

oak openings and prairie land. The soil is of a deep clay loam, capable of the highest fertility, and produces fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. Wool was a staple product of the township in the earlier settlements and is not altogether abandoned. Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are raised in abundance. Special attention is given to raising cattle. The timber of the township, of any value, consisted mainly of oak, hickory and elm, although there were other varieties existing, such as sycamore and the timbers of lesser value found along streams. The more valuable timbers, such as walnut, poplar, etc., were lacking. The township is watered or rather drained by the Big Darby on the eastern boundary, and Little Darby through the center, and their small tributaries, the largest being Price's run. Along the last-named stream are numerous springs of excellent water, some of which possess mineral substance. There are also many picturesque spots along its banks. Little Darby, the principal stream traversing the township, enters the territory about half a mile north of the Urbana pike and, with its irregular course to the southeast, makes a total distance within her limits of about ten miles. It passes out of the township southeast of the village of West Jefferson and one mile and a half south of the National road.

SETTLEMENT.

The honor of being the first white settler within the present limits of Jefferson township must be accorded to Michael Johnson, wife and eight children. Johnson emigrated from Virginia to this section of the Northwest territory in 1796-97. About the same time, William Lapin located in this township, and subsequently married Margaret, daughter of Michael Johnson, which family had settled about four miles northwest of the site of West Jefferson. Another pioneer of this township was Silas Springer, who first located near Plain City, but afterwards removed to this township. The next to locate here was Reason Francis, also a native of the Old Dominion. Mr. Francis emigrated to the neighborhood in 1800 and settled between the Darbys. He was quite a hunter and loved the chase; possessed many peculiar characteristics, and was a shrewd, sharp business man. Another early settler was Tobias Bright, who, it is claimed, killed an Indian in 1810, at the old camping-ground on Spring Fork, near its junction with Little Darby creek. He was tried and acquitted. One of the Lapins also shot an Indian near the same place a few years later, but these events were common in pioneer days. The Indians were, as a rule, inveterately detested, especially by those who had lost friends or relatives during the Indian wars.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century, Nehemiah Gates came into the township, and remained until after the War of 1812. He then returned to his native state of Virginia, married a Miss Johnson, and again came to Madison county. He was married four times, his last wife being a sister to his first. Mr. Gates was a native of the state of New York, and, after his first settlement on Little Darby, he assisted in erecting a mill on that stream. He was an industrious, hardworking man, and was much respected by the pioneers. His name is found among the first juries of Madison county.

Philip Sidener came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1802, and settled on the Scioto river, four miles below Franklinton. He built and operated a distillery at this place, but was very much annoyed by the Indians, who were continually begging whiskey of him, and if he would not comply with their wish they would either buy or steal it. After a brief residence in this place, unusual sickness induced him to sell his farm and "strike out" for the Darbys. He built his cabin on the east bank of the Little Darby, about sixty rods south of the National road, and was a close neighbor to Reason Francis and Tobias Bright. A short time after Philip Sidener settled here, Tobias Bright and another neighbor called one evening at the camp of two Indians on Spring fork. After spending the early part of the evening, they started home, and, when a few paces away, Bright turned and shot one of the Indians dead. This cold-blooded act caused great

indignation among the Indians and spread general consternation over the settlement. A general uprising was expected and such was the feeling of unrest that it led to Mr. Sidener's removal to Kentucky.

The settlers who remained built a stockade about fifteen feet high, inclosing about an acre of land, including Sidener's cabin. This was in 1811 and some of the posts could be seen as late as 1890. The excitement soon subsided, and Mr. Sidener returned to the place of his former settlement, where he built another cabin.

Such was the life of the earlier settlers and it is interesting to note a few other incidents and facts that relate to these early settlers. There were no roads at this time save an Indian trail from the Muskingum and Scioto to Mad rivers, passing just north of the present National road. There were no schools and religious services were held only at intervals, this generally occurring at the home of some pioneer. There were no blacksmiths and wagonmakers, but every man was his own mechanic. There were no stores nearer than Franklinton. Quite a number of the early settlers engaged in making whiskey, as this was the only thing they could transport to Chillicothe and profitably exchange for other goods. It is interesting to note that the greatest bulk they took in exchange was salt, which was an actual necessity. The clothing was of buckskin, flax or linsey-woolsey; the wants of the people were few; game was plentiful, and there was not much to stimulate the people to exertion, as there was little market for any surplus they might produce.

Bone and muscle were at a premium, as is the case in all countries where mental culture is neglected. And, although the pioneers of this section were educated through the rough education of experience, still they lacked the opportunities of school education. The standard of the pioneer in those times was the physical power of a man. This led to many personal encounters for supremacy of this title. The title of "best man" in a community was contested just as bitterly by our pioneers as the title "belts" of today. Musters were held at Philip Sidener's house four or five times a year, and it is related by these sturdy forefathers that it was no uncommon thing to see twenty or thirty men, with their coats off, either fighting or ready to see fair play between the combatants.

There was a strong feeling of antagonism existing between the Darbyites, as they were then called from the location, and those living on Deer creek. They scarcely ever met without having a rough-and-tumble time to prove their superiority. John, nicknamed "Chunky," was the acknowledged leader among the Darbyites. He was very peaceful except in times of combat. A Mr. Graham was the "bully" among the Deer Creekers. But these men never met in personal encounter.

At that date, about half of the township was prairie, or barrens, thought to be of little value, and, in consequence, the settlements were all made along the streams. The first ground plowed in Jefferson township, according to the early settlers, was that lying between the National road and the railroad, just east of Little Darby. This land was placed under cultivation by Mr. Sidener.

The Indians were peaceable, lazy and mostly honest, rarely stealing anything from the whites. The squaws would raise a little corn but the men would spend the time in hunting and fishing. The younger ones used bows and arrows to kill game, as they had not become familiar with fire arms. There was but little money in circulation, and what the pioneers had was gold and silver, paper money not coming into use this far west until a later date. Small change was scarce, and to remedy this a silver dollar was cut into pieces, which passed for their proportionate value. Sometimes a shrewd operator would cut a dollar into nine pieces, instead of eight, and still pass them for the fractional parts, "nine-pence," or one-eighth of a dollar.

William Johnson, according to tradition, settled in Jefferson township about the year 1803. "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly known, was a native of Virginia, but

was married in Pennsylvania. He came to the Little Darby with his wife and family, settling about one and a half miles southeast of the present town of West Jefferson. He was through life a farmer, and remained in Madison county until 1842, when he moved to Franklin county and died the following year. He was a man of small stature, but possessed a strong constitution.

Rev. Lewis Foster, who settled in Jefferson township in 1806, brought his wife and seven children with him and located on land given him by his father, Reverend Foster. The latter had embraced the faith of the Methodist church, and commenced preaching while in Pennsylvania. Soon after coming to Ohio, he was able to organize a society at his residence. He remained in this township until 1835 and then removed to Illinois. Today Foster Chapel stands as a monument to his Christian walk and zealous work in its behalf.

Prior to the War of 1812, Nathaniel, Henry and Robert Frakes took up their settlement on Little Darby, in this township. They entered the Indian War, in which Nathaniel and Robert were killed, a short time after their settlement in this county. Henry died a short time after the war. Michael Dickey and a second Robert Frakes also settled at an early date. The latter was a native of England and was much heralded by the settlers in this locality, as he was a cooper by trade, and probably the first one to meet the wants of the few settlers then in Jefferson township. He also carried on farming on a small scale, as his cooper business did not furnish him steady employment. He died in 1830.

Moses Nickens was the first colored settler in this township. He came to Madison county in the year 1810, having served under General Washington in the Continental army. He remained a resident quite a number of years.

Isaac Ruperts came from Virginia about the year 1810 and settled near what was then known as the Gates mill. During the period of the War of 1812, dates the settlement of David Harriman and family. He and his wife soon afterward died and the children moved from this county. Jacob Sidener, a son of John T. Sidener, emigrated to this township after the War of 1812. Moses Pippet was also an early settler. Samuel Jones came about the year 1818 with his wife and nine children. The Ayle family were early settlers, among whom was John Ayle, a native of Martinsville, Virginia, and who reached Jefferson township about 1828. He ever after remained in Jefferson township until his death, August 17, 1861. James Burnham was among the early settlers in this township, but the date of his settlement cannot be ascertained. He was born in Windham county, Connecticut, December 12, 1791, and came to Ohio in 1817, with a large train of emigrants, over fifty of whom were Burnhams, and who settled in this and other counties in the state. Mr. Burnham kept a hotel on a stretch of the Columbus and Urbana stage route for a number of years. Mr. Burnham was appointed general of a brigade of cavalry which was organized for protection against the Indians. For many years the parades of this company were marked days in the calendar. In early days Mr. Burnham was elected county commissioner, and was re-elected to this responsible post for a period of fifteen or eighteen years. He also served as justice of the peace for a term of over thirty years. In all of these positions, and wherever known, his name was a synonym for integrity, good judgment and fidelity to every trust. Mr. Burnham died on January 6, 1857. This good old pioneer left a name which can hardly be equalled by any settler of the present day.

The family of Thomas Timmons marks a great place in the early settlements. Mr. Timmons was a native of Pennsylvania and came to this county with the Foster family. He was an industrious pioneer and a man of rugged constitution. He was much interested in the establishment of Alder chapel, and liberally assisted to that end. He was well estimated in the minds of his friends.

EARLY ROADS.

When the white man first came to this part of the state and began to penetrate the wilds of this territory, they found no roads but a few Indian trails. The most prominent one, as was previously mentioned, was the one from the Muskingum and Scioto rivers to the Mad river. It passed rather westerly through the township, entering just north of the National pike. However, the first road cut out for a thoroughfare was the old state road. It entered the township a little south of the National pike, passing westward, bearing a little to the north, and finally crossing the line of the National pike, and continuing in almost the same direction through the township. It was a thoroughfare from east to west, and great stage loads of passengers were hourly seen passing along the line. This, however, was not long open for travel until a road was opened from Amity to Georgesville, being almost due north and south and at right angles to the state road.

The next in order was the great National pike, which was surveyed almost on the fortieth parallel, very nearly due east and west. It awakened the interest of the people, and many who had as yet thought little of settling in Madison county were now induced to come from the east and make their home along such a great road. It was the greatest inducement which could have been offered for settlement in this county. It added new facilities, increased travel and made it possible for the early settlers to transport their products to foreign markets. A short time after the building of the National pike, the old state road was abandoned. After this, roads became more numerous and the records of the county commissioners are filled with petitions for the opening up of new roads.

Mr. Gilmore, according to the early settlers, was the first man to keep a store in Jefferson township. He was a one-legged man and it was quite difficult for him to get around. He soon concluded to take in a partner and, accordingly, a Mr. Dalby became associated in the business. Mr. Dalby had but one arm, but it seems that the business was managed quite well. Dalby would do the selling and get the goods, while Gilmore would tie them up, and thus they followed their business. Mr. Atkinson kept the first tavern on the state road. The building was of hewed logs and formed a comfortable inn for that day, but with the building of the National road this tavern was closed. J. W. Simpkins opened a tavern on the National pike. This was the second tavern to be started on this pike, but the name of the proprietor of the first cannot be learned.

WEST JEFFERSON.

West Jefferson was first laid out and called New Hampton. When the first settlers located in this part of the county, their closest town or trading point was at Franklinton (now Columbus), a distance of fifteen to twenty miles, for some of the pioneers, and over mud roads. It was decided to lay out a place in the township, where some one would keep in store such necessaries as were likely to be handled by a pioneer merchant. In consequence, on July 5, 1822, Samuel Jones and Samuel Sexton acknowledged the original plat of New Hampton and the signing of the deed, before Justice A. Burnham, and it was recorded July 13, of the same year. There were three streets east and west, viz., Main, North and South streets, each sixty feet wide, and two alleys east and west, viz., Jones and Sexton. The streets north and south were five in number; the first three, Friend, Center and Pearl, were each sixty feet in width, and the latter two, Union and Prairie, were forty-nine and one-half in width. There were ninety-three lots in the first and only plat of New Hampton, mostly four by ten poles in size. The town, at the height of its prosperity, consisted of a store or two, two or three taverns, a postoffice, about seven families and a Baptist church. Soon after this hamlet was opened up, a Mr. Gilmore started a store, referred to in the preceding paragraph. It is generally believed that Benjamin Pike kept the postoffice and tavern in New Hampton as early as 1825.

Another tavern was kept in New Hampton by a widow lady, whose name is given as Tacy Widener. Soon after the building of the National road, in 1836-37, all business houses and dwellings were moved to the great road, and the pioneer village was abandoned.

West Jefferson was first called Jefferson and, in reality, still bears this name, as the records show, but the postoffice was called West Jefferson and common usage has given the town this name also. It is very probable that steps will be taken in the near future to change this name by law to West Jefferson.

The town was laid out on September 13, 1830, by Rev. Isaac Jones, who owned the land. The first plat called for sixty-four lots and was surveyed in the fall of the same year by James Millikan. Unlike most towns, only a few years elapsed until, on April 24, 1834, the first meeting was held for the incorporation of the village. This meeting was held at the postoffice and motions were passed to have special laws and town government, as the citizens deemed advisable. At this meeting John W. Simpkins was chosen president; David Wilson, recorder; David Mortimore, Ferrin H. Olmsteadt, James Roberts, Wilson Graham, Abraham Hare and Joseph Powers were chosen common council; Joseph Powers was chosen marshal and Ezekiel Arnett was appointed the first street supervisor.

The first ordinance the council passed was to charge circus shows, etc., the sum of ten dollars license for every twenty-four hours' exhibition. At the same meeting they passed an ordinance to charge a grocery-keeper the sum of thirty-five dollars license a year. In May, 1834, the council passed an ordinance that the president should have for his services and stationery annually, twelve dollars; recorder, ten dollars; marshal, five dollars, and treasurer, five dollars. At the second meeting of the council all members for non-attendance. Subsequently, James Roberts was also fined one dollar for non-attendance, but this sum was refunded to both in August, 1834. The first calaboose was were present save Olmsteadt, who, by motion of Abraham Hare, was fined one dollar built in 1835, at a cost of about sixty dollars.

The new town soon grew to be of considerable importance, in consequence of the opening of the National road, and ere a great while it was not an uncommon occurrence to see daily the five hotels thronged with travelers and the street lined with stages and horses. Among the early merchants were Mr. Dalby, who built the Mantel house, keeping tavern and store in the same building; Thomas Mortimore, J. W. Simpkins, W. J. Black, J. Hancock, W. Graham and Nathan C. Davis, who was associated with Calvin Horr. Abraham Hare was a hatter by trade and opened up the first business of this kind in the town. J. W. ("Squire") Simpkins kept the first postoffice, which was designated West Jefferson, having moved his office from New Hampton. The town seemed to grow rapidly and large business firms located here. At one time it was the leading business point in the county.

In 1846, with his father, Doctor Bliss established a large wholesale and retail dry-goods trade in Jefferson, but, at the height of their mercantile trade, Doctor Bliss died, and the business finally became extinct. The population of the village at this time was six or seven hundred, stage coaches did a thriving business and the freight, to and from the village, was hauled in wagons drawn by four and six horses. There were two hatteries, which made hats and caps from the fur of wild animals caught in the woods. There were two slaughter houses, run by Jeannette Stutson and Crabb & Parks. These did a flourishing local business and killed all the hogs raised in the immediate neighborhood. These two firms later built two grist-mills after the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad, in 1850, and shipped flour and feed to distant parts. The first mill was equipped with four sets of burrs and they did an extensive local business, utilizing all the wheat grown in this section. There were also two tanneries, owned by E. S. Han-

cock and Balser Mantel. They did a large local business and furnished the shoe makers with their leather for boots and shoes. At that time the shoemaker "whipped the cat"—going to a farm house, where he took the measurements for shoes and boots for the entire family and remained until he had them all fitted out. There was also a carding-mill in Jefferson, which was run by Charles C. Jones. The farmers brought in their wool and it was carded into rolls some two feet long by an inch in diameter. This mill was patronized by the entire east side of the township. Later other establishments were erected and carried on, but when the Little Miami railroad was completed through West Jefferson, it demoralized the travel on the National road and badly affected the business of the village. Goods could now be shipped in and sold cheaper than they could be manufactured at home and the local industries began to disappear. For a time the village was at a standstill, but, with the coming of new settlers and the advanced changes in conditions, which began to be taken advantage of in this little village, new life began to spring up. The railroad has been a great advantage to the town and this has been increased by the building of the Ohio Electric line from Columbus to Springfield. This was completed in 1905 and is the main line of this road. In 1913-14 the Pennsylvania railroad raised its tracks through the town and now all the roads and streets go under the tracks. This is a great advantage, as it alleviates the possibility of accidents and also takes the tracks off the streets.

West Jefferson at present is a flourishing town of one thousand seventy population. Work has already begun on paving the main street, which will extend almost a mile in length and cost forty-two thousand dollars. A new high school building was erected in 1911, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the children of this town are accommodated with the best possible facilities for acquiring a preparatory education. The building is modern and up-to-date in every respect and is an evidence of the interest and desire of the citizens of the town to furnish their children with the proper facilities for education. The town hall and opera house was erected in 1893, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is a modern and very beautiful building and affords opportunities for public meetings and shows, having a seating capacity of six hundred. The city library, postoffice and the offices of the different town officials are all located in this building. The village is supplied with natural gas for lighting purposes, which is piped in from Columbus. Plans are under way to secure electric lighting for the city and residences, as this has already been furnished to the canning factory and elevator. This will be furnished to the city by the Ohio Electric Company. The Commercial Men's Club was organized June 15, 1915, with fifty-two members. Dr. L. E. Evans was chosen president; Howard Johnson, secretary, and R. C. Millikin, treasurer. W. J. Burns is the oldest man in the town, with Edward Powell a close second. Mr. Powell was born on July 2, 1828, in Ireland, but came to this country and, after remaining a year or two in Cincinnati, settled in Jefferson on July 4, 1855. He was married in 1858 and has remained in this village since that time, keeping house in the same residence the greater part of that time. L. C. Eglesperger is the oldest resident in the town. He has been a resident for seventy-six years, having been born here in 1839.

The present town officials are: Dr. A. F. Green, mayor; Willard Culp, clerk; William Redmond, treasurer; Oscar Sprague, marshal; Albert Clark, night watchman; Dr. Lester Olney, P. W. Damson, E. J. Buckley, Forrest Brown, George Baber and George Hann, council. There are four churches and four lodges, which will be referred to specifically in another chapter.

The business and professional directory of the town is as follow: Attorney, E. W. Johnson; agent Pennsylvania railroad, William Redmond; agent Ohio Electric Company, Mary Stickley; bakery, Frank Wise, Harvey Johnson; barbers, Horn Fairman, Woodward, Neighborgall and McNeill; blacksmiths, Oscar Sprague, Mitchell & Miller, John-

son; confectionery, M. W. Stutson; contractor, Frank Moorehead; clothing, M. Keener & Sons; druggist, Z. R. Taylor; dry-goods, Jacob Martin, Harry Sorin, Embrey store, T. C. Gregg, proprietor; dry cleaning, West Jefferson Cleaning Company, Valentine Albrand, proprietor; dentist, H. F. Jackson; elevator, Meyer & Silver, John Murray; factory, Darby Canning Company; furniture and undertaking, W. H. Pence, Jonah E. Barr; garage, Harvey Pence; grist-mill, Jenkins Brothers; groceries, Frank Orders, Baker Brothers, Burrell's grocery; hardware, William Haislett, George Gillivan, Samuel A. Fetter, E. J. Buckley; hotel, Star, John Kubitschack; jeweler, M. Bord; livery barn, William Baber; meat market, Frank Ingel, Groves; physicians, Lester W. Olney, L. E. Evans, A. F. Green; pool room, Jesse Byerly; postmaster, John Bidwell; restaurant, Frank Wise, Lon Reason; saloon, W. H. Wise, William Bengal; shoe shops, John Burns, Jessup; tailor, H. Pugatch; veterinary, Wade Smith.

CHAPTER IX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe township is one of the smallest in the county, and, in shape, is nearly that of an obtuse triangle. It lies in the north central part of the county and is one of the three townships that does not extend to the edge of the county. It is bounded on the north by Pike township and a fraction of a mile of Darby; on the east by Canaan and Jefferson townships; on the south and west by Deer Creek and Somerford townships. The following record is taken from the commissioners' report of March 16, 1819: "At a meeting of the commissioners, present, Burton Blizzard, Ira Finch and Patrick McLene, on petition being presented, ordered that the following bounds comprise a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Monroe: Beginning on the present line between Deer Creek and Pike townships, at the upper corner of Wallace's survey, running eastwardly, so as to cross Little Darby at the mouth of Barron run, to the original line between Pike and Darby townships; thence with the original line until it intersects Jefferson township line at Mark's survey; then to Henry Camp's lower corner; thence northwesterly with the new road leading to Urbana, including the same as far as to where said road crosses the London road; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning." In constituting Phelps township (now Canaan), in June of the same year, and subsequently, in enlarging Pike township by taking a portion off of Monroe township, its boundary lines were changed from the above description to its present lines and limits.

The principal streams and the only sources of drainage in this township are the Little Darby and Spring fork. The former courses through the entire township, in the central eastern portion, passing in a southeastern direction into Jefferson township; Spring fork enters Monroe township from its northwest corner, and meanders in a southeasterly course, nearly through the township, and empties into the Little Darby about one mile north of the south line of the township. The surface of this township is very level, except along these two creeks, where the land is somewhat broken and hilly. Especially along the Little Darby, on both sides for a little distance from the creek, the surface is quite broken, and in some places rather hilly. East of the stream, and between the Little Darby and Spring fork, the surface is very level after passing westward over a little undulating portion along Spring fork, then all westwardly is very level. In the western and central portions of the township, also in the southeastern part, are large farms, consisting of prairies and oak openings, which are most beautiful lands and peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes. The soil of these portions is generally a black loam, from one to three feet thick. It has in late years been ditched, tiled and drained, and since this work has been completed it produces all kinds of grain in abundance, and will vie in richness and productiveness with any lands in the county. Along the creeks, where the surface is undulating, the soil is generally a clay, but very strong and productive, and it can truly be said that Monroe ranks among the best townships of the county for stock and grain raising. The principal products are wheat, corn, potatoes and hay. The timber is similar to that of other townships in this part of the county. On the oak openings, burr oak, hickory and elm are the principal varieties, the former predominating. On the streams are some walnut, and the uneven and hilly portions, where the clay soil predominates, white, black and red oak, hickory, ash and some beech

abound. But in this township the timber did not play an important part in the natural resources of the settlers and has been of minor importance, except to get it off the land in order to produce good pasturage and tillage.

FIRST SETTLERS.

It seems certain that the first family to settle within the limits of Monroe township were the Bradleys, who came to this county from Virginia. There were five brothers and sisters in this family that settled here, Jonah, David, James, Susan and Nancy. They settled in this township about 1804-05.

Jonah Bradley settled on Spring creek and married Susan Powers, who also was a native of Virginia. To this union the following children were born: Alfred, who married Jemima Morrow, and settled in this township; she died and he later married a Miss Lee; subsequently he moved to Mercer county, where he resided several years, and where his second wife died, after which he returned to this county, where he remained a resident until his death, which occurred by accidental drowning while on a trip to Mercer county; he was the father of six children, four of whom grew to maturity, David, John M., Elizabeth and Jemima. David and John (brothers of Alfred) married in this county and remained here until their deaths. Jonah was the fourth son. There were five daughters, Elizabeth, Mahala, Mary, Sarah and Susan. Mr. Bradley followed farming and milling through life. A few years after locating here, he erected a grist-mill on Spring fork, run by water power, which was one of the first mills in this vicinity. Prior to his building this mill, the settlers had to take their grists to Chillicothe, which was also the closest place to buy goods. This mill was one of the great improvements of that day, and was a great convenience to the people of this new settlement. Mr. Bradley was a carpenter by trade, built his mill with his own hands, and to a great extent made his own wagons and implements for the use of the farm, thus bringing his skill and trade into good use in that early day, when such articles were then so difficult to obtain. Mr. Bradley died in April, 1865, aged eighty years.

David Bradley, brother of the above, first settled near Georgesville, in Franklin county, but soon afterward moved into Monroe township, Madison county, where he resided till his death. He was the father of four sons, James L., William, David M., who resided on the home place of his father, and Shelton, who resided in Tazewell county, Illinois. There were three daughters, Elsie, Jane, and Cassie, who became the wife of Newman Mitchell and resided in Somerford township.

James Bradley, also brother to Jonah, settled here at the same date and remained throughout his life. He had four sons, Hiram, Washington, James and Jonas.

James Marks was born in Kentucky on February 14, 1782, and married Nancy Van Kirk, who was born in Virginia on November 25, 1787; they were married on September 3, 1809. Mr. Marks came to Monroe township in 1807-08 and purchased a tract of land on the east side of Little Darby, upon which he settled. The log house in which he commenced life in this new settlement lacked a floor, doors and a chimney, and he had no furniture. But he had the will, energy and strength, and went to work in earnest. Success crowned their efforts and he became owner of nearly a thousand acres of land in this county, also a large amount of western lands. On his home place he made fine improvements, had a good brick house and other good buildings, with a fine fruit orchard, and everything comfortable and convenient around them—quite in contrast to their condition when they first settled here. Mr. Marks served as justice of the peace several years. They were devout members of the Baptist church. Their children were Washington, who married Hannah Hayden, and was killed by railroad cars, September 19, 1868; Eliza, who married John Taylor; Elizabeth, who married James L. Bradley; Sarah, who married William Foos and resided in Springfield; Matilda, who married

Gustavus Foos; Lucinda, who married Rev. Jesse Ferguson; Mathias, who married Jennie Long, of London; Jefferson, Jackson and James, who died in infancy.

Robert Powers, a native of Virginia, settled on Spring fork soon after or about the same time as Jonah Bradley, and there resided until his death. He was married in Virginia and brought his young wife to this county with him. To this union there were born the following children: John, Joseph, Abner, Edward, Senath, Dorcas and Fanny. The children of Mr. Powers all left this county and made their homes in varied parts.

Nicholas Moore, a native of Virginia, is believed to be the first settler on Little Darby. He came to this county at an early date, but about the year 1820 he, with his family, moved to Illinois and, later, to Iowa. He married Sarah Downing, by whom he had the following children, born while the family resided in this county: William, Catharine, Hannah and Athea.

John Downing, who was a native of Virginia, became one of the early settlers of Jefferson township about 1808-10, and a short time afterward moved into Monroe township, settling on land just above Mr. Bradley's. In 1822 he moved to Logan county, Ohio. He was married to Hannah Frakes, to which union were born the following children: John, Josiah, Robert, James, Sarah, Hannah and Mary.

Henry Kampf, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the Little Darby, near James Marks', about the year 1809-10, and resided here until 1850, when he removed to Illinois. He married Mary Travis, who died in this township. The children were John, Mathias, Robert, Henry, Hannah, Sarah and Mary.

Peter Paugh, a native of Virginia, settled in this township about the year 1804-05, and remained a resident of this township until his death. He married Mary Johnson, by whom he had the following children: John, Abraham, Henry, Peter, Solomon, Sarah, Mary and Rebecca. Mr. Paugh was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed throughout life.

Peter Baker, a native of Virginia, was known to be an early settler, and probably purchased land here as early as 1812, but it has been impossible to get a sketch of his life. There is a deed record, dated in January, 1817. In 1815 three brothers, Jonas, James and Joseph Heath, became settlers in this township. Jonas settled on Spring fork, on the London and Marysville road; James settled on the forks of the Little Darby and Spring fork, and Joseph settled just north of his brother James. Ralston Williams was another early settler on Spring fork, locating there about the year 1825. He married a Miss Goodwin and was always classed as a good farmer, an honest and worthy citizen. Their children were Joseph, Marion, Jane, Elizabeth, Evaline, Rebecca and Eliza. The two sons served in the War of the Rebellion; Marion was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, and Joseph, who was a lieutenant, was severely wounded in the same battle. Mr. Williams' wife died and he married Mrs. Canaan; he died at Irwin Station. Fletcher Pratt, although not in the true sense a pioneer, came in about 1830 and resided here through the remainder of his life. His children were: John, Callie, Samuel, Eliza, Eli, Peter and Anna. John Aylor, a native of Virginia, settled on the Little Darby, on the Wilson land, about 1825. He erected a saw-mill, which he ran for a short time, and then moved to Iowa. David Link, also a native of Virginia, settled here in 1825. He erected a grist-mill on the Little Darby, and subsequently he moved to Somerford township and purchased the Roberts mill; thence he moved to the West. These early mills that were built on the Little Darby did quite a flourishing business during the early settlements, but have long since gone to decay. William Winget, a native of Pennsylvania, married Mary Tomlinson, who was a native of Maryland. They settled on Spring fork about the year 1828. There were born to this union the following children: Mahala, who married R. T. Burnham and settled in Champaign county, subsequently moving to Iowa; Mary, who married Joseph McCampbell and settled in Union

county, thence removed to Greene county; Luther, who married Mary Jane Reynolds and resided in Union township; John married Mary Proctor and settled at Kenton, Ohio; Catharine; William; Elizabeth, who married John McCloud, Esq., of London; and David C., who married Mary Winget and resided at Kenton, Ohio.

James Guy, who was born in Vermont, November 14, 1779, married Mary Watts and emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union county in 1812. In 1826 he removed to Monroe township and his death occurred in September of that year His wife died on September 6, 1842. Their children were: Harriet, who married Moses Fullington; Jane, who married Benjamin Mann; Sylvia, who died at the age of seventeen; William and James, who married and settled in this township. Mr. Guy, while young, learned the blacksmith trade, but after settling in Ohio gave his undivided attention to farming, stock raising and the dairy business. He made stock raising a specialty and was always eager to better his strain of stock. It was necessary that he put up a large amount of hay. As there were no mowing machines in that day, the grass was cut with scythes. On a certain occasion, he and a Mr. Bidwell made a wager with their mowers, that they could cut eight acres of grass in one day. The wager was accepted, the ground measured, and the parties were to commence the next morning at sunrise. Before sunset, the entire eight acres of grass was lying in the swath, a feat which was perhaps never before or since performed by any two men. But, in addition to his great physical strength and power of endurance, he performed a conspicuous part of usefulness among the early settlers. He was also one of the great cattle buyers of that day. There were then no means of getting cattle to market, except on foot. He purchased large droves of three and four-year-olds, annually, which were driven to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other Eastern markets, fording creeks, swimming rivers and climbing the Alleghany mountains with his drove of bullocks. It was not unfrequently the case that the animals became frightened, the foremost ones turning back upon the others until the whole drove was in a terrible stampede, breaking down everything before them, and no human power could stop them in their mad rush, the drovers making their escape the best way possible to save themselves from being trampled to death. Mr. Guy was a very active, energetic and prosperous business man, a kind neighbor and a worthy citizen.

As we look back and see the hardships which those pioneers had to endure; their habits, modes of life, houses, household goods and the rude tools and implements we are impressed with wonder and admiration at their tireless efforts and the splendid progress which they helped to bring about. The principal social gatherings in those early days were those in which there was an interchange of labor—log rollings, husking bees, house raisings and numerous other gatherings where work was intermingled with pleasure. In that time a man of good moral habits and industry, polished with a reasonable amount of education and intelligence, whether rich or poor, was fit for any society or social position.

The subject of education has received the general attention of the people of Monroe township. As in all communities in the time of the pioneers, the first education was meted out from the rude log school houses. One of the first schools of which there is any account was in a log house of the primitive kind, with puncheon floors, slab seats, etc., erected in 1815. Another log school house was built on Spring fork about 1820. From then up to the present time the growth has been steady and ever-increasing.

There is no railroad running through this township, but the present inhabitants are accommodated with very good roads, of which the Urbana pike and the Wilson and Winget pike are the principal ones. The advancement in the line of good roads has been as marked as any other line of improvement. The farmers are realizing that pike roads greatly increase the value of their farms and are willing to share their burden of the cost in order that this may be accomplished.

CHAPTER X.

OAK RUN TOWNSHIP.

Oak Run was the last township erected in Madison county, and is also one of the smallest in the territory. It is the most irregular in its contour and boundary lines and is one of the three townships that is bounded wholly by other townships in the county. It is purely a rural township, as Chrisman, the only town within the limits of the township, was never platted and is at present only a small hamlet. A petition was presented to the commissioners of Madison county on March 5, 1856, signed by Robert C. Amos and others, asking for the erection of a new township, to be composed of parts of the townships of Range, Pleasant, Fairfield and Union. The boundaries were erected as follow: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the land of John Dun, in Pleasant township; thence northeasterly with his line crossing Deer creek to his corner; thence with his northerly boundaries to the James Innis surveys; thence with the James Innis surveys to Deer creek; thence up Deer creek with the Fairfield township line to the north line of the land formerly owned by John Harrison, deceased; thence westerly with the line of said Harrison to the John Jones road; thence westerly with said road to the Lafayette road; from thence a southwesterly course to the northwesterly corner of Jesse Rea's land and corner with Maxwell Murry; from thence southwesterly with Jesse Rea's line crossing the land of Robert Armstrong to Levi Springer's northeast corner; thence with Springer's southeast line to the Yankeetown road; thence southeasterly with said road to the southeast line of the lands of David and Isaac McClimans, and with the west line of Joseph Morgan's; from thence to the beginning. Wherefore, it is hereby ordered by the commissioners of Madison county that the foregoing described territory be and is hereby established a township; and be it further ordered that Henry Alder, surveyor of the county of Madison, and Edward Fitzgerald meet at said Fitzgerald's on March 24, 1856, and proceed to survey and establish the lines and boundaries of said township, erecting monuments at the several corners thereof. Ordered by the commissioners that the legal voters within the territory heretofore described meet at Harvey's mills on Monday, the 7th day of April next, that being the first Monday of said month, and then and there proceed, as provided by the statutes in such cases, to elect all necessary officers for such township."

On June 2, 1856, a petition by citizens of Oak Run township was presented to and granted by the commissioners, changing the west line of Oak Run township, as follows: "Down the London and Yankeetown road to the line of William Johnson, Sr., and William Johnson, Jr.; thence with their line to a branch of Bradford's; thence with the meanderings of said branch to the line of Thomas Foster, and thence with the line of him and James McClimans to the west line of John Foster, bounding with I. and W. McClimans; thence with their line to John Foster's southwest corner, being two black oaks; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of James W. Robinson and corner to land bought of said Robinson by I. and D. McClimans, near Bradford's run; thence with the line of said Robinson and I. and D. McClimans to their corner in the line of Joseph Morgan."

There is also this record: "Oak Run township, April 17, 1856—In pursuance of notice, the qualified electors of Oak Run township, Madison county, Ohio, met and organized by calling Jonathan Harvey to the chair, and Jeremiah Rea as secretary, and then viva voce declaring Jeremiah Thomas, Jonathan Harvey and Robert C. Amos,

judges of election; Jeremiah Rea and Mitchell Lane, clerks of election. The above officers being qualified according to law, the poll book was then opened, and the electors of said township proceeded to elect by ballot the following officers, to wit: John Foster, Jonathan Harvey and Robert C. Amos, trustees; Jeremiah Thomas, treasurer; Jeremiah Rea, clerk; David Lewis, constable; Mitchell Lane and Jonathan Farrar, supervisors, and Dr. D. Warner, justice of the peace." The township was now in complete order, the boundary lines of its territory definitely and satisfactorily, and all necessary officers duly elected and qualified for the duties that might develop upon them during the year 1856. The above election was, in accordance with the orders of the commissioners, held at Harvey's mills. From the record books of this township we find that elections have been regularly held each year since 1856, at Harvey's mills, until 1881, when there was erected a good township house at the corner of Robert Rea's land, where the Harvey mill road strikes the London and Mt. Sterling pike, since which time the elections have been held at the township house.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The surface of Oak Run township is generally level, the western and southern portions being particularly flat and uniform, while the northern and eastern portions are undulating and, in some localities, especially along the creeks, rather hilly. The principal streams are Deer creek and Oak run, from which the township took its name, and Bradford's fork, with their small tributaries. The former passes through the northeast portion of the township, in a southeasterly course, entering the township from Union by passing through the farm, originally, of Joseph Bell and striking in its course the boundary line of Fairfield township, there it takes a south course and for some distance forms the boundary line between Oak Run and Fairfield townships, then again enters Oak Run township through the Chenoweth farm and reaching the north line of the Jesse Rea farm, turns east, reaching the Dun tract of land again takes a south course and passes into Pleasant township. In its course through this township, it receives its first tributary in what is called Nigger run; then its next tributary is Glade run, which enters the northeast corner of the township, passes through several farms, and empties into Deer creek, as above mentioned. The next tributary is Oak run, which enters the township and flows southeasterly, receiving in its course Walnut run. Turkey run also forms one of the tributaries of Oak run and empties into it a little below where Oak run empties into Deer creek. In the south part of the township, and forming for a considerable distance the boundary line between Oak Run and Range townships, is Bradford's fork, the main stream having a general southeastern direction, receiving as its tributaries North fork and Barron run. These numerous streams and their tributaries furnish an abundant supply of water to all portions of the township and also furnish excellent drainage for the township. The west and south portions of the township possess a very deep, rich soil, principally a black loam, and, as originally found by the white settlers, consisted mainly of oak openings and prairies, upon which grew a sedge so tall that a man riding through it on horseback could take the grass from either side and tie the tops together over his horse's back. The northern and eastern portions and along the creeks, where the surface is undulating and hilly, possess principally a loam and clay soil, and, although some small portions of it is a thin soil, yet the larger percentage is strong and productive, and is excellent for either grass or grain.

EARLY SETTLERS

William Jamison seems to have been the first settler in Oak Run township, at least he is the first of whom any record can be obtained, as settling within the present limits of this township. He came to this county from Kentucky and settled south of the mouth

of Glade run, about 1805. He purchased two hundred acres of land, on which he resided until his death. Mr. Jamison became quite a prominent and prosperous farmer of that day. He was married to Ann Brown, of Brown county, Ohio, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, namely: Ira, who became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in Hancock county, Ohio; the second son died while young; William, the youngest son, emigrated west after reaching his majority and resided at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The three daughters were: Zelah, who married Mr. Ferguson; Cynthia, who married Levi Poulston, and the third daughter, whose name it has been impossible to obtain, married a Mr. Foster.

John Simpkins, a native of Maryland, came to this county about the same time as the Gwynnes, as early as 1808. He purchased land in Oak Run township, on Walnut and Oak runs, and settled here. He improved his land and became quite an active man in the secular affairs of the township and county; served as treasurer of the county in 1816; collector in 1817; held the office of associate judge and later was elected justice of the peace, which latter office he held for several years. He finally moved to Missouri, remaining there but a short time, when he returned to this township and entered upon the mercantile business, which he followed through the greater part of the remaining years of his life. He had two brothers, James and Thomas; the latter was stabbed and killed on the streets of London; the former subsequently returned to his native state, Maryland.

Elias and Van De Lashmut, two brothers, natives of Maryland, came to Madison county, it is thought, as early as 1810. They purchased land on Deer creek, on the boundary line between Fairfield and Oak Run townships. At the same time there came to this township John De Lashmut, a cousin of the above; also two brothers, Otho and Nelson De Lashmut, the latter a brick-maker by trade. Elias was the principal active man among them; was sheriff of Franklin county in 1807-09, and it seems owned the greater part of the land purchased by the brothers. After a few years he entered upon the mercantile business, and was one of the early merchants of London, where he carried on his business for a number of years. John De Lashmut subsequently moved west, and settled on the Red river.

John Jones came from Franklin county and settled on Oak run, one mile above its mouth, about the year 1808; he resided here some eight or ten years, opened up the farm and made considerable improvements, and then moved west. Thomas Nash, a native of Kentucky, settled near the mouth of Oak run about 1812; after residing there for a few years he removed to Indiana. William Sly settled on Turkey run, on surveys No. 10,904 and 12,364, at an early day, and was becoming somewhat prominent as an active, energetic man, when he moved to Sandusky and died a short time later. John Lindsay, a Virginian, settled on Oak run, one mile above its mouth, on the land first settled and improved by John Jones, about 1818. He resided here about six or eight years; was quite active and energetic, gained some wealth and moved to Sandusky, where he purchased some land and later died, leaving a large estate.

Montgomery Wilson was one of the early settlers of the township; but little is known of his ancestors or his early life, except that he was a blacksmith by trade and located temporarily where his business or inclination led him.

Joseph Rea was born in Pennsylvania in 1754; on January 16, 1783, he married Elizabeth Conn, who was born January 27, 1762. They first emigrated to Virginia; thence, in 1810, to Ross county, Ohio; and thence to Madison county, about 1818, and settled on Oak run, where they died about 1829. They raised a family of nine children, all reaching the age of maturity. Their son, Matthew, who was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1793, became a resident of London in 1818. He married Ann Amos, who was born in Maryland, November 15, 1802, the marriage being performed in London

by Patrick McLene, Esq. In 1835 they settled in Oak Run township, where he became a successful farmer and stock raiser and accumulated a goodly portion of the worldly goods. Matthew died in 1873 and his wife died in 1857.

James Foster came from Ross county and settled on the north side of Bradley's fork, about 1820; a few years later his brother, John, came to this township and settled near him. They married sisters by the name of Bougher. They both became prosperous farmers and large landowners; active in business interests and filled many offices of trust in the county and township, James serving as county commissioner for a number of years.

Jonathan Farrar was a native of England, but became a settler in Oak Run township about the year 1825. Mr. Farrar was an excellent man and a great admirer and fancier of thoroughbred stock. He, with Charles Phellis, Esq., and Mr. Browning, were appointed a committee by the Stock Breeders' Association of Madison county to go to England and purchase a quantity of fine blooded stock. John C. Robinson, an Englishman by birth, possessed of a good education and a teacher in his younger days, came from Pennsylvania to Madison county and, about 1831-32, located in Oak Run township. He erected a saw-mill on Oak run, since known as the Harvey mill and Gregg mill. He sold the mill to Jonathan Harvey, and thence removed to Kentucky, where he entered upon the teaching profession, and while engaged in this profession was stabbed and killed by one of his scholars.

CHAPTER XI.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

Paint township occupies a southern position in the western tier of townships in Madison county, being bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Union and Range townships, on the south by Stokes township and on the west by Clarke county. While the territory enclosed within the boundaries of the present Paint township began to be settled as early as 1804, it was the last township but one to be erected. From the commissioners' records we quote the following, under date of June 7, 1853:

"A petition was presented to the commissioners, asking for a new township, to be called Paint township, to be composed of parts of the townships of Stokes and Union. Beginning at the county line near Peter Slaughter's, thence running an easterly direction to the line of Range township; thence a northerly direction to the line of Range township; thence a northerly direction with the original township line to the corner of Stokes and Union townships; thence northeast so as to include Baskersville's, and to continue in that direction far enough to include Robert Reed, or some point so as to get enough territory; thence a northwesterly direction to the line of Clark and Madison counties at some point north of William T. Jones'; thence a southern direction with the county line to the beginning. Therefore, it is hereby ordered by the commissioners of Madison county, that the foregoing described territory, or as near as may be deemed proper, be, and is, established a township, which shall be known by the name of Paint; and be it further ordered that Henry Alder, surveyor of the county of Madison, and John T. Maxey proceed to survey and establish the lines and boundaries of said township, erecting proper monuments at the several corners thereof. Ordered by the commissioners that the legal voters within the territory heretofore described meet at the residence of James Phifer, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1853, and there and then proceed, as provided by statute in such cases, to elect all necessary officers for said township."

Again, on June 6, 1855, we find the following among the commissioners' records: "A number of citizens of Union township presented a petition that the line dividing the townships of Union and Paint be so changed that they may be included within the boundaries of Paint township, to wit: Beginning at the angle in said line between the residence of Washington Withrow and H. Langham; thence north so as to include John Ham, Sr., John C. Jones and Job Coberly, Sr., in Paint township; thence near a straight course to the junction of the Midway and London turnpike road and the old Xenia road, that being the Paint township line, or near that place where Paint township lines strikes the old Xenia road." This petition was granted, and Nelson Baker appointed to survey the line.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The surface of the township is generally level and in its original state contained large and extensive prairies and oak openings, the western, southern and central portions possessing but little timber. Bordering along Walnut run, in the northern part, and along the eastern side of the township, the surface is more undulating, with here and there portions that approach a slightly hilly condition, the most of which was originally heavily timbered. The principal species of the trees of the forests were white, black and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm and maple. In the oak openings, burr oak prevailed. The township is well watered by Walnut run and Paint creek and their tributaries. Walnut

run enters the township from Union township and flows almost due east through the northeastern portion of the county into Union and on into Oak Run township, where it empties into Deer creek. Paint creek consists of two forks, the West and East fork, the former of which finds its source in Clark county, enters Paint township near its northwest corner, takes a southeast course, and unites with the East fork in the south central portion of the township, then flows into Stokes township. The East fork rises in the extreme northern part of the township, flows southeast to about the center of the township, then turns to the southwest to join with the West fork, as described above. The soil of this township is exceedingly rich and fertile, the oak openings and prairies possessing a deep black, loamy soil, while the more undulating portions of the north and eastern parts of the township are a mixture of clay and loam. Underneath these is a stratum of blue clay, mixed with limestone, and through these one reaches a bed of gravel, the structure and composition being favorable to the retention of moisture and protection from long-continued droughts. It is a very strong and productive soil, well adapted to the raising of grass and grains.

THE PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

From the best available sources it appears that the first pioneer of Paint township was Andrew Sifrit, who was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1750. When a young man he enlisted in the army and served for eight long years with the American forces during their struggle for independence. As a reward for these services, he afterward received a warrant for two hundred acres of land. He married Susan Shrock, by whom he had nine children. She died and he later married, for his second wife, Hannah Morrills, also a native of Virginia, by whom he had twelve children. Thus he was the father of twenty-one children. In 1803 he, with his family, emigrated to Ross county, where he remained for one year and then, in 1804, pushed on to Madison county, settling in Paint township, on land later owned by John Paulin, on what is known as Sifrit run. He, it is believed, was the first white settler in Paint township as it is now known, but at that date it was in Darby township, in Franklin county. Here he and his family erected a double log cabin and commenced to make a farm and home. They had willing hands and hearts and knew how to use them, and from year to year their comforts and conveniences increased, neighbors began to appear, and everything began to put on a more comfortable and pleasing aspect. Mr. Sifrit died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

Peter P. Helpenstine, a native of Virginia, received a grant for a large amount of land for his services as a major during the Revolutionary War. He started for Ohio, in October, 1805, and, arriving at Chillicothe, he became acquainted with Col. Elias Langham, who was going up into the "Barrens" to lay some warrants. David Watson had accompanied Mr. Helpenstine from Virginia, and now they associated themselves with Colonel Langham and came with him up to Madison to locate and lay and survey their land. About February 14, they finished their work and returned to Chillicothe, where they remained until September, 1806. They returned to Virginia and at once made preparations to return to their new lands. Mr. Helpenstine and family, Jonathan Minshall and family and Walter Watson and family, with their connections, to the number of thirty-nine persons, with six or seven wagons, started for their new homes in the wilds of Ohio. This caravan arrived at Chillicothe by the last of October, 1806. There they left their families, while Mr. Watson, with his family, located on a place which his son David had previously rented for him. Mr. Helpenstine proceeded to his land and, with the assistance of David Watson and others, erected a cabin, in his new and permanent home, and here he remained through life, being, it is believed, the second settler in Paint township.

David Watson was born in Maryland, October 17, 1783, and, with his father, Walter Watson, and his family, became settlers in Ohio in 1806. In 1807, with Mr. Helpenstine and family, David Watson came to Paint township and here was married to Mary Helpenstine, for whom he formed a special attachment when she was but ten years of age, while residing in Virginia.

George Blougher, of German descent, came with, or about the same time as, Robert Hume, in 1804. He worked one year for him, clearing his land, for which service Mr. Hume deeded him one hundred acres of land, upon which he settled and remained throughout life. About 1810-12, a Mr. Harpole settled on the Hume land and became owner of quite a large amount of land; but little is known of him.

James Withrow, born in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Madison county in 1807 and settled on Walnut run, in Paint township, and, in the following year, removed his family to his new home in the wilderness. Here he took up two hundred and fifty acres of land. He had but three neighbors, David Watson, Jonathan Minshall and Peter P. Helpenstine. Mr. Withrow was a man of wide experiences and of great influence. He served as a major in the militia for several years. He built a saw-mill on Walnut run about 1815, which was the first mill in this vicinity and one of the first in the county. The power for this mill was furnished by the stream. It remained in operation for ten or twelve years. He was a man of great firmness of character. All his life he was an active member of the Presbyterian church. They had a family of seven children: Ann married Abraham Phifer, and died about 1873; Margaret died unmarried; David married Mary Harvey, and settled in the township, where he died without issue; Isabel married John Stroup, by whom she had five children; Robert married Ann Carr; Washington married Catharine Truman and settled on the home place; Samuel married Charlotte Rankin.

John Stroup settled on the Buffenberger land about 1810, where he remained throughout life. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

John Phifer, a native of Virginia, came to Madison county about 1810, and located on Paint creek, also on the Buffenberger lands. He was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed, along with farming, throughout life. He raised a family of three sons and four daughters. George Phifer, his son, who married Tabitha Dean, was also a blacksmith by trade and followed it for several years. Soon after marrying, he moved to London, where he became a prominent and successful business man. Abraham Phifer, another son of John, and a brother of George, married Ann Withrow and settled near his father. He devoted his life to farming, at which he made a great success. John, the third son, died when very young. The daughters were Dolly, Clara, Betsey and Nancy. All married, had families, and became prosperous and good citizens.

Peter Buffenberger, a native of Virginia, came to this county when a young man and, about 1810, located on Paint creek, in this township, and entered largely into the stock business. About 1816 he fenced in a large tract of these prairies. He married, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, Angeline Hutson, by whom he had two children, Eugene and May. Mr. Buffenberger died a few years after his marriage, leaving his family four thousand two hundred acres of fine land, besides seven hundred acres which he had previously deeded in fee simple to his wife.

About 1810 George Linson, a native of Virginia, settled on Paint creek, just below the Buffenberger tract of land. He had married in Virginia, and came here in very limited circumstances. He entered upon the stock business, was very successful and made money rapidly, becoming the owner of over two thousand acres of excellent land.

George Chappell, who was a resident of this township until his death, settled near Walnut run about 1810. He was a native of Virginia. He married Margaret Green and

had four sons and two daughters. He served in the office of justice of the peace for several years.

Rev. William Sutton, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, it is believed, was born in Virginia, but became a settler of Paint township about 1810, locating on the Hume land. He married Hannah Coberly. He resided here but a few years, when, as a Methodist minister, he had to adopt an itinerant life; but the greater part of his life was spent in the service of the ministry within Madiso county. Lewis Higgins, a native of Virginia, settled on the Hume tract about 1811. Reuben Gregg, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Chillicothe in 1810, and to Madison county in 1811, locating in Paint township, about half a mile below where the village of Newport is now situated. He married Phoebe Harpole, and remained a resident here until his death. Thomas Coberly, also a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio and, about 1810, purchased one hundred acres of land in Paint township, upon which he located and where he resided until his death. James Chapman was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1801. In 1816 he became a settler of Paint township, and later married Ann Chapman, likewise a native of Virginia, by whom he had nine children.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Paint township is thought to have been held in a cabin on Jonathan Minshall's land, Samuel Harvey being the first teacher, or one of the first. This school, like all other pioneer schools, was supported by subscription, the teacher receiving about fifteen dollars a month for his services. The first school house was of the pioneer type—round logs, puncheon floor, slab seats and greased-paper windows. The first public school house was erected on the ground now embraced in the cemetery. This was a hewed-log house, and was then considered quite neat and comfortable. This house was succeeded by a frame one, erected on the same ground about 1847. It was used for school purposes until about 1872, when it gave way to a brick building, erected at the cost of about fifteen hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XII.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Pike township was one of the early constituted townships of Madison county, as upon the commissioners' records we find the following account of its erection, bearing date September 5, 1814: "At a meeting of the commissioners, present Joshua Ewing and William Gibson, ordered, that the following bounds comprise a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Pike. Beginning where the state road intersects the north boundary of Madison county and running from thence with the said road, so as to include the same till it intersects the Urbana road; thence southwardly on a line half a mile east of Little Darby, till it intersects the Jefferson township line at Mark's survey; thence to Peter Paugh's southeast corner; thence westwardly with Deer Creek township line to Champaign county line, and with said county line to the northwest corner of Madison county, and thence with the line between Madison county and Delaware to the beginning."

In the erection of Union county in 1820, a portion of the above described territory was embraced in that county, and consequently the north boundary line was changed and Pike township made smaller in territory. Again, on March 4, 1839, another change was made in the township of Pike, as follows: "At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, ordered that the following boundaries compose the township of Pike (as surveyed January 24, 1839, by William B. Irwin), to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Madison county, thence running on the line between Madison and Union counties, east by the variation six miles to an elm, corner to Darby township, Madison county; thence with the line of Darby township south three miles and one hundred and six poles to four elms; thence south eighty degrees west (by the needle) six miles and thirty poles, to the original southeast corner of Pike township, in the line of Champaign county; thence with the said line north four miles to the beginning."

After the permanent boundaries had been fixed, it was one of the smallest of the fourteen townships comprising Madison county. It is also one of the most regular townships in the said county, its contour and general form being nearly a perfect parallelogram, while nearly all of the other townships of the county are remarkable for their irregularity of shape. This township occupies the extreme northwest corner of Madison county and is bounded on the north by Union county, on the west by Champaign county, on the south by Monroe and Somerford townships and on the east by Darby township.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The surface of Pike township is level, except along the streams and small creeks, much of it being prairie and oak openings. All that portion between Little Darby and Barron run, extending to the north line of the township, is very level and a beautiful country; also, all west of Barron run and between that stream and Spring fork is also level. On the Little Darby and along Barron run and Spring fork, the surface is quite uneven and in a few places there are small hills. The soil of the level and prairie portions of the township consists principally of a black loam, with here and there a stretch of clay and loam. The soil is very deep and rich, naturally producing an exuberant growth of grass and vegetation. Along the creeks and streams the soil is principally clay, but very strong and productive, so that throughout the township the soil may be

said to be very rich and fertile. The subsoil is clay and gravel, with, usually, a third strata of blue clay and disintegrated limestone. This township, from its first settlement, has been peculiarly adapted to raising live stock, and that business has always received a large share of the attention of the farmers and most wealthy citizens, who have given considerable attention to the improving and bettering of fine blooded stock. But as the lands become divided up into smaller farms, as the tendency is from year to year, and the soil better ditched, tiled and drained, it becomes better adapted to the cultivation of all the grains. There have been quite a few tile factories in this part of the state, which furnish the farmer with drain tile at a low rate and make it within the reach of every farmer to drain his farm and in this way make it better and more productive. Much of the low, flat prairie lands, which a few years ago were almost useless from the great surplus of water in them; in which stock would almost mire, and in which it was never attempted to run the plow or cultivate for grain, are now, by this process of tiling, becoming the best wheat and corn-growing lands in the county. This township, which, as late as the seventies, scarcely produced enough grain for home consumption, is now exporting vast quantities of corn and wheat.

The forests and timber of Pike township are similar to those of other townships in the county. It was generally heavy timbered along the streams and creeks. On the creek bottoms were considerable quantities of walnut, and back from the creeks and on the rolling lands were white, black, red and burr oak, with some considerable hickory and a less amount of white oak, elm and a few other varieties. One noticeable and peculiar feature of the timber of this township, which appears to be a common condition of most of the county, composed largely of prairie and timber, where the general course of the stream is south southeast, is, that for a short distance on the east side of the creeks, the timber was a much heavier and denser growth than on the west side of the same. On the east side of the Darby, in particular, was where the beech and a few other varieties were found, and not much in other localities. It is quite probable the principal reason of the timber being less heavy and dense on the west side of the creeks was in consequence of yearly fires which swept over the prairies and which destroyed the undergrowth and more or less checked the growth of the larger timber; as these fires usually raged from west to east, these streams and creeks served as a barrier which the fire could not overlap, or if it did, it was so checked in its power that it would burn with much less violence and destructive power until it would get some distance again from the creek, where the ground was drier, when, from being fanned by the breeze and finding no more combustible matter, it would again sweep forward with great velocity and violence until again checked by another stream, or the lack of combustible matter to keep up the flame.

Although Pike township was not settled quite as early as some of the other portions of the county, yet, as is the case in all swampy country, we find the settlers taking possession of the lands along the streams, where the more elevated and drier lands were tillable. But many of these were mere "squatters"; being possessed of no means, they did not purchase the land in this locality, but remained here a short time and enjoyed the pleasure of hunting, where there was an abundance of deer, turkey and other game. Sometimes they made some small improvements and quietly enjoyed their possessions without any great amount of investment. Finally, as other settlers came in and purchased the lands with a view of becoming permanent residents of the locality, or as the "squatters" became dissatisfied, they moved away to enjoy other homes and hunting grounds. Some of these "squatters," though not owners of their homes or possessed of wealth, were moral and religious men and women and good citizens, and exerted quite an influence in forming and molding the general character of the community. Many of these having resided here but a short time, and the older of the

pioneers, who at that time knew them well, having passed away, there is but little information whereby the good of these early squatters can be exactly ascertained. The dates of these early settlements cannot be learned, but they were such important factors in the early development of this township that their lives should be sketched, even if it does border on the traditional.

THE PIONEERS.

The first of these "squatters" to be mentioned are Oliver and Harris Jaynes. It is believed that they were among the first, if not the first, who came into the township. They made their settlement on the Little Darby, a short distance from where Henry King afterwards settled. A family named Keyes settled a little farther up the Darby, near the northeast corner of the township. The first settlement on Barron run was made by two brothers, Edsel and Samuel Carr. The latter was quite an active man and a moral and upright citizen. He was a leading and active worker in the Methodist church in its first organization in Pike township. A family by the name of Whitman, the head of which is believed was Solomon, settled later on Barron run. They never purchased land there and, a few years afterward, moved away to parts unknown. Three brothers, Samuel, Isaac and Daniel Allen, settled on Barron run about this time, and later purchased small tracts of land. Samuel was a local preacher in the Methodist church and quite a prominent and influential man in that day. They moved into Union county about the year 1830. Mr. Burrell, a blacksmith by trade and the first of this profession in the township, was also a very early settler on Barron run, but only resided there a short time. A Mr. Dockum, believed to be a native of Canada, settled near the mouth of Barron run, at a very early date, and resided there until his death, his body being interred upon the place. This was probably the first burial in what is now known as the Weaver burying-ground. There were five children of this family: William, who married Nancy Jones, and settled adjoining the home place, but later moved west; James, who married a Miss Clement, settled in this township and later removed to Darby township, Union county; Boardman, who married Miss Tullis and settled in this township, where he remained until his death; one daughter married Mason Jones, and finally settled near California, Madison county; and a younger daughter, who married Allen Jones, resided in this county several years, thence moved west. Another early settler on Barron run was John Rathburn, who was a Methodist preacher and also practiced as a steam doctor. It is thought that he was the organizer of the Methodist church that existed at an early date on Barron run, but later died out. He was the main pillar and support of this church for a number of years. He had the following children: Charles, who studied medicine and moved west to take up his profession; Levi, who was for some time a merchant in Mechanicsburg and later moved west; Nelson, who was called to the pulpit and resided in Iowa; Abigail, who died at an early age; Harmon, who settled in Iowa, and Sarah, who married Luke Clemens and settled in the south part of the county.

The first authentic dates obtainable of early settlements was in 1812. This was the settlement of John Erwin, who located in the northwest corner of Pike township. He purchased land here and the deed records of the county show his deed was recorded in September, 1814. Erwin came to Madison county from the southern part of the state, and was probably the first settler in the west part of the township. He remained a permanent settler of the township until his death. Mr. Erwin was a farmer and stock raiser and a substantial and worthy citizen. He was a man of excellent character, plain and unassuming in his habits, a devout member of the Presbyterian faith and good neighbor. He had a large family, but that dreaded disease, consumption, claimed a large number of them early in life. One son, Amzi or Amazi, however, settled on the home place and lived to quite an advanced age, dying on May 14, 1879, at the age of eighty. On the building of the railroad from Springfield to Delaware it passed through a corner of

this township and a part of Mr. Erwin's land, a station being established there, called Erwin. Joseph Mitchell, a native of Vermont, emigrated to Ohio with his family, and settled in the southwest part of Pike township, on land later known as the Farrington farm. This was in the year 1812-13. He purchased nine hundred acres of land, became an extensive farmer and stock raiser and resided here until advanced in years, when he removed west. He was a leading, active man in the Methodist Episcopal church and a minister in the same during a greater part of his life. He devoted much of his time to itinerant work, traveling over many different states, and was a companion of Lorenzo Dow for several years. He was the father of four children, Joseph, Newman, William and Abner. The latter served in the War of the Rebellion.

Claudius Mitchell settled in this township about the years 1815-16. He was a brother of Joseph Mitchell and a son of Ensign, of Champaign county, Ohio. He settled on a tract of land on the Urbana and Liverpool pike, near the west line of the township. As Mr. Mitchell was a typical pioneer and endured the hardships and privations which befell all the early settlers in this state, and as an illustration of the early life in the township, we give a full account of his life. This is a true picture of pioneer life. Claudius Mitchell was born in Vermont in 1794. He was the son of poor, but respectable, parents, who, after a few years, removed to the state of New York; thence to Pennsylvania; later, to Kentucky and thence to southern Ohio. In the year 1815 they emigrated to Madison county. During these years of pioneer itineracy, Claudius reached his majority, but these were years of rough, yet full of pleasant, experiences for him. He enjoyed, with his faithful dog and unerring rifle, the sports of frontier life, the chase for, or in mortal combat with, the wounded bear or stolen cub, and often came hand-to-hand contests with the wild buck deer of the forest, which then abounded with all kinds of wild game and animals. In consequence of the poor facilities and constant moving about, Claudius had no opportunity of obtaining even a common-school education, and did not even learn to read and write. The first pair of pants he ever wore were made by his faithful Vermont mother, who manufactured them out of the hair combed from their own cow in the time of spring shedding, mixed and carded with common flax tow, all done by hand, and spun on an antique wheel and knit into a pair of pants. The first pair of shoes he ever wore was when he was ten years of age, for which he earned the money to pay for them by taking his ax and hand-sled, with which he cut and hauled wood a distance of several miles. He was able to perform a man's task at the age of ten, in clearing the forest or working at the Kanawha salt works. In 1816, the year after emigrating to Madison county, he married Nancy Lambert, of Brown county. On the first day of February, he took leave of his home and parents and commenced life for himself. The first day's work for himself, he took his ax and maul, and cut and split three hundred and fifty rails, for which he received twenty-five cents per hundred, but this was not given in cash and he had to take it out in corn, at twenty-five cents per bushel, which gave him three and one-half bushels of corn. The second day he made two hundred and fifty rails, and took his pay in tallow and fat meat. On February 7, he took a lease of land on Spring fork, and at once commenced to build a cabin, with the snow then six inches deep. He soon had his cabin up and a roof on the same, and the next day he and his young wife moved into it, cleared away the snow and built a fire on the ground; then, to work they went in earnest to fit up the new home. At a late hour that night they laid down some loose clapboards on the snow, on which they spread their scanty bedding, and then, before retiring to rest, they knelt down by two blocks, their only chairs, and there offered their songs and prayers to the God of the Universe. The only utensil they had for cooking was an old iron pot, and their tableware consisted of two broken knives and forks and two old pewter spoons. He had one two-year-old heifer, upon which the tax was eight cents, and he had more difficulty in raising this

small sum with which to pay that tax than any tax he subsequently paid. Mr. Mitchell resided in this township for many years, finally removing with his family, into Champaign county, where he remained until his death, which came in his nintieth year. He was twice married. There were seven children born to the first union, Sarah, Lavina, Elizabeth, Nancy, Alvira, Chandler and Joshua. His second wife was Mary Ann Reed and to this union one child was born. The life of this early pioneer was one of honesty, integrity and Christianity.

George Van Ness, a native of New Jersey, married Eleanor Van Lear, a native of Holland, and they emigrated to Ohio prior to its becoming a state. They first settled in Butler county, but, in January, 1813 or 1814, they removed to Madison county and settled on the Little Darby, in the northeast corner of the township. He was a true pioneer and experienced the rough side of life. Indians at that time were his only neighbors, and deer, wild hogs and game of all kind were found in abundance. About 1820, Mr. Van Ness erected a grist-mill, which was a three-story frame, run by water-power. The mill only ran about three years, when the dam washed away and was never repaired or used afterwards. Mr. Van Ness served throughout the War of the Revolution, and was with General Washington at historic Valley Forge. He was the father of the following children: John, Susannah, Catharine, George, Judith, Peter, Cornelius, Daniel and Mary.

George Jones, a native of Virginia, settled in Pike township about the year 1815-18. He was a leading and active man in the Methodist church; was quite a politician, and after the Morgan trouble in New York he became an active anti-Mason. He served in the War of the Revolution. His children were the following: Elizabeth, who married Michael Roseberry; William, who was a miller in Mechanicsburg for a number of years; Mason and Allen, who moved west; Nancy, who married William Dockum and settled in the West, and Charles.

Henry King was a native of Pennsylvania and first settled near Chillicothe; thence, about 1818-20, removed to the west bank of the Little Darby, here he resided until his death. He was an intelligent and well-educated man, a wheelwright by trade and a skillful mechanic, and to this trade and also farming he devoted his life. He was a kind and worthy neighbor and always ready to assist in time of need. His children were, Joseph, who married Amanda Tarpening, and remained on the old home place; William, who married Miss Bigelow, daughter of Doctor Bigelow, of Plain City; Hannah, who married Daniel Brooks and settled in Darby township, where they resided until the spring of 1882, when they removed to Kentucky; Henry J., who married a daughter of John Mitchell and settled in Darby township, Union county, but later removed to Marysville; Benjamin, who married Miss Keyes and settled in Darby township, Madison county, where he died at an early age; Sarah K., who married Newton Hunt, and another daughter, who died young.

George Weaver also was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in this township about the year 1817-18. The deed record for his farm was dated in January, 1818. He was married to Elizabeth Hempleton. To this union were born the following children: Jacob, who married Polly Nagley, and settled on the old home farm, where he resided until his death; Solomon, who married Lydia Niles, and settled near the home place, but later removed to Illinois and settled near Clinton; John, who married Elizabeth Morse and settled in this township; Elizabeth, who married John H. Surfus and settled here first, but later removed west and purchased land in Illinois; George, who married a Miss Morse and resided in Illinois; Joseph, who married a Miss Cobbler; Mary, who married John Sterritt; the three latter children all went west; another daughter married David Morris. Mr. Weaver, the elder, was an industrious, thorough-going Pennsylvania farmer,

who knew how to make money and invest all his surplus capital in good hands. and the result was that he became owner of three thousand acres of land.

Samuel Mann, a native of Vermont, settled in the southwest part of the township about the year 1814-15. He was a very successful farmer and a good citizen. He raised a large family and was able to give them a good education for that day. His children were, Samuel, Reuben, Nancy, Benjamin, John, Alden, Lorenzo D., Leonard and Azro. Reuben and Leonard H. became physicians and Benjamin resided in Monroe township, where he held many offices of trust.

Abraham Johnson, a native of Virginia, settled in this township about the years 1814-15, as the records show the deed for his land to be recorded in June, 1815. He was a good neighbor and a reliable citizen. In the early times it was the custom to bleed people in the spring of the year, to take away the bad blood, which had accumulated during the winter, and, although it was probable that he was neither a physician nor surgeon, yet he was skilled in the art of bleeding people, and many were accustomed to apply to him to perform the work. He married Hannah Roseberry, and resided in this township for several years, but he subsequently removed to Union county.

Andrew Alden, a native of New York or New England, settled in this township in the spring of 1817. He married Elizabeth Manville, to which union were born the following children: Chester, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Stanford, George, Eli and Prince. Mr. Alden was a very active, industrious man and a good citizen.

Levi Patrick, a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pike township on Christmas day, 1817. He resided here until his death, February 22, 1855. He married Clarissa Patrick, who also was a native of Massachusetts, and who died on December 12, 1868. The following were the children born to this union: M. Young, who married Fodelia Cartmill, a native of Kentucky, and settled near the home place, where he resided until 1853, when he purchased a farm of his own; Eliza, who remained single, and died in the spring of 1881; Mary, who married Nathaniel Griffin; Levi M., who moved to Missouri, where he married and settled; C. F., who remained single; John P., who married Emma Converse, and settled near the home place, but later removed to Union county; Clarissa Ann, who died quite young, and Olive, who married Henry Brown and settled in Champaign county.

Michael Roseberry, a native of Virginia, settled on Spring Fork about 1822-24. He resided in this place for about ten years, when he purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land, where he resided until his death, about 1859. He married Elizabeth Jones, a native of Virginia, and the following were their children: Ellen, who married Ira Stacey; Permelia, Sarah, Elizabeth, Julia, Joseph, Ebenezer, Hannah and Jane. Mr. Roseberry was a prominent, active farmer and stock dealer, had the confidence of the people, and filled many of the offices of his township.

Darius Burnham was born in Hampton, Connecticut, on May 10, 1791. He was married to Lucretia Hunt, September 12, 1819; emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pike township, Madison county, in the fall of 1820, and here remained through life. Here he began life in a log cabin, in true pioneer style, and continued to live and prosper until his death, on August 10, 1846. To his first purchase of land he subsequently added from time to time, until, at his death he owned about seven hundred and ninety acres of good land. He became the pioneer settler of the land upon which Liverpool is now located, and laid out and platted the town, which was given the name of Liverpool and had the same recorded at London. Mr. Burnham's wife was born on February 18, 1798, and died on May 22, 1878. They had eight children: John H., Henry, Anna L., Emiline S., Darius D., Achsa M., Lucius A. and Flora E. Mr. Burnham was an active, stirring business man; he engaged quite largely in raising stock and in the dairy business and was a true, public-spirited man, kind and benevolent, ever ready to aid all enterprises and improvements for

the good of the general public. He served in nearly all of the offices of the township and was a justice of the peace for a number of years.

George Fullington, a native of Vermont, was born on August 18, 1769. He married Rebecca Greeley and, in 1813, they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union county, where they resided about eight years. They then removed to Madison county and settled in Pike township, where they resided until the death of Mr. Fullington, on July 24, 1835. His wife survived him several years. Their children were, Sarah, who married Alfred Carpenter; Moses, who married Harriett Guy and settled on the old Fullington place, in Union county; Clarriett, who married William Guy, and died in 1827; Jefferson, who settled in Illinois, where he married Eleanor English; Adelaide became the second wife of William Guy; Mary, who married Truman Kimball; Abigail, who married Charles Phellis, Esq., and Selina, who married John Burnham, and resided in Mechanicsburg. Mr. Fullington was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and still followed his trade after settling here, but his main attention was given to farming and stock raising, which he carried on extensively. He was a man of substantial character and undoubted integrity, honorable in all his business transactions, a great friend of the poor and always ready to aid his friends in every way.

FIRST MILLS.

The first grist-mill erected in this township was in the northwest corner, on the Little Darby. It was built by George Van Ness, about 1820. This was an imposing frame structure, three stories high, and was run by water power. About 1825, Messrs. Lockwood and Nelson erected a grist-mill on the Little Darby, in the northeast part of the township. Subsequently, these men were succeeded in the ownership of the mill by James Snodgrass. It then passed into the hands of Albert Lombard and later to L. D. Mann, who was the last to run the mill, after which it stood idle and went to decay. About 1830-31, George Weaver and his son John built a saw-mill on the Little Darby; this mill was run about ten years and was also left to decay.

The main pikes in this township are the London road and the Mechanicsburg and Liverpool pike. The northwest corner of this township is crossed by the Springfield and Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, which has a length of about one-half mile within Pike township.

CHAPTER XIII.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant township fills the southeast corner of Madison county, being bounded on the north by Oak Run and Fairfield townships; on the east by Pickaway county; on the south by Fayette county, and on the west by Range and Oak Run townships. It was organized in 1810, and was put into running order by an election held by order of the commissioners of the county at the home of Forgus Graham; but who the officers elected were is not known as all the records of the township prior to 1869, have been lost or destroyed by fire.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

In its natural features, Pleasant township is much like the remainder of the county, since the general surface of the entire county is level. Nearly all the surface of Pleasant township, except along the creeks and other small streams, is one extended plain, and were the forests stripped from the face of the country, there would be great resemblance to the rolling prairies of the West. South and southeast marks the general course of all the streams and creeks of the township. Deer creek is the principal stream of the township and enters the northwestern portion, courses south and southeast until it reaches the boundary line between this township and Pickaway county; thence it flows nearly south on the line for nearly a mile, when it re-enters Pleasant township, flows south and enters Fayette county, near the southeast corner of the township. Sugar run is its main tributary. It empties into Deer creek near the center of the township. Sugar creek finds its source near the western line of the township, by the junction of Mud run and Bradford's creek. These, with Duff's fork, in the south part of the township, are the principal streams. The soil is a rich loam and clay, very strong and productive, equally good for grass or grain. During the last few decades the land has been extensively ditched, tiled and drain. Large portions of the township were originally oak openings and prairies, of which the soil was remarkably deep and rich, consisting chiefly of a black loam, with clay and disintegrated limestone subsoil. The timber upon these portions was principally bur oak, hickory, elm, black and red oak. Along the creeks and the northern and eastern portions of the township were heavy forests, consisting of the various species of oaks, hickory, elm and, on the creeks, considerable walnut; on the rolling lands, white oak predominated.

THE PIONEERS.

Pleasant township was one of the earliest settled portions of Madison county. This was undoubtedly due to its position geographically and its close proximity to the older counties, especially Ross county. Chillicothe, in Ross county, early became a sort of asylum and trading center for the pioneers and settlers in all the counties around. From the Ohio river up the valley of the Scioto, early settlements were made, and Chillicothe early became the principal trading point of the frontier. From this base of supplies, the pioneer and huntsman pushed up the Scioto and its numerous tributaries—Paint, Deer, and the Darby creeks—and it seems that the two last-mentioned streams were early visited by those in quest of game and a location, as it soon became known that along these streams were found, in plenty, herds of deer and immense flock of wild turkeys, and, what was more important than all, as good a body of land as the sun ever shone on.

The first settlers were James and William Hewey and David Martin, who built their cabins on the northeast bank of Deer creek in 1797. This afterwards became known as the Gabriel Alkire farm. They emigrated here from Kentucky, but are believed to have come originally from Virginia. To the southeast a short distance from where they built their cabin was an Indian camping ground and also a burial ground. James Hewey was married, but William remained single and lived with his brother. They erected a cabin, made some improvements and here they remained until their deaths. Nothing further is known of them. David Martin built his cabin on the same farm, a little northwest of the Heweys. He also came from Kentucky. Nothing further is known of either of these families of pioneers. No children were left to preserve their name or fame.

The next to venture into the wilds of the present Pleasant township was William Alkire. He had emigrated to America with his brothers, Monus, Michael and John, from Scotland before the outbreak of the American war for independence, and all four of the brothers served in that struggle on the side of freedom. They later all moved to Maryland, but finally Michael and William removed to Kentucky, one of the others to Tennessee and the fourth remained in Maryland. William Alkire, son of the previously mentioned William, came with three of his sons to the Northwest territory in the fall of 1799 and purchased fourteen hundred acres of the Baylor survey, No. 464, on Deer creek, in what is now Pleasant township, Madison county. The sons erected a cabin and began clearing the land that fall, while the father returned to Kentucky and in the spring of 1800 brought the remainder of the family to their new home. Mr. Alkire was the father of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. The sons were Robert, Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, Monus, William, Joseph and John. Of the daughters, three married and moved to the West, one died, and Margaret and Lydia married and settled here. Mr. Alkire died in 1825.

Peter Long, of German descent, who settled in the northeast part of the township soon after 1800, was one of the earliest settlers of the township. Two of his sons, Jacob and John, never married and spent their days on the old home farm. One daughter married John Oglesbee and lived on a portion of the place. William Woods, a native of Maryland, born near Washington, D. C., married Elizabeth Dickinson and soon afterward removed to Greenbrier county, Virginia; thence, about 1801, he came to Ohio and settled on Duff's fork in this township, and there resided until quite aged, when he removed to the home of his son, William D., who then owned a mill east of Mt. Sterling, and resided with him until his death. When he came to this county he purchased six hundred acres of land on Duff's fork, and during the War of 1812 the army opened a military road through his farm, known as the "Langham trace," over which the soldiers passed to join General Harrison's army in the Northwest. Mr. Wood was the father of the following children: William D., Anna, Jonathan, Phebe, Rhoda, John and Mary.

John R. Robinson, a native of South Carolina, settled on land in the southeastern part of the township about 1806, and became quite an extensive farmer and stock raiser. He was a prominent and reliable citizen, and served the township for several years as a justice of the peace. He was the father of seven or eight children.

John J. Smith married Rachel Alkire and, with his father-in-law, came to Ohio about 1805-6, settling in Pleasant township. Smith was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Alkire, his father-in-law, settled on the east bank of Deer creek, just in the edge of Pickaway county, and a few years afterwards, probably about 1810-12, built a grist-mill on the west bank of Deer creek in this township, just opposite his tract of land. This mill was built of logs, with "raccoon buhrs," and was run by water power, with a bolting attachment that was operated by hand. This mill was operated by him for several years, when it came into the ownership of his son-in-law. Later Mr. Alkire moved to Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. Smith rebuilt the grist-mill and attached a saw-mill; finally, he sold it to

Otho Williams and William Leach, who were succeeded by William D. Wood, and he by Elijah Atkins. This was one of the first, if not the first, grist-mill erected in the township.

Forgus Graham, a native of Virginia, married Elizabeth Trimble and emigrated to Kentucky; thence, in 1806, moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, and in February, 1807, came to Madison county and settled. Here he lived between fifty and sixty years and then removed to Indiana, where he died at an advanced age. His wife died while living in Madison county. They had twelve children, one dying in infancy: James, Washington, Joseph, Walker, Jane, Margaret, Malinda and Eliza, all of whom married and moved to the West; the others, John, Polly and Robert, married and remained in this county. Mr. Graham was an earnest worker in the Christian church and a minister in that church for a number of years. He and George Alkire organized a Christian church in Pleasant township that was known as the Antioch church. Mr. Graham's house was a preaching place for several years prior to the building of the church edifice, and his "latch-string" was ever out for the admission of the ministers, brethren and friends of the Christian work. He began life poor, gave largely and liberally, and labored earnestly all his life for the Christian cause. He owned about five hundred acres of land.

William Creath, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky; thence about 1808, to Ohio and settled in this township, one mile north of Mt. Sterling, where he and his wife, Margaret, lived and died. They were the parents of seven children: James, John, George, William, Samuel, Margaret and Jane M. James, the eldest, served in the War of 1812, while William, Margaret and James married and settled in this township. Thomas Anderson, also a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, thence, about 1805-6, removed to Ohio and settled on Oppossum run, in Franklin county, and, about 1811, removed to Pleasant township and settled near Mt. Sterling, on the Loveberry farm, where he devoted his attention to farming for the remainder of his life. He served as a lieutenant during the War of 1812. He married Rebecca Cochran, of Virginia, by whom he had eight children.

John Riddle, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Mifflintown, emigrated to Ohio and settled at Staunton, near Troy, Miami county. He was one of the pioneers of that county, and served during the War of 1812 as a teamster, being surrendered to the British by General Hull at Detroit; but he was afterward recaptured and his team returned to him. About 1815, he removed to Madison county and settled in Pleasant township, on land afterwards known as the Puckett farm, and a few years after moved to what is now the north part of Mt. Sterling, on the London road. He remained a resident of this township the remainder of his life, and died at Mt. Sterling, on January 9, 1858. He was twice married; by his first wife he had seven children, and by his second wife, three.

Others that should be mentioned as early settlers and residents of this township are William Ware, E. Fitzgerald, George Kious, David Heath, John Puckett, Robert Abernathy and Isaac Moore, the Davidson family, Elijah Bragg, G. W. Ingrim, the Timmons family, Drs. Samuel and William McClintock, Dr. D. E. McMillin. These were hardly pioneers of the township, but were among its most prominent early residents and were founders and promoters of the progress and prosperity of the township.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Pleasant township was one of the original and first erected townships of the county. The boundaries of the township at that time were very much different than at present, as part of the territory which was at first embraced in this has been taken off to help form Fairfield and Range townships. The original boundaries are given in the following transcript from the commissioners' records under date of April 30, 1810:

"Ordered, that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries compose a township to be known and designated by the name of Pleasant, and is bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of Union township, on the Franklin county line; thence to the corner of Pickaway county line; thence with the Pickaway county line to the corner of Fayette county; thence with the Fayette county line to the corner of Stokes township; thence with Stokes township line to the place of beginning." The erection of the townships of Union, Jefferson, Deer Creek, Stokes, Darby and Pleasant, although occurring on April 30, 1810, were not recorded for nearly five months, the day being September 4.

The first change in the township boundaries was made on June 1, 1818, when it was "Ordered, that hereafter the boundaries between Range and Pleasant townships be as follow, viz:

"Beginning on the North fork of Paint creek, at the Fayette county line, thence eastward along the said line to Duff's fork; thence up said fork to the crossing of the Federal road; thence northward to the line between Union and Pleasant townships, so as to make the upper line of Range township one mile and one-half, extending along Pleasant township."

On March 2, 1824, a change was made in Pleasant and Range townships when it was "ordered by the commissioners of Madison county now in session, on petition being presented, that part of Range township be, and is hereby, attached to Pleasant township: Beginning at the county line between Fayette and Madison counties, where the same crosses Duff's fork, running west one mile with said line; thence in a north direction to where the Federal road crosses Duff's fork in the line of Pleasant township, all that part hereby stricken off of Range to be attached to Pleasant township. Again, on December 1, 1851, the line between Fairfield and Pleasant townships was, on petition, changed as follows: Commencing at that point in the county line near James Adams; thence south with the county line to the lower corner of R. Means' survey, No. 5,766; thence west with said survey line and the line of Edward Fitzgerald's land to the northwest corner of Henry Fleshour's survey, No. 5,190; thence to the northeast corner of the Hardin & Grady's survey, No. 5,799, and with the north line of said survey, No. 5,799, to the county road near Levin Jones' house; thence with said road to Deer creek; thence up the creek to the present corner of Fairfield township."

MILLS.

The first mill in the township was undoubtedly that of John Alkire, which we have described above. Farther up Deer creek, just above where the cemetery is now located, at a later period William D. Wood erected a grist-, saw- and carding-mill. At just what date this was built is not known, nor just how long it was run. But it has long since passed out of existence and out of the memories of all but the very oldest residents of the county.

William Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, located in about 1820 in the northern part of the township and erected a grist- and saw-mill where the Wood mill stood. Wilson ran the mill for several years, when he sold out to John Kious. After running the mill several years, he tore it down and rebuilt and improved it with a much larger capacity. He was succeeded by Michael Sullivan, who was afterward succeeded by William Wood, and he by his son, Courtney Wood.

A tannery was built in or near Mt. Sterling in about 1830 by George Puckett and carried on quite an extensive business for nearly twenty years. At that time leather tanning was an important and reasonably profitable business. There were then no railroads or other shipping facilities by which they could get either leather or shoes from

the East, or, if they could get them by the slow process of being hauled through by wagon, it made their cost prohibitive to the pioneers. In those days, the quick process of tanning leather by chemical means was unknown and the operation required weeks and months. Neither had they machinery for making shoes, by which men could make several pairs a day, but everything must be done by slow hand processes. Therefore, a tannery in this country at that time was a great convenience to the people of the community and a source of great profit to its owner.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

As this township was among the first to be settled, it is not surprising to also find that one of the earliest school buildings in the county was erected within its limits. As the first settlements were made on Deer creek, in the eastern part of the township, so here we find, in the Alkire neighborhood, a primitive log school house erected in about 1812. These early log school houses have been described elsewhere and this one was no exception to the rule. The first teacher in this building was Adam Alkire. The building has long since disappeared.

CHAPTER XIV.

RANGE TOWNSHIP.

Range township occupies a central position in the extreme southern tiers of townships in the county, being bounded on the west by Stokes township, on the north by Paint and Oak Run townships, on the east by Pleasant township and on the south by Fayette county. This township was not one of the first townships organized immediately after the organization of the county, but was early erected and put into working order. Among the commissioners' records the following is found under date of December 7, 1812:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county (on petition), ordered that the following bounds compose a new township, which shall be hereafter known and designated by the name of Range township, viz:

"Beginning on the county of Fayette at the crossing of the North fork of Paint creek; thence to the eight-mile tree on Langham's road; thence with said line to the southwest corner of Judge Baskerville's survey; and then from the aforesaid place of beginning, west with Fayette county line, to a point one mile east from the crossing of Main Paint; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Judge Baskerville's survey aforesaid."

The geographical position of this township and the natural quality of its soil are such as to attract early settlement. William M. Linton was probably the first actual settler on the territory that was later to be erected into Range township. He was born in England about 1753, emigrated to Virginia, there married Mary Williams and settled in Hardy county. About 1797 they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross county. In 1800-01 they removed from thence to Madison county, settling a short distance south of where Sedalia is now situated, and resided there until his death, in 1835. All his life he devoted himself to the pursuit of farming. He was the father of eight children, Maria, George, Sarah, Susan, Hannah, Nancy, Betsey and Peggy. Maria married Cyrus Ward, Sarah married Archibald Stewart, Susan married Joseph Pancake, Nancy married William Davis, Hannah married Benjamin Walker and Peggy married Lockhart Biggs.

David Dye, a native of New Jersey, probably came to Ohio a single man, and settled on land just east of William Linton a few years later, and, about 1810, married Betsey Linton. She died about 1835. He married, for his second wife, Nancy Wingate, by whom he had two children. They remained in this township until about 1867, when they removed to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where his wife died in 1879, and he in 1880, aged ninety-five years. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed it in connection with farming throughout his life. Peter Moneyhorn settled in this township in about 1806. Little is known of him, except that he was an eccentric character and indulged a great deal in writing poetry or making rhymes and funny expressions, to the great amusement of those about him. It is thought that, after a few years' residence here, he moved away. Archibald Stewart settled just south of William Linton, probably in 1806-08, and married Sarah Linton. He was a very energetic, good business man, and became an extensive stock dealer and a large landowner. He finally moved to Bloomingsburg, Fayette county, where he died.

Joseph Pancake was born in Virginia, December 19, 1789; emigrated to Ohio, first

to Ross county, thence, in 1806, to Madison county, Range township, and was employed by William M. Linton to work on his farm; he married Susan Linton and soon afterward settled on land west of Sedalia. He served in the War of 1812, for which service he later received a land warrant. His wife died and he married a Miss Corbitt. She lived for only one year and he married Mrs. Jane Dugan, nee Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania and the widow of Jesse Dugan, one of the early settlers of Range township. He lived with her until his death, in Sedalia, September 15, 1853. His wife died on July 30, 1863. He was the father of four children by his first wife and of three by his last wife. Mr. Pancake devoted his life to farming and at the time of his death had lived nearly half a century in Range township, having been one of her earliest settlers, and passed through the varied trails, dangers and hardships of those times. And not only was he a pioneer in secular affairs, but also in the Methodist Episcopal church, having been a member of the first class organized in this township and one of its leaders. He served a long and devoted life in the church, and died esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Jesse Dugan, of Scotch descent, was a native of Pennsylvania; he married Jane Wilson, also a native of that state, and, about 1807, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Range township, on Bradford's creek, where he resided until his death, in 1824. He was the father of eight children. He spent his life as a farmer and knew the full force of pioneer life. He was a devoted member of the Christian church, and, soon after his settling here, he caused preaching to be held at his house. A society was organized about 1814, embracing himself, David Kingery, William Hall and others. Some of the early ministers who preached here were Rev. Forgus Graham, George Alkire, and the Rev. Barton Stone, of Kentucky. Mr. Dugan was the main pillar in this society and served as an exhorter for several years. The organization was kept up and services held at his house until after his death, after which they ceased, his funeral sermon being the last one ever preached there.

Joseph Burris, a native of Maryland, settled in Range township about 1807. Little can be ascertained of his life, except that he was the father of seven children, John, Samuel, Joseph, Robert, James, Betsey and Margaret, most of whom moved west.

Levin Willoughby, another of the earliest settlers, settled here probably as early as 1807. William Vincent was a brother-in-law of Levin Willoughby, and settled in the same neighborhood about the same date. Mr. Willoughby was born on Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake bay, and was the son of Job and Mary (Mills) Willoughby. His grandfather, Job Willoughby, was a native of Wales. Levin's parents soon moved into Maryland and settled near Cambridge, where they died. Their children were: Levin, Sally, John, Andrew, Amelia and Job. Levin married Elizabeth Levy, and soon afterward, with his family and some of his brothers and sisters, emigrated to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe, on the Governor Worthington farm. After a short residence there, he removed to Madison county and settled in Range township, about 1807, remaining there until his death. He was a farmer by occupation and held many offices of trust in this township. He was the father of five children, one of whom died in infancy: Martha married Benjamin Badger, Nancy married Jacob Hull, David married Elizabeth Kinney, and Levin married, it is believed, a Miss Gray.

Burton Blizzard, a native of Virginia, first settled in Ross county, where he married Millie Willoughby, and, about 1806-07, settled in Range township, Madison county, on land he purchased of William Dunlap, at one dollar an acre, and here he spent the remainder of his life. From time to time he purchased more land and at the time of his death he was the owner of nine hundred fine acres. He was somewhat of a carpenter and was often called upon by the new settlers to come and hew puncheons for the floors of their new cabins. He was one of the most prominent and best-liked men of his day.

He assisted Patrick McLene in much of his surveying, and is said to have helped to lay out the town of London. He served as a justice of the peace for thirty years and as a commissioner of Madison county from 1816 to 1839, inclusive. He was largely identified with the establishment, growth and prosperity of Madison county; a man of more than ordinary ability, firm in character and integrity, he was one of the men for pioneer times and his efforts were crowned with success and esteem. His wife survived him for several years and died at the advanced age of ninety-four.

Daniel Counts was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 30, 1779; he emigrated to Ohio, stopping first in Ross county, where he married Elizabeth Walker, and thence, about 1808, come to Range township, this county, where he spent a long and useful life, devoted to farming and stock raising. He started in life at the verge of poverty, and at first lived in a tent until he could afford a better home. He was very successful from the start, being economical and industrious, accumulated property rapidly, and, at the time of his death, owned two thousand five hundred acres of land in Range township, besides a large amount of Western land and personal property. He lived in this township for over sixty years, and died on January 22, 1873, at the age of ninety-four years. He was a very eccentric man and the old residents of the township still tell many stories of his peculiarities. He was the father of thirteen children. Peter Counts came here from Ross county and herded cattle in 1812; he purchased land and remained as a settler, engaging largely in farming and stock raising, and also became quite wealthy. Septimus Stuthard, a native of Virginia, settled early in this township and remained here for many years. His last years were spent in Fayette county, where he died in 1857. His second wife was Lovey Salmon. He was a good neighbor and worthy citizen, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Caleb Ramey, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stuthard, probably settled in the township about the same time. Thomas Baldwin, a native of Virginia also, settled a little east of Range about 1811-12. He married Mary Cookus, and lived here several years, during which time his wife died and he subsequently moved away. He was a good neighbor and a substantial citizen. He served as a justice of the peace for several years. James Whitesides settled where the village of Range is now located, and was one of the early teachers of the township. He also served as a justice of the peace.

John McClimans, who emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, thence, about 1812, removed to Range township, Madison county, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Creverston. They spent the remainder of their lives in this township. He was a devoted Christian and a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity: Margaret, who married William Johnson; William, who married Nancy Pearson; George and John never married; Sarah married Isaac Housman; Samuel married Rachel Pearson; Isaac married, first, Mary Parker, and his second wife was Elizabeth Clearage; David married Eliza Parker. John Housman, a native of Virginia, married Martha Frost; emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross county; thence, about 1813, removed to Madison county and settled in Range township. They were the parents of nine children, Margaret, William, Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Samuel, Francis, Mary, Hannah and Martha.

William Johnston, a native of Pennsylvania, married Margaret McClimans, a native of the same state; emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross county, near Chillicothe, about 1804-05, where they resided until the fall of 1813, when they removed to Madison county and located in Range township, on Mud run. Here, and on adjoining land which he subsequently purchased, they remained until his death, in the fall of 1861. They had eight children, who grew to maturity: John, Nancy, who died unmarried; William, who married Philista Hall, and on Wednesday, September 27, 1882, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary: George, who married Barbara Beam and settled in this township;

Margaret married William Nelson, and, soon after, settled in De Witt county, Illinois; Henry married and settled in the same county in Illinois; Hannah married Dr. Joseph Bryant, and lived in the same county; and Joseph, the youngest child, married and also settled in the same county. Mr. Johnston was one of the pioneers of Range township. At the time of his settlement here there were but few neighbors, as the country was sparsely settled, and he endured his full share of the hardships and dangers of the pioneers' life. He was a man of firm character and principles, and of undoubted integrity, possessing the full confidence of the community in which he lived. He filled the office of justice of the peace for several years. John, the eldest son of William Johnston, was born in Ross county, March 13, 1806, and was in his seventh year when, with his father and mother, they located in Range township. Here he grew to manhood, married and settled, reared a large family of children, and here resided until his death, July 29, 1882, in his seventy-seventh year, having been a resident of the township for almost sixty-nine years. He was a man of high moral character, a kind neighbor and a most worthy citizen, and was held in very high esteem in the community where he had lived so long.

Richard Gosslee was born in Sussex county, Delaware, May 19, 1781. He married Elizabeth Brown, February 11, 1803, and in 1804 emigrated to Ohio, and as did most of the other early settlers of this township, he becoming the first settler in Ross county. In 1816 he settled on the well-known Gosslee farm, about eight miles south of London, in Range township, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to London, where he died on November 20, 1872, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years and six months. His wife had died many years previously. He afterwards married a Mrs. Martin, of Circleville, Ohio, who lived but a few years. In 1847 he was married to Mrs. McFeely, of Circleville, Ohio. By his first wife, he was the father of eight sons and four daughters. Mr. Gosslee was a stanch supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the founders of the Concord church, in Range township. He joined the Methodist church in 1801. Immediately after his marriage, he commenced to hold family worship, morning and evening, which custom he continued throughout his long life until within a few days of his death. Over seventy years of his life were spent in the service of God, in communion with the church of his choice. Very soon after he settled on his farm in this township, he was active in the organization of a class at his home, and there preaching was held for many years, until the erection of a church building in 1836-37.

Cornelius Johnson, a native of Maryland, married Sarah Andrews, and, in 1803, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, settling first in Ross county. About 1817-18 he removed to Madison county and settled on the Suver farm, in Range county, but, prior to his death, he returned to Ross county, where he died. He was twice married, and by the two wives was the father of twenty children. Thomas Athey, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he lived for several years, and was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church; thence he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and married Diana Abrams, a daughter of Judge Henry Adams, and, about 1801-02 removed to Fairfield county; then, in the fall of 1818, settled in Range township, Madison county. He later became a resident of Union township, one and a half miles south of London. He was born on November 18, 1780, and died on October 26, 1861. His wife was born on June 8, 1777, and died October 8, 1863. They had eleven children. William King was among the early settlers, and was one of the first justices of the peace of Range township, serving in 1813 with Burton Blizzard. Others who were early settlers and who have been prominently identified and associated with the growth and progress of Range township are James Foster, Joseph Gillespie, Benjamin Harrison and Richard Ayers. John Fisher was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in November, 1776. He married Elizabeth Byers, in April, 1797, and removed to Ross county, Ohio, in 1809, and, about 1819, settled in Range township, Madison county, where he resided until his death, at the age of ninety-three. He served in the War of 1812; was the founder

of the Bethel society of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was the first class leader, the class being organized at his house, which served as the first preaching place of this society. Mr. Fisher was leader, trustee and steward of this society until near the time of his death. He was an honored citizen and a devoted Christian.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The surface of Range township is remarkably level, there being only small portions of it along the streams that are undulating. It was, when the first settlers discovered it, possessed of large oak openings and prairies, with some portions, especially along the creeks, heavily timbered. The varieties of timber consisted principally of burr, white and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm and maple, the first two mentioned varieties predominating and the burr oak growing to a large size and probably exceeding all other varieties of timber. In some localities there was an abundance of fine walnut timber, which, in an early day, was cut down and burned on the ground in order to get the land cleared and ready for cultivation. Most of the timber of this section of the county was perfectly cleared from any brush or undergrowth when the first settlers came, constituting some beautiful oak groves. This condition was undoubtedly brought about by the effects of the annual fires, which were set off in the grass by the Indians, and the entire country burned over in every direction for miles.

The soil is very rich and very productive, the flat and more level portions being composed of a vegetable deposit, very deep, rich and black; the rolling and elevated portions are a strong loam and clay soil, excellent for wheat and grain. The township is abundantly watered by numerous creeks and streams, fed by springs, and, with a clay and disintegrated limestone subsoil, is almost proof against common or ordinary droughts. Bradford creek is the principal stream. The heads of its branches rise in Paint and Oak Run townships, and, uniting on the north boundary of Range township, flow in a southeasterly direction, forming the boundary line between Range and Oak Run townships for about a mile and a half, then passes into Oak Run township, then again enters this township, passing through its northeast corner and enters Pleasant township. In its course it receives a tributary which is formed by two branches, which water all the northern portion of the township, their various branches penetrating it in numerous directions. In the center of the township rises Mud run, which flows southeast into Pleasant township. The North fork of Paint creek is formed by two branches, which rise a little northeast of Sedalia, form a junction just north of the village of Range and flow southeast into Fayette county. The general direction of all of these streams and their branches is east, southeast and south, showing distinctly that the northwest portion of the township has the greatest elevation.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

One of the early schools of this township was in the David Dye school house, on land later owned by a Mr. Ford. This was a hewed-log house. Frank Flood was the first teacher. The next school house, which succeeded this, was the two-story frame house in Sedalia.

MILLS.

Since most of the streams of the township were ill adapted to the supplying of water power for the operation of mills, there is very little to be said on the subject of early mills in Range township. There were many portable and temporary mills in the early days, but it is quite impossible to obtain, at this late date, any trace or record of them. At quite an early date, probably about 1835, William Holt erected a steam-mill in Midway—now called Sedalia—on the Armstrong lot, which was perhaps the first steam-mill in the county. This mill was run a few years and then removed to Newport, and there run several years.

CHAPTER XV.

SOMERFORD TOWNSHIP.

Somerford township lies along the western border of Madison county, second from the northern border. It is bounded on the north by Pike and Monroe townships, on the east by Monroe and Deer Creeks townships, on the south by Union township and on the west by Champaign county and Clark county. The following was taken from the record books of the county commissioners, dated March 4, 1839: "Ordered, by the commissioners, that the following boundaries, which have heretofore been a part of Deer Creek township, be organized as a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Somerford, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pike township, in the line of Champaign county; thence with the said line south three miles and two hundred poles to the corner between the county of Champaign and Clark; thence with the Clark county line south ten degrees west, six and a half miles to the north bank of Deer creek, on Daniel Wilson's land; thence north seventy-seven degrees east, four miles and one hundred eighty poles, crossing the Urbana road and Glade run to two black oaks and two burr oaks near where George Frederick formerly lived, on A. Toland's land; thence north to the line of Monroe and Pike townships north forty-six degrees west five miles to the beginning." The next and last record we find concerning the boundary line of Somerford township is in the record book, dated March 20, 1840, and is as follows: "Ordered, by the commissioners of Madison county, that the line between the townships of Union and Somerford be so altered as to include Daniel Wilson's and the land upon which he now lives into Union township."

SURFACE, SOIL AND TIMBER.

Throughout Madison county, there is much of uniformity in the surface and soil of the different townships, and, to a greater or less extent, the description of one will cover that of all the different townships, and, with a slight variation as to the presence of creek land, etc., will be a representation of any other. Therefore, when we say that the surface of this township is level, as has been said of all other townships in Madison county, is merely repeating a statement that has been made. The western portion of this township possesses the greatest altitude, as shown by its streams and creeks all flowing towards its eastern border; yet even this portion is level or slightly undulating.

The soil is very rich and productive, and suitable to the raising of all kinds of grains, cereals and grasses, the exuberance of the latter making it an excellent stock country. Along the creeks and the more flat portions of the township, the soil consists of a deep black loam, and the more undulating lands are a mixture of loam and clay. The township is well watered by the creeks, which also prove invaluable for drainage and which are fed by great numbers of beautiful springs. These springs dot the farms from one extreme to the other of the limited domain. Deer creek, with its numerous branches, penetrate all portions of the territory. George's creek, the largest branch, heads near the northwest corner of the township, and, coursing in a southeast direction, empties into the main creek, near the eastern border of the township. With all the beautiful springs and creeks, forming an ever-gushing supply of water, together with the subsoil of clay, this township is proof against danger to its crops from an ordinary drought. Somerford township, unlike many others of Madison county, was originally well timbered, having no prairies entirely destitute of trees; and it might be stated that

it had a very remarkable variety of timber, consisting of white, black, red and burr oak, elm, maple, locust, cherry, hickory, walnut and beech, of which the white and red oak were the most beautiful growths; the cherry and walnut, of which, in an early day, vast quantities were cut down and burned in clearing up the land, if now in possession of the owners of these lands, would alone be worth a fortune. But the ruthless axe of the pioneers and his merciless torch nearly obliterated these species from the township. Owing to the small size of the streams, there is no water power of value, and the mills that now exist, or have existed in this township, have been run by steam power. Therefore, the greatest efforts, and the interests of the people, with the natural advanages they possessed as above described, have been along lines of agricultural pursuits.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in this township was made in the eastern part, on or near Deer creek, between the years of 1802 and 1805. In 1803-04, there came from Kentucky two brothers, Robert and John Scott, of whom but little can be learned as to their place of settlement or the good they accomplished. At about the same date, and from the same state, came Tobias Shields and his two sons, John and Andrew, and located in this township. There were probably more of this family than the above mentioned, but their history cannot be gathered. After the organization of Madison county and of Deer Creek township—the latter embracing a large scope of territory, including Somerford—John and Andrew Shields held various offices in the township for several years. Tobias, the father, was a true backwoodsman, rough in his habits and nature, and was blind for thirty years before his death. About this time, Charles Atchison, also from Kentucky, settled here and proved a most worthy and useful citizen; he was probably the first treasurer of the township after its erection and also filled many other offices in the township. Daniel Ross was another pioneer settler of the same date. He had a large family, of whom there is record of the following sons: Angus, David, John and Alexander, who were all more or less in the various offices of the township until 1836. They evidently left this township about the latter date and emigrated west. In 1805 came John Wilson, from Greenbrier county, Virginia, who, with John Arbuckle, erected a double log house, in which they both resided for some time. He was one of the first trustees, which office he filled four years in succession. About 1808-10, Gabriel Markle, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Somerford township, one mile north of the village of Summerford, on Deer creek. Here he remained through life and died about 1825, nearly eighty years of age. He was of German descent, a good, industrious man and a worthy citizen. He had four sons and nine daughters, who grew up and became worthy citizens of the township. About 1811, Samuel Dickerson, a native of Virginia, settled here. He was a noted hunter, a good farmer and a respected citizen. George Prugh was born in Maryland and married Margaret Markle. Mr. Prugh was of German descent and his wife was a native of Maryland. He emigrated to Ohio in 1812 and settled in what was then Deer Creek township, but now a part of Somerford, about one mile north of the village of Summerford, where he remained till their death. He died in 1841 and his wife in 1864. He was a very excellent citizen and held the offices of trustee, treasurer and justice of the peace. Two of his sons, Samuel and G. W. Prugh, remained throughout their lives in this township and were most honored and respected citizens.

William Pepper, a native of Maryland, settled here about the year 1810-12, as is shown by the township records. He was a supervisor in 1812. John Summers, a native of Virginia, who settled here about 1813, was a blacksmith by trade and perhaps the first to ply his trade in this township.

Shedrick Preston, from Greenbrier county, Virginia, settled on the tract of land

purchased by John Arbuckle, about 1812-13, as in 1814 he served as township trustee. Subsequently he moved to the Big Sandy. Abner S. Williard was a native of Vermont, born in 1791. He emigrated first to Canada, thence to New York, and in 1812 came to Champaign county, Ohio; in 1815 he removed to Madison county, where he lived until his death. He married Hulda Colver, who was born on the banks of Lake Champaign, in New York state, in 1796. They were married in Madison county in 1817. He died on December 16, 1872, and his wife died on June 3, 1861. He was a man of undoubted character, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him. David Colver, a native of Virginia, settled in this township about 1815-16. In early life he was a sailor and traveled quite extensively. He was an active, industrious man, a good neighbor, and a firm Universalist in religious faith.

John Barrett, a native of Maryland, was a brother-in-law of John Arbuckle, they having married sisters. He came to this county soon after Mr. Arbuckle and settled on the same tract of land. He died with that prevalent, yet much dreaded, disease, milk-sickness. Jacob Steele settled here about 1815. Thomas Taylor came from Chillicothe, Ohio, and settled on Deer creek, about 1815, where he lived about five years; thence settled on the old Columbus and Springfield stage road, and there kept a tavern in an early day. He made good improvements, was an excellent and intelligent man and a good citizen. Late in life he moved to the village of Summerford, where he died at the age of about eighty years.

Valentine Wilson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, emigrated with his father's family, in 1790, to Clark county, Kentucky, where he remained a citizen twelve years; then, in 1802, he emigrated to Ohio and settled on the headwaters of Beaver creek, in Bath township, Greene county. In 1816 Mr. Wilson removed to Madison county and settled on the headwaters of Deer creek. He was married three times and was the father of nineteen children. He was first married in 1806, to Eleanor Judy, by whom he had six children. She died on the 5th of September, 1818, and in 1819 he married Mrs. Susanna Umble, who became the mother of four children. She died on August 18, 1825, and on June 18, 1827, he married for his third wife, Nancy Roberts, who became the mother of nine children. Of these nineteen children, all but one grew to maturity, and of the eighteen who arrived at maturity, all but one became the heads of families. Mr. Wilson died on July 2, 1855, on the farm where he first located in 1816. From a small beginning, on one hundred and sixty acres of land, bought of the man who had recently entered it, with Congress scrip, in the thirty-nine years of his after life he had accumulated nearly ten thousand acres of land, and died the wealthiest man in Madison county.

John J. Roberts settled here about 1817. He was the successor of Gabriel Markle to the grist-mill on Deer creek. Sutton Potee, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, emigrated with his wife and three children, in the fall of 1817, to Ohio, and settled on the farm located near the National road, on Deer creek. He married Hannah Markle, by whom he had six children. Mr. Potee was a very active, stirring man, and devoted his whole business life to farming. He was cautious in all business transactions, of firm and undoubted character, and a life-long member of the Methodist church.

William and Charles Soward, brothers, settled on the James D. Statler land about 1817. The latter subsequently removed to Logan county. They were men of good character and great business ability. William started in life poor, but became quite wealthy. Amos Howard was born on Goose island, in the Connecticut river, Grafton county, New Hampshire, April 9, 1775. He married Miran Mills, who was born on March 18, 1774. They were married on March 22, 1796, and removed to Virginia in 1808. In 1809 he came down the Ohio river in a flat boat and evidently settled in Somerford township about the year 1817-18. He was burned to death in 1843. He came

here a very poor man, but by industry, economy and close application to his business, he accumulated a good competency. His son, Amos J., settled on the home place and lived there through life; he died April 16, 1882. The Howard family have ever been known as most worthy and respected citizens.

John Cory settled in the northern part of the township about 1818, and served as a justice of the peace. Eli Williams, a native of Virginia, settled in this township about 1818-20. Thomas Orpet, a native of Maryland, married a sister of George Prugh, and settled on Deer creek, about the year 1818-19. He died about the year 1861. He was of German descent, uneducated, and would never allow his children the benefits of education, believing it dangerous and injurious. Erastus Hathaway, a native of New York and a ship carpenter by trade, settled here with his family about 1818-20, and lived and died in that township. He purchased his land of John Caperton, a native of Virginia, who settled here about 1814, but, in 1832, returned to his native state. Mr. Hathaway was a man of ability and character, and served as trustee and justice of the peace. James and Dwyer Brown, brothers, were natives of New York, but became residents of Somerford township about 1818-20. James was born on June 21, 1795, and died on March 13, 1875. He first emigrated to Canada and later to Ohio. His wife, Mary Ann, was born in Virginia in 1803, and they were married in Madison county. Dwyer Brown married Miss McMullen, and subsequently moved west. James Brown was an excellent citizen and neighbor, a useful member of society, and was intrusted with many of the offices of the township. He reared a large family of children, whose character was above reproach.

Ansel Bates came to this township and settled just north of Tradersville, about 1818. His children were Asa, Ansel, Elijah, William, Sylvanus and Zenas. The last two were twins. The sons were quite prominent and well known in the affairs of the county, but the latter emigrated west. William Scott settled in this township about the year 1820. He married Betsy Rigdon and subsequently moved to Pekin, Illinois, where he died. Charles Rigdon came here from Champaign county and settled about the same time—1820-21. Richard Baldwin came here, presumably from Chillicothe, and settled on surveys No. 9,285 and No. 10,626, about the year 1820, where he resided until about 1837. He then removed to Mechanicsburg. Samuel Houston, a native of Pennsylvania, settled here about 1820. He married Elizabeth Arbuckle. He was an intelligent and well-educated man and one of the township's best citizens. He taught school and was later township clerk. Michael Statler was a native of Virginia and settled in this township on the Urbana road, about 1824. He was accidentally killed in 1842 while cutting down a tree, which fell on him and crushed him.

Luther Newcom, a Yankee, settled here about 1820, and was among the first teachers in the township. William Harber, a native of Virginia, was the only surviving member of his father's family, the others having been killed by the Indians when he was but a child; he escaped by secreting himself in the tall grass. He grew to manhood, married and, about the year 1825, settled in the northern part of this township. He raised a large family of children, but who, in later years moved west. Samuel Wilson came to this locality from Paint township, and settled in the west part of the township, in survey 6,078, about the year 1825. He remained here only five years, when he removed to Illinois. William Kirkley settled in the northern part of this township, on land owned by Thomas Bales, about 1825-30. He married Mary Cowan, who was an excellent Christian woman. Peter Smith, who was a native of Clark county, Ohio, settled here about 1842. He was killed in 1880, when a train of cars passed over his body. Samuel and John H. Kennedy, a native of Virginia, settled here quite early, probably about 1815-20. The latter became a prominent and useful citizen, was justice of the peace forty years and probate judge from 1864 to 1876.

Jonathan Markle, a brother of Gabriel Markle, came here and settled with his brother, Ezra Markle, of the same family. He was also an early settler, this family being among the true pioneers of the township. A few others who were here prior to 1830 were John Nagley, Asa Owens, George Vance, Bennett Warren, Benjamin Hull, Levi Umble, John Osborn, John Groves, Henry Groves, Noah Marsh, Newman Mitchell, Joseph Geer, James Geer and John Osborn.

Still later, from 1830 to 1840, the following settlers were prominently connected with the growth and prosperity of the township: Gardner Lewis and his son, Schuyler, who were natives of New York, but settled here in 1836; he died in 1862. Rev. Eli Adams, a native of Maryland, settled in the extreme western part of the township, where he died in 1870; he was a most excellent man and a minister of the gospel. A. J. Clingan, a native of Maryland, settled in Somerford in 1839. He was a tailor by trade and followed this profession while a resident of the latter town. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. John M. Houston, a native of Kentucky, emigrated to Clark county, Ohio, in 1814, where he married Maria E. Cartmell, a native of Clark county. They settled in this township in 1837, removing to London in January, 1877, where he died on January 29, 1879. He served as justice of the peace and trustee for a number of years. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TRADERSVILLE.

The map shows a hamlet in the northern part of the township by the name of Tradersville, but there are now only two or three houses in the place. At one time it was an important trading center, but it long ago gave up hopes of becoming an urban center. The only industry represented in the place now is a general store owned by H. A. Lewis. Several years ago there was a flourishing Methodist Episcopal church in the hamlet, but it has been discontinued for many years.

SUMMERFORD.

Summerford, the only village in Somerford township, was laid out on June 5, 1835, by Joseph Chrisman. The proprietor opened the first tavern and became the first merchant of the infant town. William Eaton was the first postmaster and G. W. Cartzdafner was the last man to hold the office. With the establishment of rural route No. 2, out of London, on September 2, 1902, the postoffice at Summerford was discontinued. The first physicians were Doctors Putnam and Crann. Among the merchants of the village in the past may be mentioned W. L. Clingan, M. V. Fauver and J. A. Evans. Owing to the fact that no railroad has ever come to the town it has never become a place of much importance, although the electric line which passed through the town in 1902 has been of great help in building it up. There is a two-room brick school building, three churches (Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Dunkard) and a commodious town hall in the village. The Odd Fellows and Eagles have lodges in the town. The present population is about three hundred. The following is the business and professional directory for 1915: Barbers, E. P. Geer, Mrs. Stella West; blacksmiths, Clyde Gist, Edgar Bussard, W. M. Saffley; hotel, C. M. Buffington; ice cream parlor, Mrs. Stella West; livery, C. M. Buffington; merchants, G. W. Cartzdafner, C. M. Buffington, N. C. Pitzer; physician, M. C. Sprague; pool rooms, E. P. Geer, Mrs. Stella West; wood working shop, George Bussard.

The present officials of Somerford township are as follow: Trustees, Stephen Bodkins, R. V. Wilson and Humphrey Nicewarner; school board, M. C. Sprague, Valentine Wilson, Clyde Gist, Prugh Overturf and N. C. Pitzer; health officer, B. F. Woosley; clerk, Herman Soward; treasurer, Clarence Potee.

CHAPTER XVI.

STOKES TOWNSHIP.

Stokes township is located in the extreme southwest corner of Madison county, being bounded on the north by Clark county and Paint township; on the east by Range township; on the south by Fayette county and on the west by Greene county. It was one of the original townships of the county and the commissioners' records have the following to say about its erection:

"April 30, 1810, ordered that all that tract of country contained in the following boundaries be and the same is hereby laid out unto a separate township, to be known by the name of Stokes, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of Champaign county, and running in a southeast direction, on the north side of Big Prairie, east of John Moxer's, to the head of the East fork of Paint creek, and with the said East fork, including the inhabitants on each side of said fork, to the Fayette county line; thence west to the corner of Greene county; thence with the Greene county line to Champaign county line; thence with said line to the place of beginning, by order of the board."

The township election in 1810 was held, by order of the associate judges of Madison county, at the house of P. Cutright. There are no records available from which to find who were chosen to fill the various offices. All the township records before the year of 1833 have disappeared.

In the erection of Clark county in 1817, some of the territory of the township went to form that county. Again, in 1853, Paint township was erected and a part of the above-described territory embraced in Stokes township was taken to form a part of that township.

PIONEERS.

It is believed that Isaac Hudson, who located in this township in 1802, was the first white settler within the precincts of Stokes township. It was at his house that the commissioners and surveyors met preparatory to establishing permanently the boundary line between Greene and Madison counties, in September, 1810. He did not remain a resident of the township for a very long period of time afterward, but moved to Indiana and settled at Vincennes, where he was killed in the war that followed soon after.

Isaac Hudson was a son of Skinner Hudson, who was a native of England, but who, while quite young, left his native land, emigrated to America, settled in Kentucky, and in 1804 removed to Madison county, Ohio, settling near his son, Isaac. John K. and Austin, two sons of Skinner Hudson, were reared and grew to manhood in this township. John K. Hudson was born in Kentucky in 1799 and came to Ohio with his father. He married Hannah Mahaffey and they became the parents of twelve children. Mr. Hudson was a man of undoubted character and an active and useful citizen. He died in 1872. The Hudson family were ever first and foremost in the improvements and progress of the country, in the promotion of morals, education and Christianity. They were hospitable, kind-hearted and good neighbors, just such persons as were needed to open up a new country and lay the foundations of true principles which were to make the country prosperous and happy.

James Curry, a native of Pennsylvania, married Isabel Roland and, in 1806, emigrated to Ohio, settling in Stokes township, on what was later known as the James S.

Moon farm. He remained a citizen of the township and county throughout his long and useful life. He was the father of eight children. He died on April 21, 1871. John Kelso settled in the township in 1808. Noble Ladd settled on Skinner Hudson's land about 1808, also. Andrew Rea, a native of Virginia, became a settler of Stokes township about 1808 or 1810, and located on land later owned by the Gordons. He had a large family of children, of whom were William, Robert, Thomas, Jesse and James.

John Moon, a native of North Carolina, made the entire distance from his ancestral home to the then frontier state of Ohio in a wagon and settled on land in the north part of Fayette county, near the Madison county line, in 1808, remaining there until his death. He was the father of ten children. Many of his children settled in Stokes township and his son, Aaron, served as a trustee of the township for twenty-five years and as its treasurer for twenty-six years. Jonathan, his second son, was a township trustee for twenty-three years.

Samuel Herrod was born in 1776 and became an early settler of Greene county, Ohio. His wife, Mary, was born in 1790. They settled in Stokes township about 1814-15, sharing all the trials and hardships of the early settlers and pioneers. He died in 1857 and his wife in 1866. He became quite a large landholder.

Samuel Hornbeck, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, became a settler in this township about 1815 or 1816 and remained a citizen of the township until his death, July 26, 1868. He served during the War of 1812. He was the father of fifteen children. Jacob Selsor, a native of Virginia, came to Ohio in about 1815 and settled in Stokes township, and here he married Elizabeth McHenry, who was a native of Kentucky. He died in 1842 and his wife in 1864.

David Selsor was born in Virginia in 1806, a son of John and Mary Selsor, who also were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio when David was a boy, probably about 1815 or 1816, settling in this township, where they remained until their deaths. David, when but a boy of sixteen, commenced his career as a farmer and stock-dealer, exhibiting in his boyhood days that aptness and shrewdness as a trading man and financier which, in after years, won for him wealth and laurels. He was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as one of the greatest stock dealers of Ohio, and perhaps second to none for fine-blooded stock. At the time of his death, January 12, 1882, he owned nearly three thousand acres of land, on whose broad acres roamed large herds of stock, many of which were of the finest breeds of blooded animals. In the summer of 1882, after his death, this stock was sold at public auction and many prominent dealers from various states and Canada came to buy.

George Linson, who was born in Virginia, January 7, 1790, married Elizabeth Hutsinpillar, who was born on December 24, 1792. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in Stokes township about 1815, where they resided until their death, Mrs. Linson dying in June, 1845, and Mr. Linson in April, 1855. Mr. Linson came to this portion of the state when it was new and almost a wilderness, and bore a good share of the pioneer privations, but he eventually became possessed of a fine farm and a large competency. He was a man of undoubted character and a highly respected neighbor and citizen. They reared a family of children, who grew up and became prosperous and honored citizens.

Isaac McHenry, who came to Stokes township when a boy, probably in 1816 or 1818, was born in Kentucky, June 4, 1801. He was married in Stokes township to Christina Selsor, a native of Virginia. She died in 1832, and he married, for his second wife, Nancy Flood, who survived him. He died in 1874.

Joseph Thomas, a native of North Carolina, settled in Paint township in the period from 1815 to 1818. He was generally known as the "White Pilgrim." He made the trip

from North Carolina on foot, and soon afterward returned to his native state, where he married a Miss Ridenhour, and brought her to his new home in the eastern portion of Stokes township. He was a preacher in the Christian church, and, shortly after locating here, had preaching at his home and soon organized a church, of which he was for several years the pastor. He also traveled and preached at many other places over the surrounding country, being one of the ablest defenders of the doctrines of that faith who ever talked in this part of the state. He was also an active worker and a prominent man in the Masonic order, and was finally sent into the Eastern states to travel in the interests of that order; while there he took the small-pox, from which he died. Subsequently some minister of the Christian denomination visited his grave, and wrote and published a very expressive and beautiful hymn on his life and character.

Lot Bozarth was born in Virginia in 1792, and early emigrated to Stokes township, Madison county, settling on the land that is still known as the Bozarth farm. Here he married Nancy Rea, who was born in Maryland in 1802. They later removed to White county, Indiana, where they lived a few years, when they returned to Stokes county and here spent the remainder of their years. He died on April 7, 1872, and his wife, March 12, 1878. Mr. Bozarth was a kind neighbor and a good citizen, and held several offices of trust in the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The above mentioned may be truly called the pioneers of Stokes township, but there remain a few sturdy sons and daughters who deserved an honorable mention, as they, too, bore a part of the brunt of developing the township. Jessie Pancake was born in Virginia in 1801. He emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross county in 1812; thence, about 1820, or soon after, he located in this township, where he married Martha Cooper, who was born in this county in 1814, of a true pioneer family. Mr. Pancake spent his life in this community and became one of the honored and well-known citizens of this township, held many of its offices and was in every respect a most worthy citizen. His wife died in 1839, just in the bloom of womanhood. He died in 1877. He made farming his business throughout life and became the owner of a beautiful farm of twelve hundred good acres in the township. He was the father of John Pancake, who also became an honored and respected citizen of the township. Thomas Cooper, a native of North Carolina, came to this township, perhaps as early as 1810 or 1812, and died about 1840. He possessed a very limited education, but had a sprightly, active mind and good business faculties. He died early in life, yet owned about a thousand acres of land, and doubtless, had he lived, would have become wealthy.

Peter Slaughter, who was born in Virginia, moved to Highland county, Ohio, in an early day and, in about 1820-25, removed to Madison county, settling in Stokes township, on Paint creek, where he resided until his death, in the fall of 1864. He married Elizabeth Cooper, by whom he was the father of eleven children, of whom ten grew to maturity. Mr. Slaughter married, for his second wife, Anna E. Lynch, who was the mother of three children. He commenced life in very limited circumstances, but was possessed of great business tact, energy and resourcefulness. He entered largely into the stock business and became one of the biggest stock dealers of the county, being well known all over the state. He was possessed of an extensive acquaintance and an unlimited credit, which he maintained throughout life, and died wealthy, owning three thousand acres of land.

Moses Thomas, a native of North Carolina, married Catharine Williams, a native of Virginia, where they were married; they emigrated to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1825, and soon afterward came to Madison county, settling in Stokes township, where they remained until their death. Two of their sons, Benjamin and William, remained residents of the township and became among its most trusted and respected citizens. Will-

iam Cooper, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Fayette county, Ohio, when a young man; in 1828 he married Elizabeth Merriman and settled in Stokes township, Madison county, where he spent his life. His wife died in 1865. Jacob Smith was the eldest of six children of Mathias and Margaret Smith, who emigrated to Cincinnati in 1806, and in 1807 removed to Greene county, settling on Beaver creek, where they died. Jacob was born in Maryland in 1803; was reared in Greene county, Ohio; married Amanda Herrod; settled in Stokes township, this county, in 1836. Here he opened out in the woods and made considerable material progress. The west and north parts of the village of South Solon are built on his land. Joel Ervin, born in Ohio in 1811, settled in Stokes township in 1830-35.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

Like the remainder of the county, the surface of Stokes township is slightly undulating. The land has a gentle, gradual slope from the northern to the southern boundary, such that all the creeks flow from north to south. There are no large streams within the township. The soil is rich and very productive, and all the flat and more level portions of the township are composed of a rich, black loam, while the undulations and higher portions are a loam and clay, the whole being underlaid with a stratum of clay, and this, in turn, with a limestone gravel. The township is well watered and, with her clay subsoil, seldom suffers from drought. In her primitive condition, as the settlers found her, there were many acres of low, level portions in prairie, destitute of trees and covered with sedge, often six to eight feet high. Other portions were sparsely covered with trees, with a thick undergrowth of hazel brush. The timbered portions consisted principally of the various species of oak—white, black, red and burr—with some elm, walnut, hickory and maple, white and burr oak predominating.

Paint creek, the largest of the streams, enters the township from the north, flows through surveys 5,781 and 3,983, and flows in a zigzag southern course entirely through the township, leaving it in the middle of the old Bailey lands, at a point almost due south of the point at which it enters the township. This stream is fed by a number of fine springs along its way, which makes the stream an extraordinary good one for watering stock. Sugar creek, the second stream in size, enters the township from the north and flows directly south through the center of the township into Fayette county. There are two small streams that drain the western portion of the township. The first flows southward through the township, a little west of South Solon, and on through Fayette county and empties into Rattlesnake creek, of which it is a branch. The other flows through the extreme western portion in a southwesterly direction, enters Greene county, and finally empties into the Little Miami river. These streams, located and distributed as they are, give excellent opportunity for the ditching and draining of the land, and, with the general richness and productiveness of the soil, constitutes them among the best lands of Madison county.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Undoubtedly one of the first public schools in this township was a log house on the land later owned by James Crawford. Mr. Burley was the first teacher. This was about 1830. The next school house was built on land later owned by John Murray. There was also a log house for school purposes on Samuel Harrod's land about 1831. The first teacher here was Mr. Sears, who was a rigid disciplinarian and created some difficulties in the neighborhood because of his severity with some of the boys. This, however, was no exception in that day, as good physical powers and the ability to chastise the pupils was almost as great a qualification to teach in those days as were intellectual attainments.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township is situated in the west central portion of Madison county and is bounded on the north by Somerford and Deer Creek townships; on the east by Fairfield and Oak Run townships, on the south by Oak Run and Paint townships, while on the west the border is the Clark county line.

The surface of the township is generally level, and considerable portions of it were originally oak openings and prairies. The surface is rolling along the streams and creeks, and inclined to be somewhat hilly in a few localities. The principal streams are Glade run, Deer creek, Oak run and Walnut run. Glade run and Deer creek cross the eastern portion of the township, flowing from north to south. Oak run rises in the northwest part of the township, flows southeastward through London and the central part of the township, and on through Oak Run township and is a branch of Walnut run, which rises a little south of the headwaters of Oak run and flows in a southeast direction into Paint township. It enters the township again to cross the southern neck from west to east, a distance of about two and one-half miles. In the southwest and western portions of the township the surface is quite level. On the tributary of Walnut run and the headwaters of Oak run, the surface is rolling. Between said tributary and Oak run is a large extent of very level and beautiful country, and also the same condition exists between Oak run and Deer creek. The most uneven and hilly locality, and in fact about the only portion which can with propriety be called hilly, is the southern portion, along Oak run and Walnut. The entire township possesses a rich, strong and productive soil. The more level portions generally consist of a black loam, with here and there a small admixture of clay. Almost the entire township is especially well adapted for grazing and the raising of stock, which has ever been one of the foremost occupations of the farmers of the township. The western portions of the township have the highest elevations. The township is well watered, and good wells, with lasting water, are obtained from fifteen to forty feet below the surface. In some parts of the western portion of the township there are flowing wells, the water being impregnated very strongly with iron, and perhaps with other minerals. Therefore, there must be extensive subterranean courses, which are supplied with water from some distant source of very high elevation, and this source, or somewhere along the subterranean course, before it reaches the surface, must be abundantly supplied with iron.

The variety of timber is about the same as in other portions of the county. On the more level portions, and in the oak openings, burr oak predominates, with some hickory and elm; in some wet portions, elm rather predominates. In some places, and along the creek bottoms, was formerly found considerable walnut timber. On the more elevated lands, with clay soil, were white, black and red oak, hickory and ash, as the prevailing species. The prairies, as first occupied by the pioneers, were found with an exuberant growth of grass, which formed excellent pasture range for their stock, the grass often growing seven and eight feet high. But late in the season, when it became very dry, it became as dangerous an element as it was beneficial to the settler in the early part of the season, for often the grass would be set on fire, and burn and destroy everything of a destructible nature which lay in its course. When once started, with a brisk wind, it would travel at railroad speed, and many a farmer had his buildings, grain and every-

thing swept away in a few minutes of time. Sometimes, by a combination of neighbors making a hard and continued fight with the fire before it got too near their homes, they would succeed in saving their property. But in the fall of the year it required continued watchfulness on the part of the settlers to guard against these destructive fires.

PIONEERS.

Union township was not settled as early as the eastern portion of the county. As the settlements were formed from the Ohio river up the Scioto and its tributaries branching off westward up Deer creek, the Darbys and their tributaries, and thus penetrating the eastern townships first, before reaching the central and western portions of the county, it would be a natural consequence that the eastern townships would receive the first permanent settlers. And this was natural also from the fact that Chillicothe became the seat of supplies for the first settlers of this county, they at first obtaining their groceries and farming implements, all the equipment of agriculture and the necessities for their homes and families from that place. And as settlements were made up these streams, northward and westward, and as roads were opened and means of communication established, these settlers pushed on in advance. After settlements were made in the eastern townships, it took but a few years for them to penetrate into the territory now found within the boundaries of Union township.

William Blair and James LaBarr are probably the persons to whom should be accorded the honors of having been the first to locate within the present confines of Union township. These men probably located on Glade run about the same time, and that very soon after the year 1800, perhaps 1802-04. Blair was a preacher in the New-Light Christian church. He located on land that was afterward known as the Josiah Melvin farm. LaBarr was a miller by trade and remained in this neighborhood but a short time, moving on to the Darbys, to follow his trade in a mill that was early erected there. John Deeds, of German descent, was probably the next to locate in the township. He, with his family, settled on the Marshall lands, about 1803-5; he was a blacksmith by trade, probably the first in the township and, perhaps, in the county Of his children, were George, Philip, John G. and one daughter. They remained here a few years, sold out to William Smith, and removed to Pickaway county, Ohio. John McDonald, a native of Virginia, married a Miss Schuyler, and at an early date emigrated to Tennessee. In April, 1807, he, with his family, came to Madison county and settled on the Glade, where he died in 1811. His children were as follow: Maudlin, who died in Tennessee; Thomas, who died at Woodstock, Champaign county, Ohio; James and John, who died on the Glade; Samuel, who died in St. Clair county, Illinois; Betsy, who died in Alabama; George, who also died in St. Clair county, Illinois, and Schuyler, who died on the Glade. Of the above, James, the third child, married, in Tennessee, Nancy Cook, a native of New Jersey, and, with his family, came to this county with his father, and with him settled on the Glade run. Their children were: Mary, who married a Mr. Ferguson; George, who married Malinda Ferguson, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Ann, who married Judge Fulton, of Columbus; Phebe, who married a Mr. Luffburrough, of Iowa; Elizabeth, who married John Davis; Charity, who married Walker Graham; John, who died unmarried; and Maley.

In about the years 1808 or 1809 the Melvin family settled on the Glade. They were, perhaps, natives of Virginia and came to this state by way of Tennessee. The first family of this name to locate in this township was that of Thomas Melvin, who came here in the spring of 1808. He was born on January 21, 1782, and died in the fall of 1808, a few months after arriving here. He was the eldest son of John Melvin, Sr., who married Jane Barnes and, with his family, came to the Glade in 1809, and there resided until his death. Besides the eldest son mentioned above, they had the

following children: Charles, Polly, Abby, Bartholomew, Joseph, Samuel and Jefferson. Joseph Melvin, a cousin of John Melvin, Sr., settled on the Glade about the same time with his family. He married Phebe Van Vacter and was the father of the following children: Benjamin, John, Silas, Joseph, Sallie, Thomas and Jane. About 1808-10, Lewis Coon, a native of Virginia, and several of his nephews located on Deer creek, on or near the Minshall lands, and it is probable that he died here. Of the nephews, there is record of the following names: Jacob, Henry, Adam, Lewis and Abraham, who all married and had large families; each family had a "Jake," and to distinguish one from the other they were known in the community as "Old Jake," "Fatty Jake," "Yankee Jake," "Fiddler Jake, "Little Jake" and "Cutty Jake." They were a family well known for their honesty and uprightness, being good neighbors and respected citizens; but most of them moved West after several years' residence. Probably the last to go was Jacob Coon, Sr., who resided here until 1848, when he removed to Missouri, and subsequently to Illinois, where he died, at the age of ninety-five years.

In 1808-9 Williams Starns, from Tennessee, settled on the Glade, where he resided until his death, about 1830; his wife, Nancy, died a little earlier. Their children were: James, Betsy, Nancy, Polly, Margaret, William, Abby, Rebecca and John. Mr. Starns was a farmer and a man of sterling worth and integrity. William Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, came to the Glade as a young, unmarried man, about 1812-13. He made his home with James McDonald at first and afterward purchased the old Deeds farm. He returned to his native state, married, and returned with his wife to his new home on Deer creek about 1814, when he erected a saw-mill. He lived but a few years, had no children and was buried on the place. William Aikin settled near the Melvins, on the Glade, about 1810-12. He resided there for six or seven years and sold out to the Melvins, and moved back to his native state.

The foregoing were early settlers of the eastern portion of the township and the reader's attention is now called to those of the other parts of the township. Philip Cryder was born in Pennsylvania, but, while young, removed with his father to Newtown, Virginia, where he grew to manhood, and married Nancy McClintick. In 1806, in company with David Watson, Jonathan Minshall and others, thirty-nine persons in all, he emigrated to Ohio, first stopping at Chillicothe, where he purchased a tract of land embracing eight hundred acres, for which he paid two dollars an acre. Others of this company purchased large tracts. They then organized a surveying party, under Col. Elias Langham, and left Chillicothe to survey and locate their lands. Mr. Cryder, David Watson and a few others composed this party. They had, as may well be imagined, a very rough tour, camping out at night and coursing through the wilderness, but they accomplished their purpose. In 1807-8, Mr. Cryder located with his family on his land, erecting a cabin, in which he was assisted by two neighbors, Mr. Fry and Major Withrow, and two Indians. One of the latter was the well-known hunter, Captain John, who visited the early settlers throughout this section very frequently, and who, it is said, was killed in combat with a deer, both he and the deer being found dead, lying side by side, as they had fallen. Mr. Cryder was a recruiting officer in the War of 1812, and a major of a company of horse, yet he saw no field service. Once during the war it was reported that the enemy were coming to massacre them all, and it produced a severe scare; Major Cryder started with a company of men for Ft. Wayne, but while on his way he ascertained that there was no danger and returned home. In the meantime his wife, with two little children, mounted on horseback and started for Chillicothe. On the place where he first settled, Mr. Cryder remained the rest of his life. In the early years of their settlement here they were in great danger from prairie fires, and at two different times came very near losing all their property which was destructible by fire, but, by a combined effort of the people of the surrounding country, aided by help from the citizens

of London, they succeeded in staying the flames, and thus saving their property. However, in the severe struggle, Mr. Cryder became overheated and cooled off too suddenly, thus laying the foundation for consumption, with which he died, at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1838. His wife survived until August, 1856, aged seventy-six. They were interred in the Watson cemetery. Of their nine children, three died young and six grew to maturity: Mary married Jonathan Markle; Arabella married John Palmer; William; Eliza married William Jones; Samuel married Isabel Watson, and Nancy married Samuel Watson. Mr. Cryder was a wagonmaker by trade and was probably the first in Union township. He followed his trade in connection with farming throughout his life. He was one of the township's best citizens, and of his devoted wife it is worthy of note that, though she was reared in a home that owned many slaves, who performed all of the household work, she was a noble helpmate and a brave pioneer, and endured many hardships with fortitude and a willing heart. In the early days of the settlement they had no wells, and if they located where there was no permanent and lasting spring, they often had to carry water a great distance. Of Mrs. Cryder, it is said that at times she carried water for drinking and culinary purposes a distance of half a mile.

About 1808-9 James Criswell became a resident on the Harford lands. He was a very peculiar and eccentric old man, yet honest and honorable in all his dealings, always endeavoring to meet his obligations promptly. The story is told of him that one evening he was out in the clearing quite a distance from his cabin. It became quite dark and at some distance from him he observed, as he thought, a remarkably thick cluster of stumps, when suddenly the dark objects, supposed to be stumps, gave evidence of life and began to approach him. He ran for the house with all possible speed, pursued by a pack of wolves and barely reached his cabin in time to escape them. He was a blacksmith by trade, moving from place to place, and after a few years all trace of him was lost.

One of the best known of the pioneer families of Madison county and of Union township was the Warner family. Joseph Warner, Sr., was a native of Maryland, but, while a young man, removed to Virginia, where he married a young lady whose given name was Ruth and who became the mother of the following children: Henry, Robert, Joseph, John, William, Amelia, Sarah, Margaret and Ann. About 1804 Mr. Warner, with some of his family, removed to Ohio and stopped first near St. Clairsville; in about 1808-10, some of his sons, among whom were Joseph and William, came to this county. Joseph Warner, Sr., lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. When one hundred years old, he rode to Washington, D. C., on horseback and back again, and when one hundred and three years of age he rode the same horse to Indiana, to visit one of his children, then residing there, and where he died a year afterward. Joseph Warner, Jr., was a carpenter by trade, which business he followed for many years, in connection with farming. He built one among the first houses erected in London, after the laying out of the town, and for several years did a great amount of carpentering in London; subsequently he moved with his family to town, but, after a few years' residence there, he moved back to the farm. He subsequently purchased more land, until he owned three hundred acres. He married Sarah Atchison, by whom he had the following children: John, who married Phebe Jefferson (twice married afterwards) and lived in Colorado; Eli, Smith, who married Elizabeth Pancake; Charles, who married Isabell Chenoweth; Rebecca, unmarried; Samuel, who married Susan Maria Sheperd; Rachel, who married James Scarf. Mr. Warner was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an energetic pioneer, and became a prosperous farmer. He sustained an unblemished character and was a much esteemed and respected citizen. He died on August 30, 1865, in his eighty-first year. His wife died on April 7, 1850.

Levi H. Post settled two and a half miles west of London, on the Springfield pike.

at a very early day, but of him little can be learned, as it appears that he moved away after a few years' residence in this township. The county records show that he served as county treasurer from 1811 to 1815. Daniel Brown, a native of Virginia, settled southwest of London, near Philip Cryder, about 1808-10. He erected a wind-mill for grinding corn, but it failed to work satisfactorily and he ran the mill by horse-power. He had few equals as a man of character, honesty and conscientiousness in all his business relations. This is well shown by the following story that is told of him: James Withrow owned land on the south of Mr. Brown, and they concluded that it would be mutually beneficial to each of them to exchange ownership in these two tracts of land; consequently, the trade was made, the deeds duly executed and thus the business consummated. Finally, one day Mr. Brown called to see Mr. Withrow and informed him that he had reason to believe that the title to the land he had deeded to him was defective, and, as neither of them had recorded their deeds, he proposed that the trade be made null and void by destruction of the deeds, which was accordingly done; subsequently, it was proved that his fears were not without foundation, and in a short time he lost the land. Thus, by the honesty and unselfishness of Mr. Brown, Mr. Withrow was saved from loss or trouble. Mr. Brown by his wife Rachel, had several children, of whom Betsey married Samuel Watson; Rachael married Walter Watson; Daniel and Ruth. Some of the children moved west, and married there, but their names are not remembered.

William Wingate was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, eight miles from Washington city. In 1800 he was married to Margaret Warner; in 1805 removed to Belmont county, Ohio; and in 1809, to Madison county, but did not remove his family here until 1811. He located near David Watson on Walnut run. He died in this township on November 19, 1863, at the age of nearly eighty-four; his wife died in 1834. Their children were: Ruth, who married Thomas Rea; Nancy, who married David Dye; Amelia, who married Joseph Ward; William, unmarried; John; Elizabeth; Sarah Ann, who married Richard Hern, and Margaret. Mr. Wingate served in the War of 1812. He was an industrious man, of undoubted integrity, and all his life a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

About 1809 Benjamin Kirkpatrick, of Irish descent, with his wife, Mary, settled one and a half miles west of London, where, a few years afterward, he died. He located there about 1809, was a good, honest farmer and a member of the Presbyterian church. The Kirkwood cemetery was named after him. He died on December 5, 1821. Of his children, were the following: John and James, who died in 1822; Joseph, who married Ellen Conly, and soon afterwards died; William, who married Harcy Hammond; Harriet, who died from a rattlesnake bite, and Samuel. Hezekiah Bayless, who, it is understood, was a native of Virginia, settled, with his wife, Sarah, on land in this township about 1810, as he was known to be here during the War of 1812. He resided here for several years and then removed to Champaign county, Ohio, where he died. They were the parents of several children, but the names of but two, Sarah and John, have been preserved.

The above are given as true pioneers. In addition there were a number of early settlers, who, on account of the hardships endured, labors performed, and prominent spheres in which they acted, were, some of them, more fully identified with the improvement, growth and progress of the township and county, than many who settled earlier.

David Gorves, who was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, married Elizabeth Stipp, of the same county, and emigrated to Pickaway county, Ohio, in about 1805; in about 1811 he came to Madison county and settled in Union township. Soon after settling here he erected a tannery, which was said to be the first in the county. Here he remained and carried on business one or two years, when his wife died, and soon afterward he sold his property in town and moved back to the farm. In 1846 he sold his farm and again moved to town to live, and here he resided until his death in his eighty-fourth year, in

1855. He was a man of undoubted integrity, firm in character, and a devoted member of the Methodist church for years. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812 under General Harrison and was near Detroit at the time of Hull's surrender. He was the father of eight children: Keturah, who married Charles Soward; Sarah, who married Wilson Dungan; George, unmarried; Letitia, who married Squire Knight; Rachel, who married A. A. Humes, and Mary, married Absalom Neff. John Moore, a native of the state of Virginia, married a Miss Smith, and, in 1811, emigrated to Ohio, remaining one year in Ross county; in 1812 he settled in Madison county, locating in the northern part of Union township. Mrs. Moore died and he subsequently married Sarah Littler. By his first wife he had two children and by the last wife, nine. Mr. Moore was a reserved, unpretentious man, yet full of fun and quick with repartee, and enjoyed life well. He followed farming throughout his life; a man of kind heart and a substantial and worthy citizen.

In 1813 John F. Armstrong came to Madison county and settled on what was later known as the Hiram Richmon farm. Armstrong was born in Kentucky, March 13, 1772, served a short time in the War of 1812; and married Elizabeth Warren, a native of Pennsylvania. He was successful at stock farming and breeding, which he made a specialty the remainder of his life. He owned about three hundred acres in this county, besides quite an amount of western land. He was the father of twelve children. James Porter, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, about 1800, and there married Elizabeth Kibourn. He served during the War of 1812, and about 1815 settled in this township, on land known as the Porter farm. Here he built his cabin and soon afterward set out an apple orchard with trees that he raised by planting the seeds from some old rotten apples which he had carried to this county. This was the first orchard in the neighborhood and some of the trees are still standing, old and gnarled. His wife died in October, 1829, with the "trembles," or "milk-sickness." He was left with six small children on his hands, whom he took to his brother in Ross county; there he subsequently married Mary Bradley, and, in 1835, brought his children back, and then resided the remainder of his days on the farm where he had first located. The children by his first wife were: John, who married Mary Timmons; Peter, who married Mary Jane Ayers, moved to Illinois and later to Kansas; Amelia; Ann, who married John Troud; James G., Samuel and Lucretia. The children by his second wife were, Nancy, Joshua, Malinda, Harriet (who married A. J. Coover), and William H. Mr. Porter was a large, robust man, six feet four inches in height, and his average weight was two hundred and fifty pounds. His wife died in 1849, and he died in 1852, at the age of sixty-three years. George Boocher, believed to have been a native of Maryland, married Gatty Truitt, and settled near where the infirmary is now located, about 1814-15, where he resided until his death. He had one child, Mahala, who married Charles Warrington. Robert Smith, a son of James Smith and a native of Virginia, came to this county about 1815 and settled on what is known as the Phifer place. He was married in Virginia to Anna Littler, in the year 1800. Mr. Smith died in 1816. In 1817 his widow married William Noteman, an early settler of Deer Creek township. Mrs. Noteman died in 1826.

In November, 1814, William Jones and wife, with one child, Job K., emigrated from Tennessee and settled in London. Later there were born to the parents, Isaac, John, William and James. The father was a blacksmith by trade and the first to follow that vocation in London. He was afterward engaged in various occupations and became very wealthy. He suffered severely in the crisis of 1837, by paying security debts, and removed to his farm in Union township; subsequently he returned to London and lived with his son, Job K., at whose home he died. He was everybody's friend and was familiarly known as "Dad Jones." Of the children, Job K., remained a resident of London until his death, which occurred on April 4, 1877. He possessed, at one time, over eight hundred acres

of land in Union and Deer Creek townships, Madison county. John became a merchant in London and James a lawyer in Champaign, Illinois.

Thomas Jones, a native of Worcester county, Maryland, emigrated to Ross county, Ohio; about 1817 removed to Madison county and located in the southwestern part of Union township, where he purchased land. Later P. P. Helphenstine purchased a large tract of land of Fulton & Creighton, of Chillicothe, from which Mr. Jones obtained enough to make his first purchase of one thousand acres. He remained where he first located the remainder of his long and useful life. In politics he was at first a Whig and later a stanch Republican. He served, under the old constitution, as an associate judge for several years, and also as county commissioner. He was a man of kind heart and noted for his deeds of love and charity. His wife was Mary P. Truitt, a native of Maryland, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter: James J., who married Josephine Kerr; William G., who married Eliza Cryder; Edward A., who married Margery Elkin; Doctor Toland, who married Frances A. Toland; John E., who married Mary McLene; Eliza J., who married J. B. Evans (later Thomas O. Smith); Kendall P., who died in 1854, and Addison, who married Sarah F. Godfrey. Mr. Jones died in 1859 and his wife in 1865. Samuel Messmore, a native of Pennsylvania, married Mrs. Michael Lohr, nee Mary C. Miller, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia. In 1810 she married Michael Lohr, who died in 1818. By him she had two sons and two daughters: Margaret Ann, who married William Campbell; George W., who married Sarah F. Reeder; John, who married Ann Noteman, and Mary, who married Michael Carr. Mr. Messmore married Mrs. Lohr in 1819. In 1820 they removed to Ohio and settled in Union township, Madison county. He was the master of two trades, bricklaying and shoemaking, the latter of which he followed in connection with farming all through his life. He died in Midway, this county, having moved there just a year or two before his death. He was a man of excellent character, honest and upright in all his dealings, kind and liberal in his habits, and in his later years a devout member of the Christian church. By Mr. Messmore, Mrs. Messmore was the mother of three children: Mary Catherine, who married James Gossard; Isabel, who married Alexander Wilmoth, and James Madison, who died in childhood.

James Garrard, a native of Pennsylvania, was born on January 28, 1780, and emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, about 1796-97, where he married Mahitable Buckles, who was born August 14, 1772, in Virginia. They later moved to near Lisbon, Clark county, Ohio; from thence, in 1823-24, to Union township, Madison county, locating in the west part, where he purchased land and remained until his death. Their children were: Mary, who married David Smith, who died, and she married Robert Buckles; Jonah never married and died in this county about 1848; James, who married Mary Buckles, and died in this county, July 24, 1880; and Stephen, who married Nancy Davis. Mr. Garrard's wife died on October 8, 1836. He later married Martha Hollar, by whom he had two children, Martin Van Buren and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Garrard died on January 28, 1845. About 1829, Mr. Garrard built a grist-mill on Oak run, just above the Roberts' mill, made of hewed logs and run by water-power. Soon after he erected a small distillery; these he ran until about 1840, when he sold the mill to Charles Roberts and the still was discontinued. He was an active worker in the Democratic party organization. He was soldier in the War of 1812. Dr. Simon Steers, a Yankee by birth, located in the north part of the township about 1810 and was one of the first physicians of this township. He lived here until his death. He and his wife are both interred in the cemetery near Newport.

James Rankin, one of the prominent and leading business men of the county, was born in Maryland, May 20, 1786. On February 10, 1807, he married Margaret Truitt, who was born in Worcester county, Maryland, January 1, 1788. In the spring of 1817, they

emigrated to Ohio, and were all summer making the trip, arriving in the county in the fall of the same year. In the spring of 1818, they located on the land now known as the county infirmary farm. Mr. Rankin was a contractor and builder by profession and was one of the contractors for a county jail built about this time. However, he made farming his life occupation. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church of London and was one of its constituent members at the time of its reorganization in 1829. He was also a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity. He held the office of township trustee for more than fifteen years. Politically, he was an ardent Whig. He died on August 21, 1857; Mrs. Rankin died on December 12, 1871. They were the parents of the following children: John T. N., who married Charity Ann Fullerton; Albert G., who married Abigail Cooper; Charlotte Ann Selby, who married William Stroup; Joshua Truitt, who married Sarah Evans; Mary Atkinson, who married Fulton Armstrong; James, who married Ann Eliza Warner, and Washington Purcell, who died in childhood. Edward Evans settled in Paint township, in 1813, and, a little later, located in Union township, on land belonging to the James Armstrong heirs, where he died. He was a native of Virginia, a good honest farmer, a worthy and respectable citizen, and a member of the Methodist church.

A cripple by the name of Jesse Paine, a native of Maryland, settled here about 1820. He had a large family of children, of whom were John, Zadoc, Samuel and James, all good, industrious men, and who, starting in life poor, became thrifty farmers. In about 1818, James Rayburn, a native of Virginia, first emigrated to Ross county, thence, in the same year, to Madison county. He first settled eight miles south of London, at Willow Springs, and about 1830 removed to near London, where he lived until his death. He married a Miss Corbit, by whom he had seven children: Henry, who moved to Indiana; James, who became a member of the Legislature and an associate judge and later moved to Illinois; John; William; Creighton M. and one daughter named Patsey, who married Dr. James Allen. James Kiscaddin settled here about 1824, a good, industrious man; he never owned property, and later removed to Marion, Ohio.

Samuel Carr, a native of Harrison county, Virginia, came, when a single man, to Madison county and settled near Newport, purchasing land of Col. Elias Langham; but this he lost entirely, having a worthless title. Thereafter he rented a farm. In 1824 he purchased what is still known as the Carr place, where his son John lived for many years, and he resided there until his death. He married Amelia Warner, by whom he had the following children: John W.; Minerva Ann, who married Robert Withrow; Maria Jane, who died unmarried; Eliza Ruth, who died at eighteen years of age; Frances and Mary, who died in infancy; Amanda, who married Henry R. Dun, and Samuel, who was killed by being thrown from a horse when twelve years old. Mr. Carr came to the county prior to the War of 1812 and served in that war. He spent his life as a farmer and stock raiser, and accumulated considerable property. He died on May 18, 1864, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years; his wife died on August 31, 1864, aged seventy-two years. William Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, removed to Virginia, and there married Nancy Rea, a native of Maryland, of Welsh descent. They came to Ohio in 1828 and settled in the western part of Union township, where they resided until their deaths. Robert Armstrong, a son of Judge James Armstrong, of Ross county, was born on April 7, 1801; he married Elizabeth Earl, and settled in this county, four miles south of London, about 1824-5. His wife died in 1844, and he afterwards married Mrs. Maria Coover, nee Cowling. He was the father of fifteen children. Mr. Armstrong was an extensive farmer and stock raiser and very successful in business; he became the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land in Madison county and a large amount of western lands, besides a large amount of personal property. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1873.

Lancisco, Gideon and George Peck, sons of Gideon Peck, of Ross county, Ohio, settled on a tract of land in the west part of Union township, which was purchased by their father. They settled here about 1828. Of other early settlers known to have settled here about 1812-15, were John and George Sutherland, John and James Beatty, Henry Ward and an only son, Joseph.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In the commissioners' records for the date of April 30, 1810, we find the following: "Ordered, that the following boundaries compose a township, to be known by the name of Union, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the mouth of Oak run, thence east to the Franklin county line; thence north four miles; thence west to the line of Deer Creek township; thence west with said line to the Champaign county line; thence with said line the southwest corner of Champaign county and the north corner of Stokes township; thence with the north line of Stokes three miles; thence eastwardly to the southwest corner of Judge Baskerville's survey; thence direct to the beginning."

At a meeting of the commissioners on December 7, 1812, it was ordered that "the line of Union township between Union and Pleasant, running from the mouth of Oak run to the county line, be vacated; and it shall run northeastwardly to the state road leading from London to Dyer's mill, so as to leave all the inhabitants on main Deer creek in Union, and all those on Oppossum run in Pleasant township; said line to continue with the state to the county line."

On June 2, 1829, it was "Ordered by the commissioners, that the following lines, as run by Henry Warner, be established as township lines between the townships of Union, Pleasant, Range and Stokes: Beginning at the northwest corner of Samuel Baskerville's survey, running south twenty-four degrees west about fifty poles; thence south twenty-two degrees west to the line between the counties of Madison and Fayette, a short distance east of McIntosh's farm, for the line Stokes and Range townships. The line between Pleasant, Range and Union, running from Baskerville's said corner north seventy degrees east to Langham's road, near Samuel Kingern's; continue the same course two hundred and twenty poles; thence north twenty degrees west forty poles; thence south seventy degrees east to the Chillicothe road; thence north fifty-three degrees east to Deer creek; thence up the creek to the mouth of Oak run; thence north fifty-two degrees east to the line between the counties of Madison and Franklin."

Again, on June 6, 1836, "at a meeting of the commissioners of Madison county, on petition being presented, ordered that the line between Deer Creek township and Union township be altered to run, to wit: Begining at the northwest corner of Jefferson Melvin's farm, and southwest corner of John Adair's land, and to run westerly to strike the Lafayette road ten poles south of the Glade, between B. Bowdry's and D. J. Ross; thence the same course continued until it strikes the present line, which divides said township so as to include D. J. Ross into Union township."

On March 2, 1840, it was "Ordered by the commissioners of Madison that the line between the townships of Union and Somerford be so altered as to include Daniel Wilson and the land on which he lives into Union township."

So it is seen that the boundaries of Union township passed through several changes prior to 1841, and it is to be observed that its present boundaries are still different from the above, as Fairfield township has since been erected, and with other changes which have from time to time been made, have constituted its boundaries as they now exist. The township is now about eleven miles long from east to west, from two to six miles wide from north to south, and has the honor of containing London, the county seat of Madison county.

Because of the absence of any records of the township for the first ten years after

the erection of the township, it is possible to give only the first officers that appear on the existing records, which is for the year 1821: George Chappell, William Smith and Patrick McLene, trustees; Stephen Moore, Jr., clerk; William Jones, treasurer; William Athey, assessor; Henry Warner, Edward Evans, and James Campbell, constables; Henry Coon, William Jones, Edward Evans, Thomas Brown and John Asher, supervisors; Aquilla Toland and Simon Steers, fence viewers; John Moore and A. G. Thompson, overseers of the poor; John Simpkins and Jonathan Minshall, justices of the peace.

EARLY MILLS.

In about 1829, a grist-mill was erected on Oak run a little above where Roberts' mill was later located, by Jacob Garrard. This mill was built of hewed logs and the power was supplied by the stream. Soon afterward he erected a small distillery connected with the mill; these he ran until about 1840, when he sold the grist-mill to Charles Roberts, who refused to purchase the distillery, and it then went into disuse and decay. Soon after the mill came into Mr. Roberts' possession, he erected a new mill on the site referred to above.

Henry Inn, in about 1840, erected a carding-mill, with a saw-mill attached, on Oak run, about one mile north of London, run by water-power. He continued the business there about five years, when he sold the property to C. K. Slagle, who continued the business for four years, when he erected a new building, two stories high, thirty by fifty feet, attached to the old building, in which he placed machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods. This machinery he ran by steam power, and in 1850 had it in full operation, when he rented the property to William Fish, who was a practical manufacturer. Mr. Slagle then erected a tannery near the woolen mills. Mr. Fish, after conducting the business two years, associated himself with Dennis Clark and thus continued two years. Then Mr. Fish retired, Mr. Clark purchasing his interest and continuing the business until June 28, 1864, when the whole property was destroyed by fire, caused by sparks falling on the roof from the chimney. This fire also destroyed Mr. Slagle's tannery and all his property. The mill was never rebuilt.

CEMETERIES.

Probably the first to receive interment within the township were two infant children of Thomas Melvin, on Glade run, who died in the summer of 1808, and were buried on his land, which afterward became a regular burying ground for that neighborhood and vicinity and was known as the Lower Glade cemetery. The first adult person to be interred was Thomas Melvin, the father of the above mentioned children, who died in the fall of 1807. In 1811, the body of John McDonald, Sr., was deposited in the same piece of ground. From this time the deaths and burials became more frequent, as the neighborhood of the Glade filled up with settlers, and for many years much sickness prevailed. After the death of Thomas Melvin, this land came into the possession of Charles Melvin, who fenced around about an acre of ground and donated it for cemetery purposes.

In the extreme western part of the township, many of the pioneers were buried in the Turner burying ground, just in the edge of Clark township. Also a few persons were interred on the James Garrard farm, which was, in the early days, known as the Sutherland burying ground. But it is now all in an open pasture, and not a mark left to show who was buried there. In the southern and southwestern portions of the township, many of the early dead were interred in the Watson cemetery.

At London there were two burying places quite early established—one in the north part of town, usually known as the Methodist, and the other west of the town, known as the Presbyterian. These were used for many years and until the purchase and establishment of the present grounds known as Oak Hill and Kirkwood cemeteries.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

AMITY.

Amity, or West Canaan, is situated on the banks of Big Darby creek, in the northeastern part of Canaan township. This is the only town within the limits of the township and as the business of mercantile trade began prior to the laying out of the town, the history will really begin with that period. Dr. Lorenzo Beach opened a store and commenced in the mercantile trade about the year 1826. Doctor Beach had been a practicing physician, but having decided to give up the practice of his chosen profession, decided that there was need of a store in which should be kept a general assortment of goods to supply the people of that community. He did a very successful business for several years, and there gained his first financial foothold among the early settlers as a good financier. At that time, 1826, the woolen-mill of Uri Beach was in full operation creating a concentration point for the people of a large extent of surrounding country. With the extensive business of the woolen-mill and Doctor Beach's store as a nucleus a little village began to spring up and there soon became quite a demand for more houses.

In view of this demand Uri and Dr. Lorenzo Beach purchased a tract of land of Dr. James Comstock embracing that upon which the town of Amity now stands, and commenced to lay out a town. Abijah Cary surveyed and laid out one tier of lots on each side of the road, thirty-three in all. The plat was made and the same recorded at London on January 3, 1833, under the name of New Canaan. In November, 1834, an addition to the town was laid out and recorded by Dr. Lorenzo Beach and Luther Lane, the same being surveyed by James Millikin, at which time the name of the town was changed to Amity, by which name it has since been known. In 1831, the first hotel was kept by William J. White, and the first blacksmith shop by P. Strickland. The postoffice was established about 1830, prior to the laying out of the town, and was kept by Horatio Adams, on the Finch farm, and was called New Canaan postoffice. This office was next kept by A. S. Stone, on the farm which was later owned by Henry Converse; then it was kept on the Nugent farm, and from thence changed to Amity, where it remained until covered by a rural-delivery mail route. In 1834-35 Luther Lane erected a distillery, which was in operation four or five years. About 1833, a Mr. Willey erected a comb factory, in which he employed several persons, and did an extensive business for four or five years.

Probably about 1832, Doctor Beach was succeeded in the mercantile business by Rev. Henderson Crabb, father of Judge O. P. Crabb, of London. In 1834, Doctor Beach and Luther Lane purchased a stock of goods and opened a store in another part of the town. At that early period Amity was one of the most flourishing towns in the northern part of Madison county. There were two good stores in the town, a flourishing woolen factory, a saw-mill, a distillery, a comb factory, besides the blacksmith and minor mechanical trades. Plain City at that period did a very small business compared to Amity. But the latter's days of prosperity were numbered. The factory dam was declared a nuisance and had to be torn down, thus putting a quietus on all the manufacturing interests in Amity. Subsequently the railroad was

built through Plain City and this gave an impetus to the growth of the latter town, which soon became the leading trade and business center of that section. Since that time Amity has remained a quiet country village, doing a small but steady rural trade; the postoffice was a convenience to the community, but with the coming of the rural routes this has been adandoned.

Amity now contains a population of about thirty-five, showing a decline of two-thirds in the last thirty years. There is only one store in the village, which is owned by Clyde Frazell. Clarence Reece is the village blacksmith.

PLAIN CITY.

Plain City is the largest village in Darby township, and was laid out by Isaac Bigelow in 1818, according to the following record: "July 8, 1818—The plan of Westminster, situated on the south side of Big Darby creek, in Darby township, Madison county, on the road leading from Worthington to Urbana. The above road, which is Main street from letter B, runs east, and is sixty feet wide; the alleys are thirty links wide, and run from Main street north. The lots on the north side of Main street each measure, north, twelve poles, and east, four poles and eleven links. The lots on the south side of Main street, measure each, south, ten poles, and west, five poles and one link.

"June 11, 1818. DAVID CHAPMAN, Surveyor."

There were no other official acts until 1823, in which year the records disclose that the previous survey was resurveyed, additional territory was incorporated and the original name was changed from Westminster to Pleasant Valley. It is also revealed that, from 1823 to 1851, the original proprietor made six additions to the village, besides additions subsequently made as follow: Barlow's, Sherwood's First and Second, Amonn's First and Second, Marshal's, Hager & Lombard's, Black & Mooney's, and E. I. Bigelow's additions. The name of the village was again changed from Pleasant Valley to Plain City.

For a time Plain City was superseded as a trading point by Amity, in Canaan township. The former town, however, possessed advantages due to location, it being situated on the Post road, an important west-bound thoroughfare, over which much of the emigrant travel passed. This, in connection with natural advantages, rendered it much more important and desirable as a business location. From 1818 to 1850, the growth of Plain City and her business developments were characteristic of doubt and uncertainty as to her future prospects among those of her rivals. But in the latter year, the location of the trunk-line railroad through her borders removed all uncertainty and the impetus thus given to her growth, business and manufacturing developments were truly flattering.

The first hotel was kept by Clark Provine, in a log building located on the same lot as the old National Hotel. This primitive inn was surrounded by underbrush, hazel and plum thickets; but, as the weary traveler neared the spot, he read with delight the invitation over the door, "Traveler's Inn." The first dry-goods and grocery store was that of the proprietor of the town, Isaac Bigelow. The first blacksmith was James Goldsberry. The first church was a small brick building belonging to the Methodist denomination. The first school house was a log hut on lot No. 14, and Susan Fudger taught the first school.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES AND ADVANTAGES.

Plain City, located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, has a population of about 1,500. It is well laid out, having broad, well-paved streets, cement sidewalks and many beautiful residences and splendid business blocks. It is well lighted

by electricity and has cluster lights through the main part of the town. The city has most excellent water and all the advantages of a place many times its size. It has a splendid school building, several fine churches and other public buildings and has a class of people that for hospitality and sociability cannot be excelled anywhere in the land.

Located in a splendid farming country, amid prosperous and progressive farmers, Plain City is a good shipping point and tens of thousands of dollars worth of live stock and produce is shipped from that place every year. It has some manufacturing institutions and a flour-mill and grain elevator. Plain City has two banks, an opera house, a newspaper, picture shows and beautiful chautauqua grounds where a chautauqua is held every year. Another great yearly event is the corn show which is held in October and is attended by large numbers of visitors from over the country. The Plain City Matinee Club comprises many noted horsemen and nearly all the prominent business men in the town are interested in it. J. W. Price a well-known resident of Madison county is one of the leading members of this club and a prominent breeder of road horses. B. E. Thomas, F. B. McCullough, C. M. Jones and many others are members of this club, which has a fine half-mile track.

The Ormerod-Jones Company, prescription druggists, has a fine store. The First State Bank is another solid institution there and is thoroughly modern. It has a large and steadily increasing patronage. Among the leading merchants are Horn & Milliken, who have a large general dry-goods store. J. A. Tedrick is a general dealer in hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, harness and general supplies. Joseph Nunamaker is another leading hardware dealer and has a fine store, where he carries a full line of hardware, farming machinery, buggies, etc. He makes a specialty of heating and plumbing. Charles Rice, baker, also has an ice cream parlor. H. L. Smith, proprietor of the Variety Store, carries a full line of dry goods, ready-to-wear garments, a full stock of dishes and glassware and a general line of notions of all kinds. Another large firm is the Howland Brothers, hardware and furniture store, well and favorably known all over that part of the county. The Purity Ice Cream Manufacturing Company does a wholesale and retail business and also handles candies, tobacco and fruits. George Elias conducts a dry-goods and notion store and also carries a line of ready-to-wear goods, shoes, etc. Currier & Cron, grocers, carry a full line of staple and fancy groceries, vegetables, fruits, meats, etc. The Farmers' National Bank, one of the strong, reliable institutions of Plain City, has a handsome bank building with modern fixtures and equipment. Harry Bault, practical horseshoer and general blacksmith, has been in business there for a number of years and has built up an enviable reputation as a high-class workman. E. G. Scott, the jeweler, makes a specialty of watch repairing, and carries a line of watches and jewelry. I. B. Huffman conducts a general garage and handles a full line of accessories and general supplies for automobiles. The Paris Cleaners and Dyers have a well-equipped establishment. J. Quin Converse, jeweler and book dealer, is one of the old established business men there. He carries a full line of watches and also a large line of silverware, magazines, books, stationery, etc. Mr. Converse is president of the Converse family reunion. As there are many Converse families located all over the county, these reunions are pretty large affairs, and very enjoyable. L. C. Alder conducts a harness and general repair shop and also has a line of boots and shoes, etc., and handles bicycles and supplies. Andrews & Wilcox conduct a general livery and feed barn. They also have an automobile service. A. C. Hiatt, general grocer, has been in business there for years. C. D. Ferguson, funeral director and embalmer, carries a full line of automobile accessories and conducts a

well-equipped garage. F. B. McCullough conducts a large clothing and gents' furnishing store and carries a full line of boots, shoes, etc. Mr. McCullough is interested in fine horses and is the owner of several trotters.

The Hotel Smith is a leading hotel at Plain City and is popular with the traveling public. Howland Bros. have a large, modern hardware and furniture store. Moon & Sheehan have a large grain elevator and handle hay, coal, grain and cement. Martin & Strickland, dealers in hay, grain and coal, also handle salt, lime, cement, plaster, brick, sewer pipe, building blocks, etc. The B. E. Thomas Company, wholesale and retail dealers in grain, wool, coal, live stock, clover seed, etc., operate a large elevator and their trade extends all over the county. B. E. Thomas is one of the promoters and leaders in the corn show that is held there every year, being its vice-president. J. W. Bowers, a former Madison county commissioner, is the district agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York. Crayton's store is a grocery and variety store doing a general business. In addition Mr. Crayton handles automobiles and accessories. W. D. Booth conducts the Cottage restaurant. The Beach-Chandler Company, lumber dealers, also handle cement, roofing, shingles and asphalt. F. M. Walters is one of the leading druggists. J. E. Strayer, lawyer, is a "live wire" and takes great interest in the progress of his home town. Walter F. Mooney, another of Plain City's solid citizens, handles country produce. Henry Wenzel is the photographer. H. O. Hutchinson is the proprietor of a self-serve restaurant. Jones & Douglass conduct a pool room and billiard parlor and handle soft drinks, cigars and tobacco. George Mellic, barber, is located near the square in the rear of the Farmers National Bank. Charles H. Ackley has a plumbing shop and does electrical work. There is also an old gentleman associated with Mr. Ackley who is called by the name of "Daddy" Stevens, who sharpens and adjusts lawn mowers. Fravel & Grewell are engaged in insurance and real-estate business and in the loaning of money. Mrs. Jennie Weaver conducts a millinery store in the Black block. James W. Strapp, merchant tailor, also does dry cleaning and repairing. L. B. Robinson is the general agent for Ohio for Webster's New International Dictionary. C. G. McCann is one of the leading grocers. L. R. Waits is proprietor of the "Bank" barber shop. Dr. M. J. Jenkins has been in the town for thirty-three years and is identified with many of the city's activities. Doctor Jenkins served two terms in the Ohio Legislature, as representative from Madison county. Robinson & Baker, clothing, shoes and gents' furnishings, carry a full stock. Hudson & Jackson, two enterprising young women, who are conducting a millinery store, also carry a line of notions for women's wear and a complete line of wall paper. The Strickland-Corbin Company, grocers, have a complete line. Mr. Strickland is one of the active business men of the city and is identified with a number of organizations. I. B. Frederick does horseshoing and general blacksmithing.

The town clock which was was placed on the Barto & Keiser building, located on the corner of Main and Chillicothe streets, was donated to the town by Samuel Taylor. It was installed at a cost of eight hundred dollars and is a great addition to the town. Saturday, November 15, 1902, after the completion and installation of the clock, an ox roast was given and a general celebration was carried out to commemorate the gift.

Kile or Kileville, postoffice, the only other town, or more properly, village, in Darby township, is located in the extreme northeast corner of the county, on the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad. It was platted on October 2, 1895, by James Kile, and is only a small "stop" on the above road. The business interests at present consist of a general store owned by Ralph Smith and an elevator operated by Fred Kile. C. S. Williams is the blacksmith and postmaster.

LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette, the only town in Deer Creek township, is situated in the center of the township, on the Columbus, London & Springfield Electric railway. The branch line of this road, which runs through London, leaves the main line at this place. At the time of the organization of Deer Creek township, there was no town or village within its limits, and there were but few roads of which the principal one was the old stage route, from Columbus to Springfield, a horrible mud road, in which stage coaches and wagons often mired hub deep, and had to be pried out with rails, which often delayed them on their journey, besides severely trying the good nature of the passengers. This mud road and stage route passed through the center of the township and through the Gwynne farm. In 1816, Thomas Gwynne commenced laying off lots for a town on the east side of Deer creek, one and one-half miles northwest of where Lafayette is now situated. This town was named Lawrenceville, but was always better known as "Limerick." In the first two or three years of the town's existence the following families had settled there: Isaac Jones, who came from Tennessee; James Criswell, who was the first blacksmith, a very peculiar and eccentric character, who was succeeded by John Wiseman; Zacariah Jones, a brother of Isaac Jones, and also from Tennessee; Gilman Lincoln; Angus Ross, who, about 1816, erected a frame house and kept the first and only tavern the town ever had; Jesse Abbey and Henry Clay were also early settlers. In one room of Isaac Jones' house, Gwynne placed a small stock of groceries and such other articles as the simple needs of the people of that day demanded. But the progress of the country was ever onward, and improvements were rapid. In 1836-37 the national road or turnpike was completed through Deer Creek township, in consequence of which the stage route and all travel from Columbus to Springfield and the west was transferred from the old mud road to the national pike. In consequence of this new and substantial road, there was a great increase in travel, and this missed "Limerick," which was thus thrown off the main thoroughfare. The town at once began to die, and Lawrenceville, or Limerick, has long since become extinct; the land embracing the town lots was purchased by Eli Gwynne and turned into a pasture field, and now not a vestige remains to indicate that there was ever a town located there. Such are the constant changes of time.

In consequence of the construction of the national road, there was a great increase in travel, and on October 1, 1834, William Minter, who owned a large tract of land on which the town of Lafayette is now situated, commenced to lay off lots for the town, which was named Lafayette, in honor of General Lafayette. The first house was a small frame house erected by Joseph Bell, and others were soon built. The great amount of travel made a demand for public entertainment, and Calvin Anderson opened up and conducted the first tavern. Soon a second tavern was in operation, kept by John McMullen; then a third, built by Stanley Watson and kept by a Mr. Coleman; and, finally, a fourth, kept by Joseph Bell. These all did a good business, as stageload after stageload of passengers drove up. The first store was kept by William Warner, who later resided in London. The second merchant was Alfred Russell, and the third, Stanley Watson. These were succeeded by Abraham Simpson and others. The first blacksmith was Jacob Snider, whose son was the first child born in the town, and in honor of which was named Lafayette by Mrs. William Minter. Dr. Samuel McClintick was the first physician, and Doctor Anklin the second. These were succeeded by Doctors Fields, Rogers, Beach, Hornback and others. The first postmaster was John Minter. In 1881 the township erected a large brick township house, two stories high—a hall above and the town house below. This building is pleasantly located on the corner of the main square, and speaks well for the public enterprise of the citizens of Deer Creek township. The interurban line has a stop there, and this has aided the town materially.

The population of the town at present numbers seventy-five. There are three good general merchandise stores operated by W. O. Huff, Bethard Brothers and Minter & Lannigan. George Dildine is the village blacksmith.

LILLY CHAPEL.

In 1850 a Methodist church was erected on land owned by Wesley Lilly, in Fairfield township, and in consequence of this gift of a site to the church it was given the name of "Lilly Chapel." This church prospered and drew the early settlers from that part of the county, although the idea of making a settlement there was not then considered. In 1871 and 1872 the Short-Line railroad, from Springfield to Columbus, appeared in prospect, and in the latter year Thomas Durflinger opened a store at Lilly Chapel in anticipation of the railroad. He also hoped for a station to be established if the road should actually go through that place. In 1873 the railroad was completed, and, sure enough, a station was established and called Lilly Chapel.

The town was platted on August 28, 1871, by Henry Gilroy and Henry Lilly and the town was named Gilroy. But as the station and locality had previously been designated as Lilly Chapel, in consequence of the church erected there and bearing that name, and as, in 1873, Henry Lilly originated a petition for a postoffice under the name of Lilly Chapel, which was granted by the postoffice department on the establishing of a postal route over the railroad, the town has ever been known and recognized by the name of Lilly Chapel. The first postmaster, Thomas Horn, was succeeded by C. L. Bales, and he by George Leiter. Thomas Horn built the first house after the laying out of the town and engaged in the mercantile trade. He also was the first local agent of the railroad company. David Wright was the first blacksmith, he having opened a shop in a house erected by Henry Lilly. The first physician, Doctor Taggart, who located there in 1880, remained only a few months. In the spring of 1881, Doctor Schofield located there and was the neighborhood physician for many years.

Lilly Chapel began to grow and prosper, and, as its location was in an excellent farming district, it soon took on a very businesslike air. In 1885 it contained a population of two hundred inhabitants. There were three general stores, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, employing four workmen, with a wagon and buggy shop combined. There were two steam sawmills, one of which had two engines and did a large business furnishing the material for the manufacture of wagons and buggies. The largest business of that day was carried on by two grain elevators, one of which was built by Pringle Brothers in the fall of 1877 and the other by the "Farmers' Association," the latter of which was managed by J. C. Byers & Company, and both of which did an extensive business. In 1876, prior to the erection of these elevators, four farmers, Henry Lilly, John Horn, Thomas Horn and Thomas Gorby, erected a corn-sheller and elevator for a neighborhood convenience, for shelling and shipping corn. This proved so successful and beneficial in its operations that it resulted in the building of the above mentioned elevators. These elevators received grain from a large scope of country and were a great convenience and source of profit to that section of the county. In 1878 a large tile factory run by steam power was erected, and immediately began doing a large business, at that time probably being one of the best in Madison county.

Lilly Chapel is the railroad center for that section of the county, and since it is located in the midst of a rich and productive country, it is an excellent shipping point for all kinds of farm products. The population of the town at present numbers three hundred and seventy people. It has an up-to-date bank, the Farmers Bank, a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, two churches, German Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal, and a second-grade high school. Bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars were voted in the spring of 1915 for the erection of a new high school building, to be completed for the school year of 1916-17 and to be one of the most modern and

up-to-date school buildings in the county. M. C. Fitzgerald is the present postmaster and E. J. Belton, the railroad agent. The business interests of the town are represented by two general stores, owned, respectively, by Brough Ritchey and F. O. Morris; M. C. Fitzgerald, hardware store; W. H. Horn, confectionery; Farrar & Wood, elevator, which does an extensive business; Samuel Horn, garage, and J. W. Story, blacksmith.

THE VILLAGE OF BIG PLAIN.

Big Plain is the second town in Fairfield township in point of size, but it is first in point of age. It is situated in the central part of the township and was laid out in the spring of 1849, by Thomas Chappel, Robert Thomas and William D. Pringle. This was about the time of the great excitement over the discovery of the rich gold mines in California, and in consequence it was given the name of California. The town was laid out in the midst of a very rich country, possessed of an excellent soil and the name seemed very appropriate and suggestive. Near this town were the large prairies known as the "Big Plains," and upon the establishment of the postoffice in this town, as there was an office elsewhere in the state called California, the department gave the town the name of Big Plain, the name soon being adopted for the town, in order to prevent confusion, and California was dropped.

Doctor Holmes erected the first house in the town. He was the first postmaster and also the first physician to locate in the town. Prior, however, to the laying out of the town, Doctor Davis, a practicing physician, had located about three miles northeast of California, and he was, perhaps, the first resident physician in the township, although it is said that he never had a very extensive practice. Peter Trout built the second house in the village. The first store was opened by James Parks and the first blacksmith shop by William Riley.

Big Plain grew rapidly for a time, and there was quite an extensive business carried on there. It is located in the heart of a thriving community, and is surrounded by beautiful farms and a wealthy class of people. It is a town of two hundred population and does quite an extensive local business, regardless of the fact that there has been a great exodus of people from the smaller to the larger towns. There is a Methodist Episcopal church in the town; a Knights of Pythias lodge and the township house is located there. The business interests are taken care of by Charles Funk, Fremont Buffington, F. D. Edwards and Harley Carter.

KIOUSVILLE.

Kiousville, in Fairfield township, is located at the south line of the township bordering on Pleasant township. This small village was originally known as Warnersville, receiving this name from the fact that the tract of land was owned by Mr. Warner. About 1867 David Lane, a huckster by occupation, opened a small store there, which in 1872, he sold to R. Watrous, who continued in business at that point until 1881. In January, 1881, Watrous sold out to J. S. Bowers. He carried on the business one year and then sold to William Watrous & Brother.

In the fall of 1874 a postoffice was established there and it was also called Warnersville, with R. Watrous as postmaster. This office existed until 1879, when it was discontinued, as it was not self-supporting. But in the spring of 1881 it was re-established under the name of Kiousville, with J. S. Bowers as postmaster. In January, 1882, William Watrous became postmaster. This postoffice later was abandoned and the territory thus served is now covered by a rural route, but the name of the town remains Kiousville. Jesse Bowers built the first house in the village and was also the first blacksmith. He was later succeeded by Henry Bowers. This little village grew very slowly, and at present consists of a few houses, with a general store, managed by F. P. Daniels, and a blacksmith shop, owned by E. B. Mitchell.

GILLIVAN.

Gillivan is the only other town in Jefferson township beside the city of Jefferson (a history of the latter being presented elsewhere in this volume), although Glade Run is marked on the county map, but the latter is only a siding on the Pennsylvania railroad. This town was never platted and at present is nothing more than a cross-roads village. The business interests of the town are taken care of by J. Beers, general merchandise; McCoy Brothers, hardware, and Gladstone Holloway, blacksmith. There are only six dwellings in the village, but as the town lies in the northern part of Jefferson township, with the nearest town five miles distant, the trade of the hamlet is rather good.

RESACA.

There are two small villages within the limits of Monroe township, Resaca and Plumwood. The former of these is located in the northeastern corner of the township and the latter in the south central part, about a mile from the Deer Creek township line.

Resaca was never platted and at present contains a population of some thirty persons. The business interests consist of two general stores, owned, respectively, by Roy Byerly and Pern Findley. Dr. J. M. Morse is the practicing physician of the village. Howard Lumbard runs a blacksmith shop and William Fenner, a poolroom. This little village is at the corner of four townships, namely, Canaan, Darby, Pike and Monroe, and the business interests of the town have a good country trade.

PLUMWOOD.

Plumwood was platted on December 23, 1895, by Charles F. Sanford. It first bore the name of Sanford in honor of the owner, but this was later changed to Plumwood. The business carried on by this town exceeds any in the northwestern part of the county. It has an estimated population of two hundred people. There are three general stores, owned, respectively, by S. A. Hillman, Dan Peterman and C. W. Peters, and all do a very nice business. Elsworth Grewell is the village blacksmith. Plumwood is a great center for threshing outfits, and the following have their headquarters there: James Stockwell, three steam outfits; Ed Stockwell, one, and Fred Glass, two steam outfits and a gasoline tractor. There are also three hay balers working out of Plumwood. Carl Reed operates a gasoline baler and James Dooley and Frank Reed each has a horse-power outfit.

THE HAMLET OF CHRISMAN.

Oak Run township has only one village within its limits. This hamlet is known as Chrisman. It was never platted and at present consists of only a few houses. A Methodist Episcopal church is located at that point and is attended by the people of the surrounding country. There are no business interests at present.

WALNUT RUN.

Paint township contains but two small towns within its limits. In 1849 the land where Walnut Run now stands was owned by Ephraim Freshour, and in that year he laid off some lots for a town and donated one lot for school purposes. Although the platting was done at a much earlier date, it was recorded on June 17, 1837. The town was first called Newport, and the postoffice always bore the name of Walnut Run. James Coberly erected the first house, in which he lived until his death. The second was built by Elias Forbes as a dwelling for himself. The first blacksmith was James Jewell, who was succeeded by Henry Roland. About 1851-52, John Coberly built a steam saw-mill in the town, with the old-style of upright saw, which, after several years' operation, was supplanted by a circular saw. Elias Forbes was the first wagon-

maker. The first store was opened by Napoleon Moore, who erected a building and put in a general stock of goods in 1854. The postoffice was established in 1856-57, with James Gossard as postmaster. The village at present contains about one hundred inhabitants.

Florence, the other town in Paint township, is situated on the Pennsylvania railroad and is the only station on that road west of London in Madison county. It was never platted and at present consists of only a few houses, an elevator, a general store and the Pennsylvania railroad station and freight depot.

ROSEDALE.

There is but one town, or, more properly, village, in Pike township. Darius Burnham surveyed and laid off the first lots for the town. He had the town duly platted, which was recorded at the recorder's office in London on May 18, 1836, under the name of Liverpool. But the business interests of the town began at an earlier period, 1831-32, when one Captain Andrews, of Chillicothe, located on the Worthington road, just west of John Weaver's place, where he purchased about one thousand three hundred acres of land. Weaver was quite wealthy, and soon after locating there he erected a building, purchased a stock of goods, and opened up a store, which was the first ever conducted in the township. His place he named "Rosedale Farm," taking the name, presumably, from the postoffice, he having obtained the establishment of an office at his place about 1832, under the name of Rosedale postoffice, he being the first postmaster of the newly-created office. Upon the death of Captain Andrews, he was succeeded by A. Simpkins, who was succeeded by Fox & Snodgrass, with Mr. Fox as postmaster.

There were two small log houses on the ground when the town was laid out, after which Mr. Burnham erected the first frame house, a part of which was used for a dwelling and the other part finished up for a storeroom. John and David Snyder put in the first stock of goods in this newly-erected building and continued business a few years, after which they moved away. The next store opened there was by Foster Griffin, who commenced trade by putting in a small stock of goods and running a moderate trade; his leading business, to which he gave most of his attention, was dealing in cheese. Finally, Henry Burnham entered into a partnership with Griffin, but this connection existed only a short time, Burnham withdrawing, and L. D. Mann entered into partnership with Griffin, but in a short time Mann withdrew, after which Griffin continued in business alone for several years. About 1837-38 Griffin became postmaster, the office being moved from the country, where it was first established, to Liverpool, but it retained its original name of Rosedale, and remained permanently located in the town until it was abandoned and covered by a rural route. The name of the town has since remained Rosedale. The first blacksmith to locate in the town was a Mr. Creamer. The first physician was Doctor Curl; the next, Dr. Jeremiah Converse; then another, Doctor Converse. Later, Dr. William Adams began the practice of medicine there, and he was followed by Dr. J. C. Kalb and Doctor Carter. The first shoemaker was Edsel Carr. The first saddle and harness shop was a branch of the plant of McGruder & Reed, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Rosedale is situated in the northwestern part of the county, about the center of Pike township. Although it has been handicapped by the lack of a railroad, still it is a very thriving little business center for the country people of that vicinity. At present the business interests of the town consist of the general store of E. M. McCullough & Sons and the blacksmith shop of John and Joseph Roseberry. It has a population of sixty people. The centralized township high school for Pike township is also located there, a first-grade high school, with seven teachers. The present school building was

erected in 1905 at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and is modern and up-to-date in every respect. Seven wagons are used to carry the children to and from the school, and the present enrollment is one hundred and seventy.

MT. STERLING.

Pleasant township contains but one town and two villages within its limits. Mt. Sterling is situated in the southeastern part of the township and also of Madison county. John J. Smith came to this county from near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and purchased quite a large tract of land in Pleasant township, embracing the ground upon which Mt. Sterling now stands. After over twenty years of pioneer work, there was no town or village in the township, and Smith, about 1828, surveyed and laid off some lots for a town. The same was platted and duly recorded at London on June 26, 1829, under the name of Mt. Sterling, after Smith's favorite town, Mt. Sterling, in his native state. The first house erected was a small frame house built by Jacob Alkire, and just opposite to it, on Columbus street, Alkire erected the second house. The first tavern was built and conducted by Andrew J. Mure, who was succeeded by Benjamin Leach, and he by Robert Abernathy. Soon after, a second hotel was built and conducted by John Peterson, located where Levi Southward's livery barn later stood. Mr. Mure also opened the first store. Wilson & Graham were the first to keep a general stock of merchandise. William D. Wood and Wesley Howard were two early merchants. The first carpenter was James Baker, who was quite an early settler and became somewhat prominent in the early progress of the place. Stephen S. Beale, the first shoemaker of the town, was a native of Virginia, and settled there about 1834; he followed the shoemaking trade for fifteen years, after which he entered upon farming and became wealthy, owning as much as one thousand acres of land. William Atkins and Otho Williams were the first blacksmiths. The first physician was Dr. J. Gregory; the next, Doctor Leeds, after whom came Dr. D. E. McMillan, who located there in 1837. The postoffice was established about 1840, with Rowland Wilson as the first postmaster.

The town was incorporated on March 12, 1845, and the first election held on August 15, 1845, the following being elected to the first offices in the town: Lewis Timmons, mayor; Smiley Hughes, clerk; N. R. Stanford, marshal; John Merrill, Dr. Samuel McClintick, C. W. Cozens, R. W. Evans and Dr. William McClintick, councilmen. The present officers are: J. N. Waldo, mayor; George W. Tanner, clerk; O. J. Ray, treasurer; Dr. E. W. Elder, Laban Fulton, Glenn Johnson, J. N. Waldo and Homer C. Wilson, councilmen.

THE TOWN'S BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mt. Sterling has a population of about one thousand two hundred. The country for many miles around is fertile and produces immense crops, and the farmers are prosperous and up to date. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Columbus to Cincinnati runs through the town and makes it a good shipping point. A great amount of live stock and grain is shipped from the place every year and the two great grain elevators do a big business. Mt. Sterling has a fine high school, and also a splendid grade school, with a large enrollment. The churches are well attended. The town is lighted by electricity and has waterworks, an opera house, a fine public library, halls and other public buildings. One of the oldest corn festivals or corn shows held in the state is given there annually in January. Another event of great interest is the chautauqua, which is held annually. Mt. Sterling has a baseball team that it is proud of, the team being composed of a splendid set of ball players.

Mt. Sterling has a live set of merchants and business and professional men, who take a great interest in the progress and welfare of their town. The firm of Clock & Boyd handles a full line of dry goods, carpets, curtains, boots, shoes, clothing, hats,

caps and household goods. T. R. Dille has a large hardware store and carries a general line of everything in the hardware line. Gilbert S. Carpenter, gents' furnishing goods, has a fine store and carries a full line of goods. A. J. Tannehill, druggist, has a modern store and does a flourishing business. H. Clay Johnson & Company, dealers in all kinds of footwear, carry a full line. W. O. Mendenhall, grocer, enjoys a big trade. George A. Boice sells dry goods, notions and groceries. G. D. O'Day handles cameras and supplies, fishing tackle, baseball goods, bicycles and sundries, and a general line of sporting goods. F. H. Hott is the proprietor of the bakery. W. E. Waldo deals in buggies, harness and harness supplies. Miss Olive E. Silverthorne conducts a millinery establishment. The Citizens National Bank, with a capital of about a quarter of a million, has considerably over a half million dollars in resources. H. J. Taylor is the cashier. Bowman & Reynolds, furniture dealers, also conduct an undertaking establishment. The Hotel Richard serves the needs of the traveling public. Ed. Neff, the proprietor of a garage, also has a machine shop. Jones & Jones, grain merchants, have a large elevator and also sell flour, lime, coal, cement, fencing, etc. Dr. G. M. McDonald, a well-known dentist, is the manager of the Rockley Airedale kennels, breeders and importers of these high-class terriers. J. C. Parkinson, meat market, does his own butchering. The Mt. Sterling Lumber Company does an extensive business. The Carter Fence Company ships goods all over the country. The First National Bank is among the "Roll of Honor" banks. Mrs. D. N. Erskine carries a full line of millinery. W. L. Hastings, watchmaker and jeweler, also handles men's shoes. W. E. Erskine conducts a general garage and is the agent for cars. Schryver & Neff conduct an insurance, bonding, real-estate and loan business. J. O'Brien, merchant tailor, also has a cleaning and pressing establishment. The Gerlach harness store handles all kinds of horse goods. Ed R. Johnson conducts a plumbing shop and does general work in that line. E. T. Snyder, who conducts a furniture store, is also an embalmer and undertaker. The Park restaurant is conducted by Mrs. Mattie Runyan, who conducts a confectionery and ice cream parlor in connection. The Sterling Grain Company are dealers in grain, coal, cement, hay, straw, feed, salt, posts, wire fence, sewer pipe, drain tile, implements, high-grade fertilizers, buggies, wagons, etc. Blessing's Smoke House is a barber shop, cigar store and poolroom combined. G. W. Thomas is the proprietor of the B. and O. livery barn. The Security Building and Loan Company is steadily increasing its business. Wilby Cowan, proprietor of a dry-cleaning and pressing establishment, has a shoe-shining parlor and laundry agency. S. E. McDilda does all kinds of upholstering. The Mt. Sterling Monument Company has a fine display room. W. C. Dyer, a dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds, is a specialist on such subjects as fertilizer requirements, balanced rations for stock, soil requirements and other farm questions.

Antioch and McKendree are two small villages in Pleasant township. These hamlets have no business or professional interests, and only a few houses to mark their location.

SEDALIA.

As Range township became thickly settled and the people advanced in the various improvements, from which spring, as an outgrowth, all towns and villages, so there have sprung into existence three villages. Sedalia is the largest of these villages, with Range, or Danville, and Chenoweth following in order.

"Midway," long since known as Sedalia, was the first to come into existence as a town. At quite an early date a road was opened through from east to west, passing through Range township and subsequently becoming a general thoroughfare, over which droves of cattle passed from the west to the eastern markets. Travel and traffic kept increasing, and hotels and stores for their accommodation were soon in demand to meet

these increasing wants. On this great thoroughfare from east to west, in Range township, was a central point, which was half way between Chicago and Philadelphia. It is also a middle point between several of the towns of closer proximity. Hence, from these circumstances of its position, geographically considered, it was given the name of "Midway."

The land upon which the town is located was owned by William Morris, Frank Thompson and Lockhart Biggs. The exact date of the laying off of the first lots cannot be definitely stated, but the records at London reveal that it was surveyed and laid off in lots, and that the town was platted and laid off by Holt, Morris and Blue, under record of June 13, 1833. Also, January 18, 1838, was recorded Ward's addition; again, on October 30, 1868, an addition by J. Q. Minshall; on January 6, 1869, an addition by Cyrus Timmons; on May 8, 1876, an extension by the council, and on February 15, 1879, an addition by Levi Counts. It appears that there were two small cabins built there before the town was laid out—one on the corner where later the hotel stood, built by William Oliver. After the laying out of the town, the first house was built by Isaac Newman, and was occupied by John Blue as a hotel. He was succeeded by Joseph Wilmuth, and he by W. T. Garrard. This house then ceased to be used longer for hotel purposes, but two others were erected, probably at nearly the same date, one by Richard Smith, who was succeeded by James Williamson, and he by Mr. Jackson; then Thomas Green, Elihu Watkins, and last by David Small, after which the property went into ownership as a private residence. The other hotel was erected by L. D. Rowe, and was kept by John McElhaney, who was succeeded by the following persons, in the order, respectively, as their names appear: Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, James Blizzard, A. J. Thacker, Isaac Byers, A. Miller, Caroline Morris, Charles Bailey, A. Miller, Carty Ellers, W. C. Wheaton, John Timmons, Benson Hedley, E. C. Duff and Isaac N. Fisher. Thus this enterprise has been carried on by different parties, and in an early day, when this great thoroughfare was doing its greatest business with stock dealers, and its varied travel and traffic, the hotel trade was a very profitable business. There was the meeting place of the Eastern stock buyers and the Western stock sellers, and there they left hundreds of dollars with the landlords of the hotels for their accommodations. But when the railroads passed through the county, and stock ceased to be driven in the old slow and tedious way, and was transported by steam from the West to the East, then this road, with its numerous hotels, lost its prestige and the attention of the people was turned to other channels of business.

SPLENDID NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

The first postmaster in Midway was James Williamson. The first store was opened by William Holt, who kept a general stock of merchandise, tinware, etc. The first blacksmith was a Mr. Boss. Doctor Clark was the first practicing physician of the town, and he was followed by Doctors Lemon, Garrard, Darling, Atkinson, Fields, Seaton and others. When the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad was built the town took on a new life and has since continued to hold its place among the towns of Madison county. The name of the town was later changed to Sedalia and it has since continued to be known by that name. It is located in a splendid farming community and has many advantages. It has a large grain elevator and warehouse, owned by Vent & Riddle. Sedalia is well supplied with good schools and churches, has a high school, a group of the Madison county Young Men's Christian Association and a good, live class of merchants and business men.

The department store owned by C. C. Hewitt carries pretty much everything that is needed in that community. The Sedalia Auto Company handles automobiles and accessories, and does painting and general blacksmithing. M. C. Price & Son, dealers in

groceries, also carry a full line of candies and cigars. The Farmers Bank of Sedalia has a good surplus and is a solid institution. George Dorn is the cashier. J. R. Jones is proprietor of a cement-block factory located in the old Dick Williams shop. Alfred Moore conducts an ice-cream parlor and confectionery store. H. L. Steele is proprietor of a general store and operates a barber shop. The Sedalia House is conducted by Sherman West, who also has a livery and feed barn in connection. Sedalia has a population of three hundred and fifty people, and the present (1915) mayor is J. N. Ford.

DANVILLE.

The land where Danville now stands was formerly owned by Daniel and Joseph Counts, the latter owning the northeast corner between the cross-roads, and the former owning the northwest corner, and all south of the federal road. About 1827-28, a stock dealer, Daniel Brown, who had been buying stock and driving to the Eastern markets, proposed to open a store at the cross-roads. Daniel Counts gave him a piece of land to erect a house upon, and assisted in putting up the building, a hewed-log house. When the building was completed, Brown put in a small stock of goods and continued in trade there about three years. He was succeeded by Joseph Counts, a brother of Peter Counts, who continued in trade two or three years, at the end of which time he removed to Ross county. Finally, Daniel Counts gave several lots to individuals for the purpose of erecting houses, and the result was the beginning of a town. From the fact that both the proprietors of the town, Brown and Counts, were named Daniel, the new town received the cognomen of Danville. About 1836-37 a building was erected by the McClimans Brothers for a hotel, which was kept by Andrew Willoughby, who was succeeded by John Justis. Danville enjoyed a similar trade and prosperity to that of Midway from the stock dealers, and the trade and traffic of those early days. The first blacksmith in the town was James Counts, a brother of Peter Counts. The first shoemaker was William Mitchell, a one-legged man, a Frenchman by birth, who served during the War of 1812 with Perry on the lakes, was taken prisoner and subsequently was released and settled in Danville. The town was duly laid out and the plat recorded at London on October 18, 1848, by Daniel Counts. This town has had no natural advantage to further its growth and has not been accommodated with a railroad, hence its growth has not been rapid. The present business interests of the town consist of a general store, owned by J. M. Pampsey, and a blacksmith shop, operated by David Weaver.

Chenoweth is the third town in Range township. It was never platted and consists of only a cluster of houses. The business interests of the town are a grocery store, owned by Truitt & Truitt, and a blacksmith shop owned by Frank Fast.

SOUTH SOLON.

South Solon, the only town within the limits of Stokes township, is located on the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad and is in the west central part of the township. It was laid out and platted on December 23, 1831, by J. K. Hudson and Andrew Douglas. The latter built the first house and was the first blacksmith in the village. John Noland opened the first store, and was the pioneer in the mercantile trade. Doctor Simmerman, a root and herb doctor, and possessed of some Indian blood in his veins, was the first practicing physician, and was quite skillful in treating diseases under his system. The town grew slowly for many years, as it had no railroad or other stimulus to promote its growth or to create business. The entire township was without a railroad for many years after its organization, and all grain, stock and farm products were hauled to some distant market or for shipment. As a result of this, when the farmers were at these foreign markets they made their purchases of dry goods and groceries for home consumption; hence there was little inducement for men of means

or business ability to locate or invest at South Solon. Things were at a standstill until 1878, in which year the Springfield Southern railroad, since known as the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad, was built and passed through the village, connecting it with Springfield and the coal fields of southeastern Ohio. This opened a way for shipping the products of the country and made, as it were, a home market for all classes of goods. John Hudson erected a warehouse and grain elevator, after which the farmers hauled their grain there and shipped their stock from the home market. This created quite a business. Men were in demand, and this created a demand for houses. Merchants found an opening for the profitable investment of their capital. From this time the town has experienced a steady growth. The railroad, which at first was a narrow-gauge line, was, in 1880, transformed to a standard-gauge road and is doing quite a live and thriving business. South Solon at present has a population of about five hundred. One of the finest centralized school buildings in the state, recently completed there at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars, has eight departments and along with domestic science and manual training it has first-year work in high school. South Solon is a pretty place, having wide streets, cement sidewalks, some beautiful residences and a number of good churches. The Titus Elevator Company located there handles an immense amount of grain every year. R. C. Brant, who has a general merchandise store, has been there for many years. The Farmers & Traders Banking Company does a large business and is one of the best-equipped banks in the county. L. C. Titus is an auctioneer and a general dealer in grain, wool and all sorts of farm implements, real estate, etc. The South Solon Hardware Company, of which H. C. Whitaker and F. W. Knowles are the proprietors, handles general hardware supplies. Smith Jenks & Son are butchers and conduct a meat market. The Park Hotel provides for the needs of the weary traveler. John W. Black conducts an ice cream parlor, lunch counter and confectionery store. Charles Lower, who conducts a barber shop, has been in business for twenty years. J. R. Stroup, mayor and justice of the peace, is the editor of the *South Solon News*. Mayor Stroup is an old newspaper man. W. P. Bainter has a general repair shop. Clemens' restaurant is one of the popular eating places. There are also a number of other business enterprises, including two good livery barns and one or two garages.

EARLY HISTORY OF SOUTH SOLON.

The following history of South Solon, written by Thomas Scott Cooper, was clipped from a recent issue of the *London Enterprise*:

"In about 1833 there lived within a mile or so of the crossing of the federal and Washington roads John K. Hutson, Jacob Smith, Samuel Harrod, David Harold, Griffith Thomas, Andrew Douglas, John Kelso, Noble Ladd and a Mr. Burley. The site of the original village plot was a thicket of hazel brush, oak saplings, haw and plum; in fact, most of the territory now occupied by the village of South Solon was then a howling wilderness.

"It was certainly a momentous occasion when those old settlers decided that it would be a good thing to start a town at the cross-roads. We may imagine some of the arguments put forward in favor of the project—some were in the need of a general store, a hotel, a blacksmith, a shoemaker and a doctor, and there were other advantages they expected to enjoy. After many conferences over the matter it was finally settled and a surveyor was employed to make the survey. We may be allowed to imagine a beautiful day in the spring, or early summer, rather, of the year 1833. All nature seemed to be in repose, yet was never more alive. While the sun's rays glinted through the tree tops dispersing the dewdrops that hung pendant from the tips of the leaves, the air was redolent with the perfume of the many wild flowers that grew in

profusion alongside the road or in the wood bordering the same—the daisy, the buttercup and the ivy, and then the wild plum and the haw, clothed in white, were seen intermingled with the hazel and briar thickets. Down in the low lands the dogwood bloomed. The hum of the wild bee, as it flitted from flower to flower, the cooing of the turtle dove, the chatter of the linnet and blue jay, the chirping of the young squirrel as it frisked about from limb to limb in the joy of living, and the lowing of distant kine were some of the sounds that broke the drowsy stillness.

ALL NATURE SEEMED TO SMILE.

"The wild rose was beginning to open her petals to the sun, filling the air with the sweet aroma; the blue violet nodded 'neath the thorn trees' shade, and far off was heard the bay of the faithful watch dog, and the woodman's ax and blue wreaths of smoke ascending designated where some settler was busy clearing his land.

"All the elements of nature seemed to smile upon the undertaking at hand, as marking an epoch in the history of the world. And while we are meditating upon the glories of nature and the goodness of God in placing our lives in so goodly a land, two men came down the road from the west and halted at the crossing of the federal and Washington roads. They looked to be men of about thirty-five years of age. We recognize them as John K. Hutson and Andrew Douglas. They were soon after joined by Samuel Harrod and Thomas Ellis. While they were engaged in animated conversation, gesticulating and pointing first one way and then another, three or four men, coming from the north, carrying a chain and compass, joined them. The one with the compass, I believe, was Patrick McLene, of London, and county surveyor.

"Without following them any further through the labors of that day we will refer the reader to the original plat, as surveyed and laid off that day—commencing at a point north of the federal road at lot No. 1, east to Washington road—eight lots with an eight-foot alley between each block of four lots. East of Washington road were laid out six lots with eight-foot alley between each block of three lots. On the south side of federal road, corresponding with above, were laid out fourteen lots, each lot being made fifty by one hundred and seventy-five feet. The main street was to be sixty feet wide. The plat does not show any provision for a rear alley nor space for sidewalks, so I presume the sidewalks encroach on the road.

"The original town plat of Solon consisted of twenty-eight lots. The land upon which these lots were laid out belonged to John K. Hutson on the south side of the federal road, and on the north side to Samuel Harrod. My father lived near where the Pancake chapel now stands, but by 1850 I had become pretty well acquainted with the lay of the town: On lot No. 1, as described in the plot, stood a one-story log house; lots 2 and 3 were vacant; on No. 4 stood a one-story log house; on lot 5 was a two-story hewed log house; on No. 6 a one-story frame; lots Nos. 7 and 8 were owned by John Nolan and William Snyder; on lot 7 was a frame storeroom. On No. 8 two log cabins; on 9, where the Brant store is, was a two-story frame, part of it being used as a storeroom, but don't remember now who occupied it; the last house on that side was a small frame on lot 11.

"On the south side of the federal road, on lot 15, opposite lot 1, stood a one-story log owned and occupied by Hugh Orr; the next house standing on lot 19 was a double house, part log and part frame, built by one of the old pioneers by the name of Ray; on lot 20 a one-story frame; on lot 21 a one-story frame and a blacksmith shop; on lot 22 stood the old hotel, in which many a high jinks was played; they were supposed to issue out the best of liquors, and I presume it was of a better grade than is dealt in today, if there is any better to it; on lot 23 was a one-story log; 24, a real nice hewed log house; 25 and 26 were vacant lots; on 27 a one-story hewed log; on 28 two log cabins occupied by William Linville, an old sailor. North of lots 7 and 8 was quite a

large frame building, at first used as a distillery and later as a grist-mill, owned and operated by Jacob Smith. I indistinctly remember the old log school house, which stood near where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands.

RAILROAD GIVES TOWN IMPETUS.

"When I first came into the immediate vicinity of Solon, in 1854, I do not believe it contained a population exceeding fifty persons, old and young, and its growth was very slow until after the railroad was put through in 1878. Since that time its progress has been quite noticeable in more ways than one. Many of the serious drawbacks to its physical and moral progress have been eliminated, and today we have as orderly and quiet a little town as there is in central Ohio. We have four church organizations, a township high school second to none in the state, a fine new school building with all the modern conveniences up to date, and a very efficient corps of teachers.

"From what I know by observations of the early days of South Solon, from about 1850, I believe I am safe in saying that the period from 1850 to about 1865 should be reckoned as the time of its lowest moral standard. After the close of the Civil War the citizens began gradually to get the upper hand in the fight for law and order, until today it is not healthy for the class that used to infest the place to be around. With the sentiment of our citizens in favor of law and order, and our efficient officers to enforce the same, we feel safe in guaranteeing the future prosperity and respectability of our village.

"After the town was laid out, the question arose as to what it should be named. The people could not agree on a name, and it was decided to consult Judge Harrold, he being a man of wide experience and eminent learning, and John K. Hutson was delegated to consult him. Mr. Harrold suggested the name of Solon, in honor of the great Grecian lawgiver of that name. The suggestion was accepted, and for the reason that there was already a Solon in the northern part of the state it was called South Solon.

"The first storekeeper was John Nolan; first blacksmith, Andrew Douglas; first physician, John Zimmerman, a quadroon Pottawatomie Indian. He was a Christian preacher, moved from here to Summerford and organized the first Christian church. I remember seeing him only a few times.

"This town has grown since I first knew it from a population of about fifty to near five hundred today. Property values are increasing, and the demand for new building lots is becoming urgent. I could go on and write of many scenes and incidents that I know of and witnessed during my acquaintance with the community, some pathetic and others reprehensible, but deem it inexpedient, as perhaps it would not interest the general public. If in these feeble efforts I have been so happy as to entertain *The Enterprise* readers ever so little, I am content."

MEYERS AND RUPERT.

There are only two villages in Union township, outside of the town of London. These are Meyers and Rupert. The former is on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, about four miles west of London. There is nothing at present of the town except a railroad switch. Rupert is east of London, between the former town and Lilly Chapel. There are a few houses and the business interests of the town are taken care of by E. E. Summers, who has a general store and blacksmith shop.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWN OF LONDON.

The following is an article taken from the Woman's Edition of the *London Times* of April 30, 1914, and it is regarded as quite certain that no better article than this could be written as a preface to the history of that town:

LONDON: ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

By Sallie Dooris.

The history of London is yet to be written. Old times are becoming mere traditions. With the passing years things as they "used to be" are vanishing in the mists of forgetfulness.

London needs a historian who will wrest from the shadows of the past the life, manners and customs of the early settlers, giving to them concrete form, showing the true worth and work of the old pioneers, who lived in the beginning of Madison county and London history.

To live, to work, to be happy, to suffer, to die and be forgotten, is bitterness indeed. To the Christian there is bliss unspeakable in the hope of immortality. There is a lesser, more earthly joy not alien to the heavenly, in the longing for remembrance in one's home county after this fitful life is over. For this, records are kept, biographies written, histories compiled. Who will be London's historian?

THE ACCOMMODATING MR. M'LENE.

The story is told that Patrick McLene, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was commissioned to lay out the village of London. This he did in 1810. Inheriting traits from across the sea, where it rains if you look up at the sky; or, in other words, rain falls twenty-nine out of the thirty days, he was determined that the inhabitants of the hamlet, named after the great English metropolis, should have, weather permitting, sunshine in every room of every house some part of the day, which accounts for our streets not running according to the point of the compass, due north and south, east and west. Mr. McLene accomplished his purpose so well that strangers, first coming to the town, are at a loss to determine in what direction to look for the rising and setting of the sun. But all the same, the sun performs its glorious mission of dispelling microbes and malaria, and to him, a hundred years later, we take off our hats.

In 1810 Ohio was included in the "Far West,' 'a vague region, sparsely inhabited and full of possibilities for the seeker of adventure and the man of slim purse. Land was cheap and plenty of the best could be bought for thirty-seven and one-half cents an acre; inferior as low as twelve and a half cents. People came from the east and south in covered wagons that looked like schooners with a coarse dirty white sunbonnet drawn over them. These wagons carried the entire worldly possessions and household goods, besides the parents and children. A pair of horses, sometimes an ox team, drew them. By 1812 London boasted six or eight families. Life was on the most primitive lines. Madison county is a high table land between the Miami and Scioto rivers. London, according to the railroad survey, is three hundred and eighty-nine feet higher than Columbus. When the early settlers came most of the land was under water. Ponds were numerous, wild fowl abounded, ague and malaria as a matter of course. The

spirit of enterprise was strong. The forests were cleaned, ponds and swamps drained, the land reclaimed.

TRUNDLE-BED AND GREASE-LAMP TIME.

Log cabins of one room were the first houses. The family cooked, ate, slept in that one room and thanked God for a roof to cover them. A four-post bed with a corded bottom supported a tick filled with straw; on top perhaps was a feather bed. At night a child was tucked in at the foot; and if father and mother were long of limb, the poor youngster got many a prod. The trundle-bed, kept beneath the larger one, was drawn out in the twilight and the larger children were sent to bed with the chickens.

Nature was prodigal of her lights in these early times and babies were plentiful. Each cabin was a "plant" in miniature. Nearly every house boasted a weaver's loom, spinning wheels being part of the furniture. Sheep were kept to afford wool for the winter clothing. Flax was a usual crop and every stage of its preparation gone through with on the farm to fit it for being woven into linen for the household's wear. In the long winter evenings the light from the wide-mouthed fireplace illuminated the room. For more particular tasks, a grease lamp was hung on the wall, containing any kind of rendered fat that was most convenient, sometimes lard or drippings, the wick a bit of old linen or a strip of flannel. Work was work in those days. Verily they rose up early and sat up late and ate the bread of carefulness. Every occupation that is now performed by machinery was done by hand in those days. Shoes were worn in the winter by parents, if well-to-do; also in summer. The older children were generally shod, at least in cold weather, but it was a common sight to see little boys barefoot all the year.

For pleasures, there were corn huskings—just the kind that laborers get two dollars a day for now, and considered hard work; apple cuttings, quiltings, barn raisings, pastimes of a laborious sort. The first church in London was a Methodist meeting-house. It was of logs and stood on the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, occupied at present by a double frame dwelling house. Diagonally across the road was the Methodist graveyard, long since abandoned, at present converted into sites of modern residences.

OLDEST HOUSE IN LONDON.

What is considered to be the oldest house in London was formerly built by the Presbyterian body as a place of worship. It stands on the southwest corner of Oak and Fifth streets, a tribute to the good workmanship and stanch oak timbers of long ago. The Presbyterian burying ground was far out of the town, but the last resting place of these early forefathers and mothers, like that of the Methodist brethren, was disturbed by modern advancement and the secred ground has been taken for secular use.

As time progressed, the grease-lamp on the kitchen wall was not sufficient to light the house. From one room the demands of the family required more space, additions were made, sleeping apartments were built on, and then the candle dip was evolved. They were made of strands of candle wick, dipped and re-dipped in a kettle of boiling water and tallow. It was a slow and laborious process, this dipping and cooling and re-dipping until the requisite size was attained. Dozens and dozens would be made at a time, sufficient for half a year at least.

When ready for use they resembled a long icicle and were placed in candlesticks, the thick end in the socket. By this light, the family sewing and quilting was done and other avocations during the long winter evenings. Where did the tallow come from that made the dips? Once or twice a year a beef was slaughtered to provide meat for the family or community. The suet was "tried out" and great cakes of tallow were produced for the candle dipping and other domestic uses. Then some genius invented candle molds, the candle dip disappeared, giving way to "molded candles." A

mold, with compartments to make anywhere from three to twelve candles at a time, was a grand improvement and lightened labor. Many an attic in our London homes can count among the banished relics, candle molds that ought to adorn a museum. Snuffers were a necessity and the early instruction of children included how to snuff candles properly, for if not careful it was an easy matter to snuff the candle out, and then where would one be!

Mrs. Lucy Beach remembers when a child, attending evening service at the Methodist church in Lafayette and seeing Brother Joseph Bradley, of sainted memory, going up one side of the meeting house and down the other, while the hymn was being sung, snuffing the candles and joining in with fervor "Alas and Did My Savior Bleed," the congregation taking it as a matter of course.

"UNCLE SAMMY" DAVIDSON.

Mr. Samuel Davidson, better known as "Uncle Sammy," was born in 1812. He could tell of the time when men's clothes were fastened with hooks and eyes, not like the diminutive things worn now-a-days by women, but great strong ones an inch or so long. Uncle Sammy kept a diary from his early manhood days to shortly within a few months of his death in 1901. It is to be regretted that the passing of events as noted by him is not accessible, as much of interest could be culled from its pages for the benefit of the present generation and those to come.

"Going visiting" was an important item. Formal invitations setting the day and hour, as we do now, were unknown. "Come and see me" expressed volumes. It meant the latch string was out and the "big and little pot" would be put on. When the ploughing and spring planting were done, or the harvest over and a lull came in the work, then the springless wagon would be brought forth, the axles greased, a litter of straw or sweet smelling hay would be plentifully sprinkled in the bottom, the old gray mare harnessed in and the entire family would sally forth to swoop down on some relative or acquaintance, four or five miles away. On their arrival there would be a hearty welcome, the men herding off to themselves, the children to the barn or yard, and the women sitting down to a good gossip. Before noon there was a squawking and squealing of chickens that would be later served up with the crow scarcely out of their throats. And oh! such a dinner. Everything on the table at once. It was a drop-leaf table, too—none of your extension sort. A snowy homespun linen cloth of the mistress' spinning and weaving. Napkins were unknown. There would be chicken and mashed potatoes and tomatoes and soda biscuit and jelly and pickle and three or four kinds of pie, with a bottom crust as thick as a board and shortened with lard. Then there were butters of all sorts, at least six or seven kinds. Last of all the preserves; usually quince, the color and consistency of leather and eaten with rich cream. There was no dyspepsia those days but dinners such as described were surely the forerunner of later woes.

When the dishes were washed and placed on the dresser shelves, the women had the house to themselves and the real entertainment, from a feminine point of view, began. Then it was the old chests would be opened and patch-work quilts, many-hued and gorgeous, displayed. Proud was she who could show the "Flying Star," done in blue and white. The "Sunflower" quilt, the "Tulip" quilt in red and yellow calico. The "Nine Patch," "The Irish Chain" and many, many others. The quilting was beautifully fine and represented millions of stitches put in by hand. When the visitors' eyes were sufficiently dazzled by the display, the hostess' dresses were next on view. If the husband was a "good provider" and allowed his helpmeet the "hen and butter money," there would be at least a dozen gowns, wrong side out, hanging on nails driven into the whitewashed wall. Calico dresses, stuff dresses, at least one "all wool delaine," a "cashmere" dress and among the "400" an "oil-boiled" black silk, sacred to weddings and usually the burying robe, when life's tasks were ended.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, LONDON

LADIES' PARADE, CENTENNIAL HOME-COMING CELEBRATION, LONDON, 1911

THE COAL OIL LAMP.

Following the molded candles, the acme of illumination was reached when civilization introduced that wonder of wonders, the "coal oil lamp!" Evil smelling though it was, it seemed to have descended with some of the radiance of heaven. It was kept on a center table along with the Holy Bible and album in a sacred apartment called "the room," kept shut for six days and on the seventh opened up for sister and her "beau." Passing time forbids dwelling on that halcyon period.

As the town grew its boundaries as platted by Mr. McLene, widened and nearby pasture and farm lands were swallowed up in its environs. Mr. William Crawford Minter, father of Mrs. George Van Wagner came to London in 1829 when a boy of thirteen years. He remembers when Elm street was a swampy tract, through which a corduroy road led to the wilds of the country. The splendid elm tree which gives the present street its name, was nearly as large then as it is now. That was eighty-five years ago. It is interesting to note that the late Mr. William Chandler had the honor of naming this street.

Mr. Jonathan Arnett, who passed away in 1904, remembered the time when the country girls and boys came to town. They walked barefooted until they reached this tree, when they sat down under its shade and put on their shoes and stockings and made their grand entry. This fine old tree has been a landmark for generations, measured around the trunk, about three feet from the ground, its girth is fifteen feet. It has been hacked and sawed and chopped and badly treated. Its branches have been lopped off to make room for telegraph and telephone lines. Its life has been threatened again and again. But amid all the trials and destructions and desecrations it has passed through at the hand of man, the birds build in its branches and sing their matins and vesper praise. The winds whisper sweet messages of comfort through its leaves. Nature is kind to her child, for neither storm nor tempest or thunderbolt of lightning has ever marred its beauty. Only man is the sinner. Out Elm street way is another grand old elm measuring over fifteen feet in circumference. Unlike the first-named tree, it has had a happy existence, growing in the rear of the premises occupied by J. P. Skinner, few know of its whereabouts. Early in the past century this part of London was a pond, and when wash day came the women from all around brought their baskets and kettles of strong soft soap and did their washings there, drying their laundry on the grass and the nearby bushes. Ah, me! life was young then.

Speaking of elm trees, the finest of all is growing in the grounds of Mrs. Emmelyn Richmond, at her beautiful home, rightly named, "Elmwood." This splendid specimen towers aloft skyward, shapely and symmetrical. Three feet from the ground its circumference is thirty-one feet. Under its protecting shade children have played for generations, among the number being General Darius Warner, of St. John's, New Brunswick, who, when a lad, was a frequent visitor of his grandfather Warner, who lived close by.

A POPULAR PICNIC GROUND.

To settle the question how elm trees are propagated, the writer sent a letter of inquiry to the Ohio agricultural experiment station at Wooster, Ohio, receiving the following reply:

"Wooster, Ohio, April 9, 1914.

"Elm trees do not grow from cuttings. The only way the age of a tree may be determined is by cutting it and counting the rings.

"Some of our elm trees are as old as 200 years, but the average elm does not live that long, especially in our cities. The original forest elms also grow to 300 years of age, but the average life is 200 or 250 years.

"Very truly yours, EDMUND SECREST, Forester."

It were vandalism indeed to mutilate or cut down such splendid trees. They link us to the past. If tree surgery can prolong their length of days, let it be applied, no matter what the trouble or cost.

Just opposite Mrs. Richmond's residence, in the early days, was a tract of woodland, where children loved to pick the first spring flowers. It was a popular picnic ground; Fourth of July celebrations were held there, and much good oratory and patriotism were poured forth on such occasions. It, too, has been absorbed and comfortable homes and pretty villas occupy the spot.

There are those living who remember the time when some of our prettiest streets were only a foot-path in the trampled grass. Then plank walks appeared to give way to brick pavements. Those, too, have disappeared, and concrete is the vogue; we cannot but wonder what next?

The look restrospective is tinged with loving tenderness. The old log house, the wide-mouthed fireplace, the homespun garments have gone with tallow dip forever. We would not wish them back. Today the secrets of earth, air and water are being exploited. London today is in a state of transition.

We are living in an experimental age. "Progress" is the watchword. London of the past compared with London of the present is as different as the red springless wagon creaking along the mud road is to the electric cars whirling rapidly through the country.

Possibly the solution may be attributed more to the use of natural gas and electricity than to any other forces. Science is in the lead and through change and experiment will be evolved the London of the future. The Greater London is reaching out long arms to embrace Summerford and Lafayette. Will they care for the moving? Perhaps our sister Lafayette may yet call the splendid temple of justice "ours." Old times recall the story of Mrs. Mary Minter, mother of Mr. Crawford Minter, London's oldest inhabitant, when there was a rivalry between London and Lafayette as to which should be county seat, and get the new court house. Mrs. Minter declared: "I'd be willing to carry every brick that built it in my apron!" That was the true stuff in the makeup of Madison county foremothers! Gran'ma Minter did not succeed, but the spirit of her words still lives. The old "red brick" mansion in Lafayette, occupied by Mr. Ferguson Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, gave hospitality to the eighth President of the United States. Martin Van Buren, traveling at that time through the country by stage coach. The beautiful residences on Lafayette road are extending eastward to the quaint little village of the same name. After awhile they will meet and then—?

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

In this year of grace, 1914, the lawmakers of the state decreed that a site near London be purchased for a home where, surrounded by the elevating influences of pure air, pure water, God's sky and Mother Nature, men, not altogether bad, might take heart of grace and lead a new life. Here is London's opportunity. Will London's best men and women rise equal to it?

London's Federation of Women's Clubs have their work before them. Will they do it?

As the man and woman, a hundred years ago, worked together, side by side, each doing his own allotted task, not the other's, so ought the man and woman work today.

There is a wandering stream running through the town, called Glade run; its progress is impeded by old tin cans, brickbats and other unsightly debris. In the vision of the future the stream will be made a thing of beauty, equaling the classic streams of Cam and Isis, which flow through the university towns of Cambridge and Oxford, England. Like these streams, Glade run (the name must not be changed, for it links the past) will be spanned with beautiful bridges where it intersects roadways and streets,

the bed will be dredged to give depth to the stream. Gardens and grounds will gently slope on either side, covered with verdure. Reeds and rushes and flags with aquatic plants will abound. Fish will glide over the sandy bed, pebbled with stones rivaling those of a monarch's crown in color. Is this a dream? It can be made a reality.

THE CHILDREN.

And the vision of a London beautiful concerns the children. "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." Ah, the children! The men and women of the future. Those who make the laws and those who keep them! In this town there is to be not a scrap of paper to be seen lying about; the school yard, the alley ways, the streets are scrupulously kept. When the boys and girls who had such a good time when they were little, grow up, the lessons in neatness learned when they were young have taken such strong hold on them, their children have imbibed the same spirit of orderliness, so that not a candy sack or stick or stone is to be found where it ought not to be.

There would be no toy guns or slingshots in the City of Dreams. Birds would rest securely in their trees and close to the house. Their songs would be the first sound and last at daybreak and evening. Instead of few there would be many red birds and blue birds and thrushes and robins. Bunny would not fly to cover with heart in his mouth; and the squirrels, so tamed with kindness, would eat out of the children's hands.

A building of stately proportions rises before the mental vision. Over its portals inscribed the words, "London and Madison County Museum." Every article of domestic use associated with the old log cabin is found within its walls. Spinning wheels, both large and small; looms and their products, patch-work quilts, old dresses, rescued from the garret's oblivion and dust, and all the implements used in early farming from ploughshare to pruning hook.

In a "loan collection" the chairs that Patrick McLene sat in and the surveying instruments he used in laying out the town would be exhibited.

As old Rome preserves the traditions of the wolf and the geese and has them enshrined at the entrance of the capital, so too, might London enshrine these early mementoes.

"These labored and we have entered into their labors."

A MEMORIAL HALL.

Is it too much to ask that once in a while we give a thought to those who toiled, sweated and bore the brunt of flaying the forests, draining the swamps, their bodies racked with fever and ague?

As stated in the beginning of this article, Madison county is a high tableland. London is 1,054 feet above sea level. Compared to it, Cincinnati is a hole in the ground. From its eminence one can look down, as it were, on Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and many other cities and towns in Ohio (of large size). When the first settlers came, theirs was the task of draining the swampy land, where London started.

They braved the dangers of fever and malaria and rattlesnakes. They sowed that we might reap. Then the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives and shed their blood to guard the country from foes by land and sea. What of them? Are they to be forgotten? When I think of Noah Thomas, handicapped from early manhood with his empty sleeve and John Simpson, limping on a cane, and the scarred and seamed faces of the remnants of the army of the Blue that gather in diminishing numbers year after year to remember their comrades on Memorial Day, and place a flag at every grave, the thought comes: Will the people of London and Madison county be so base, so heartless to let these noble men be forgotten? In the vision of the future a splendid building

will be erected called "Memorial Hall," on whose walls be inscribed the names of these, the founders and defenders of their country. A building sacred to the memory of "The Soldiers, Sailors and Pioneers."

In the visionary city, aircraft has become the most perfect and safest mode of transit. One hundred years hence the present-day motor car corresponds to the springless wagon of one hundred years ago. The horse has disappeared; stuffed specimens being exhibited in museums to show what was once called "man's best friend."

Telephone and telegraph wires have been superseded by an improved system undreamed of at the present time. Science has solved the problem of the equalization of temperature. No longer will the torrid heat of midsummer exhaust the inhabitants, for the excessive cold of winter has been condensed in tanks to be distributed in every community; turn on a tap and the air becomes cool.

In winter the homes of the rich and poor alike will be made comfortable from the surplus heat of summer that has been stored according to the best approved methods.

Best of all, to the milk consumers, the "separator" has disappeared!

The vision ended.

FIRST COUNTY SEAT OF JUSTICE.

During the session of the Legislature of 1810-11, three commissioners were appointed by that body to select a seat of justice for Madison county, and on the 19th of August, 1811, the report of these commissioners was presented to the court of common pleas, then in session, which was as follows:

"To the Honorable Judges of the court of common pleas, next to be holden for the county of Madison:

"We, Peter Light, Allen Trimble and Lewis Newsom, having been appointed by the last Legislature of Ohio commissioners for fixing the seat of justice in said county of Madison, having notified the inhabitants and attended agreeable thereto, we took the oath prescribed by law, and proceeded to view and examine said county, and have mutually selected and agreed on a tract or piece of land of 200 acres owned by John Murfin, including the cabin where he now lives, on the northeast side of Oak run, on the road which passes E. Langham's, and is on the plat of the county two miles and eighty-six poles from the upper center A, and one mile two hundred and ninety-three poles from the lower B, which piece of land, or such part thereof as the county may think proper, is, in our judgment (from the law under which we act), the most eligible place for the seat of Madison county. The proposition of a donation of Murfin's is enclosed to be used as the court may think proper.

"Given under our hand this 9th day of April, 1811.

"PETER LIGHT,
"ALLEN TRIMBLE,
"LEWIS NEWSOM."

The donation spoken of, dated April 6, 1811, reads as follows:

"I, John Murfin, do offer my tract of land on Oak run, adjoining Elias Langham's land, containing 200 acres, which I will cause to be laid out into a town at my own expense under the direction of the county's director, the streets and alleys to be made commodious for public good; a convenient public square shall be laid out, which, together with one-half the in- and out-lots shall be for the use of the county, and to all of which there shall be made a general warrantee deed. The above is humbly submitted for the consideration of the gentlemen commissioners. JOHN MURFIN."

The court at the same session appointed Patrick McLene, director and ordered him to prepare evidence of title of Mr. Murfin and make his report. This was subsequently accomplished, and the title proving satisfactory, it was ordered by the court "that the

director proceed to purchase one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five acres, as nigh a square as possible, of Mr. Murfin's land, on Oak run, at a sum not exceeding four dollars per acre, and the donation of the lot on which his cabin may be situated, and pay for the same out of the proceeds of sale, and on delivery of deed for purchased land, he proceed to lay out or off a town into lots, streets and alleys, the main street to cross each other at right angles one hundred feet wide, and the other streets not exceeding seventy-five feet wide, and the alleys sixteen or eighteen feet wide; the lots to be in front not more than sixty-five feet and not more than one hundred and thirty-two feet back to an alley, and that he lay out not more than one hundred and twenty even lots, the residue of the ground to be laid off in out-lots of two acres each, and that he reserve one lot for court house or public square at the intersection of main streets, two lots for churches and academy, one for jail and one for out-lot for a burial place; that he call streets and alleys by appropriate names, and that he get the plat so laid off recorded; after acknowledgment, that he sell the lots at public sale, after the purchase and laying-off as aforesaid, on the third Monday and Tuesday of September next, or at a convenient time after in the same month; that he give certificate of sale to purchaser and receive contracts for payment—one-third in three months, one-third in nine and residue in eighteen months; and the condition of sale be that, if purchaser fail to pay first installment, to sell the lot so sold to another person at the direction of the director, and that he lay off a town in neat form as convenient to the water as possible, adjourn the sale at discretion and sell after public sale, taking into consideration the average price, and that the lots on intersection of main streets be sold for not less than $50 each; and further ordered that said town or city, when so laid off, be called and known by the name of London, and that the director keep a book in which he will record regularly the conditions of sale, the lots sold and to whom, the moneys received, and make a separate and distinct entry for every purchase and exhibit the same to the court at the next term and make report of lots sold by number, etc."

THE TOWN OF MADISON.

Prior to the above action relative to the county seat, as has appeared in the general history of the county, the court of common pleas of Franklin county, in 1810, appointed Phillip Lewis, director, to lay out a seat of justice for Madison county. A town was laid out and platted, which was designated by the name of Madison, which plat was acknowledged before Thomas Gwynne, a justice of the peace of Deer Creek township, November 13, 1810, and placed on record in the county recorder's office. Research has failed to reveal anything of record designating the site of the town of Madison, further than that in the index book referring to the plats of towns appears "Madison (Deer Creek T. S.)." It is a tradition that London was built upon the site of Madison. Below is set out all matters pertaining to the town of Madison that search has revealed in the records of the court house. December 4, 1810, John Pollock and George Jackson were allowed the sum of fourteen dollars each for their services for fixing on the place for the county seat of Madison county, by order of the board of county commissioners.

December 14, 1810, Robert Shannon, William Reed and Alexander Morrison, associate judges of Franklin county, were allowed six dollars and two dollars, respectively, for attending at the town of Franklinton, by the request of Philip Lewis, Esq., director of the town of Madison, for giving him directions and fixing on the day of sale of the lots in said town, by order of the board of county commissioners. Also under the same date, "ordered that there be allowed to Elias N. Delashmutt, sheriff of Franklin county, $2.50 for summoning court at the request of P. Lewis, Esq., director of the town of Madison."

"January 3, 1811, ordered that there be allowed to Philip Lewis the sum of $20 for part of his services in laying off the town of Madison, in the county of Madison."

January 8, 1811, the board of commissioners ordered one hundred and fifty dollars to be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a jail in the town of Madison, and that the same be advertised, the sale to be on the 14th of January, next. On the latter date the commissioners met, and after being informed that there was a new committee appointed by the Legislature to explore the county and affix the seat of justice, permanently, agreed to postpone the sale of the jail.

"June 10, 1811, ordered that there be allowed to John Arbuckle, Esq., the sum of $4 for acting as a crier for two days in the sale of lots in the town of Madison, by the order of the director."

Returning to the town of London, it is found that one hundred and three and three-quarters acres of the Murfin tract was, on the 14th of September, 1811, in consideration of four hundred and fifteen dollars, deeded to the director of the town. However, the town had previously been laid out and platted on this ground, as the plat was acknowledged by Patrick McLene and certified to before Samuel Baskerville, one of the associate judges of Madison county, September 13, 1811. The plat comprised one hundred and twenty-eight in-lots and twenty out-lots, the former being four by eight poles in size. The lots were bounded on the north by Fifth street, on the south by Front street, on the west by Water street and on the east by Back street. The original number of streets was ten; Main and Main Cross (now High) streets were made six poles wide, and all others four and one-half poles. Two lots were reserved for county buildings, two for churches and academies, one out-lot for burying grounds and one for John Murfin.

The cabin of Murfin as early as 1809 stood on the south side of West High street. He was a Virginian. His wife's name, as written in the deed for the land, was Janey, but very likely, if properly written, would be Jane. He removed from London at an early date to the state of Indiana; thence to Illinois, where he died. Three houses were built in London in 1811, one by David Watson and a second by Rev. Father Sutton, but it is not known who built the third.

INCORPORATION AND GROWTH OF LONDON.

London was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, bearing date of February 10, 1831, to take effect and to be in force from and after April first of that year. For many years the officers elected by the people consisted of a president, recorder and five trustees.

For quite a period after the town was laid out, its growth was decidedly slow, and after it had attained the growth of thirty years it seemed to remain almost entirely *in statu quo*. It is said that an Irishman who visited London about that time, after sauntering leisurely through its few streets, and hearing not the sound of a hammer, or the buzz of a single notable industry, is said, in the very depth of disgust, to have exclaimed, "Be dad, this is the first town I ever saw that was entirely finished!" Neither was the village very attractive at an early period. A venerable doctor of southwestern Ohio, on his first visit to London, gave offense to some of the residents, by recommending that they get their gardens lathed and plastered, to keep out the frogs. This visit was made in a wet season and it is no doubt true that the frogs were holding full sway.

After remaining in a state of torpidity for a number of years and apparently gaining a broad foundation for the building which was to come later, London began to arouse itself, and grow until the spirit of enterprise, eventually, made it what it is today, one of the most substantial, bustling, wealthy and enterprising communities in this section of the country. Its broad streets, substantial business buildings and beautiful residences give to it an air of solidity possessed by few towns of its size in the state. Nor has the financial side of the town alone grown at the expense of the broader sides of life. The literary and social, moral and ethical, have all been looked after and rank well with the growth of the town.

DOINGS OF COUNCIL IN DAYS GONE BY.

By A. T. Cordray.

The council is the local law-making body. There can be no council until there is an incorporated village. By an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed February 16, 1810, to go into effect March 1, 1811, three commissioners, Peter Light, Allen Trimble and Lewis Newsome, were appointed to select a location for the county seat of this [Madison] county. These commissioners were to make a report of their proceedings to the court of common pleas of Franklin county. The commissioners made careful examination of different localities in the county and finally, April 9th, 1811, decided to buy one hundred acres of land of John Murfin. The commissioners made their report and appointed Patrick McLene, director, to lay off a town on the Murfin land and to call it London. The plot was recorded in September, 1811. Lots Nos. 9 and 10 were reserved for a court house and jail and two other lots were reserved for churches. One lot where John Murfin's cabin stood, where the Peirce Lumber Company's yards now are, and one for a cemetery, were also reserved. The land purchased was one hundred and three and three-fourths acres, and the price, four hundred and fifteen dollars. There were one hundred and twenty-eight in-lots and twenty out-lots. The lots were sold by Patrick McLene, director. Before a court house was built here, court was held at the home of Thomas Gwynne.

London was incorporated on February 10th, 1831. In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature for the incorporation of the town of London, the first election in said town to choose officers was held at the court house on the 9th of April, 1831. David Reeves, John B. Croney and James M. Thompson were chosen judges and Peter Smith and Daniel R. Ferguson were chosen clerks of said election. The officers to be elected were a president and five other members of council, a recorder, now termed clerk, and a marshal. Patrick McLene was elected first president of the council, and P. Smith, recorder. The other members of the council elected were S. Watson, A. Winchester, William Jones, S. N. Kerr and A. Toland. David Reeves was elected marshal.

The following is a copy of the order for the first meeting of council:

"London, April 22, 1831.

"Ordered that the trustees or common council of the corporation of the town of London meet the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the office of P. McLene in said town of London.

P. McLene, President."

COUNCIL'S FIRST ORDINANCES.

At this first meeting, S. N. Kerr was appointed supervisor; J. B. Croney, treasurer; W. Jones and A. Toland, a committee to "draft a bill regulating swine;" P. Smith and A. Winchester, a committee to "draft a bill for taxing dogs." This was all the business transacted at the first meeting. At the next meeting, the committees appointed to draft bills regulating swine and taxing dogs reported progress and obtained further time to report. At this meeting the council passed its first ordinance, one to require. "That every able-bodied elector is required and shall be liable to perform and do yearly and every year two days' labor on the streets, alleys and highways who shall have resided ten days within the corporation of said town of London next preceding such requisition of said corporation." There are six closely written pages of this ordinance and from the exquisite care used to frame the law so that no one of the class could possibly escape performing the two days' labor, by any means whatever, one must reach the conclusion that the observation attributed to the Indian that "White man is mighty uncertain," was at least as true in those days as it is now. At the first half-dozen meetings of the council other ordinances were passed "regulating groceries,"

"requiring the removal of dead animals from the corporation," and "to prevent the pollution of the streams of said village," "to prevent dogs with hydrophobia from running at large," "to regulate the streets and alleys in said village," "regulating public shows," "for the prevention and suppression of nuisances," etc.

The following, copied from the minutes of the second meeting of the council, shows the method of procedure in those days, and a copy in full of the second ordinance passed in this village:

"London, May 17, 1831.

"The Common Council of the town of London met at P. McLene's office agreeable to an order from the president.

"The committee appointed to draught a bill for levying a tax on dogs reported that it is inexpedient to pass an ordinance on that subject at present.

"On motion made and seconded, the following ordinance was passed:

"An Ordinance of the Common Council Regulating Groceries:

"Be it ordained and enacted by the common council of the town of London:

"Sec. 1st. That the president of the common council of the town of London be, and he is hereby authorized, upon application for that purpose, to grant a license to any person for one year to keep a grocery and retail spirituous liquors in any part of the incorporation of said town on the payment of the sum of ten dollars per annum; which sum shall be paid into the treasury of the incorporation for the use of same and shall be subject to the order of the common council.

"Sec. 2d. That all applications as aforesaid shall be made by petition subscribed by at least twelve respectable householders of the incorporation. And before granting said license, the president shall be satisfied that said applicant or applicants has or have ten days' notice by posting advertisements of his or her intention to apply for such license specifying the time of application in the public places within the limits of such corporation.

"Sec. 3d. That if any person or persons shall keep a grocery and sell spirituous liquors to be drank where sold in said incorporation, without first having obtained license agreeably to the provisions of these ordinances, shall forfeit and pay not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars to be recovered by an action for money had and received for the use of said corporation, before the president, and in case of inability, then before the recorder, at the suit of the treasurer; and the treasurer is hereby authorized and required to bring and prosecute said suit. Provided all suits instituted under the provisions of these ordinances shall be brought in the name of the common council.

"Sec. 4th. That if any person or persons licensed agreeably to the provisions of these ordinances shall suffer or permit rioting, drunkenness or gambling in his or their grocery, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not less than one dollar or more than fifty dollars, to be recovered and paid over in the same manner and for the same purpose and use as it provided by the preceding section of these ordinances.

"Sec. 5th. That it is largely made the duty of the treasurer to inquire into and prosecute all suits for the recovery of any forfeiture under the provisions of this act.

"These ordinances to take effect and be in force from and after the 26th day of this inst. May 16, 1831.

"Ordered by the common council the day and year above written that the above ordinances be published at length on the door of the court house, in the town of London, ten days before taking effect of same.

"P. SMITH, Recorder. P. MCLENE, President."

MAIN STREET, LONDON

SCENE AT LONDON, DURING THE BIG SNOW, FEBRUARY 17, 1910

EXCELLENT LANGUAGE USED.

These proceedings are given verbatim to show what excellent language was used by the men of those days, who had but meager opportunities for an education. The handwriting is beautiful, quaint and legible.

Space will not permit taking up in detail the workings of the many councils of our town. It would be interesting if one of our newspapers would, from time to time, print some of the old ordinances and proceedings of council as are now sometimes printed "From our issue of 42 years ago."

Many of the forefathers of the F. F. V.'s of London took an active part in both making the local laws and in enforcing them. R. A. Harrison and H. W. Smith, two great lawyers, were members of the council at the same time. W. H. Chandler, Sr., was president of the council while George W. Wilson was clerk. Mr. Wilson was also clerk during the terms of M. L. Bryan and O. P. Crabb as mayors. W. H. Squires, Henry Warner, Amos G. Thompson, Nathan Bond, B. Custer, S. Watson, John Jones, John Dungan, Wm. Farrar, E. J. Gould, Charles Gulcher, Philip Speasmaker, Dr. Toland Jones, George W. Lohr, Robert Rea, Valentine Bauer, Jeriah Sweetland, George Ronemus, E. R. Watts, A. Duncan, S. H. Cartzdafner, William A. Neil, J. C. Bridgman, James Ryan and Richard Peard are some of the members who have served in the council in years long past.

In looking over the minutes of the proceedings of the council from the first down to the present, one must be impressed with the evident sincerity of purpose of those public servants. The councils seem to have been more precise in all their deliberations and business transactions in the early years of the village than are councils in later years. The people had not so many things to engage their time and attention then and life had not become so strenuous. One could hardly imagine the Hon. R. A. Harrison acting as village clerk in the last twenty years of his remarkably successful life. But as recorder of our village, performing his services gratuitously, his records show the same painstaking care as he afterwards used in drawing pleadings in important cases.

INCENTIVE TO LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM.

The council is many times severely criticised and some members permitted to serve but a single term in this body because the dear people, especially the proletariat, have some real or fancied grievance for some sin of omission or commission. The electors should bear in mind that the councilmen perform thankless service; that, like the choir in the mining camp, they humbly ask the people not to shoot because they do the best they can. They would be thankful for helpful suggestions. Things are many times neglected that should have attention because the people do not notify council of their needs. All should feel more interest in the public business and assist council to come to correct decisions in important matters. This cannot be done by harsh criticism or meddlesome interference, but by taking time and pains to investigate matters and then as a result to offer helpful suggestions. If every citizen would do his full duty as a citizen, the labor of the council would be greatly simplified.

Many times the work of the council and the expenses of the village are greatly increased by the act or neglect of a class of the citizens and resulting from such act or neglect, criticism does not always settle where it belongs, but frequently on the members of council. So that many times good men are greatly loath to accept a nomination for the office. If the citizens of the village would attend the meetings of council more frequently and observe the great amount of important business transacted there, they would have a higher appreciation of the arduous and responsible labors of this honorable body. Attendance at these meetings would bring about a more intelligent conception of the business of the council and the affairs of the municipality and would result

in a greater loyalty and patriotism of the citizenship, a more generous and general commendation of the good things and less reason for criticism of the evil things.

PRESENT CITY OFFICERS.

Following is a list of present (1915) officers of the city of London:

Mayor, M. L. Burnham; clerk, John W. Byers; treasurer, O. C. Burris; solicitor, C. C. Crabbe; city engineer, J. H. Asher.

Police Department—Chief, Edward Marshall; night watch, Carl Becker and William Golden.

Fire Department—Chief, John W. Byers; vice-chief, James Goldsberry; driver hose reel, John Gallagher; driver hook and ladder, Harry Turner.

Health Department—Health officer, Dr. Kyle; sanitary police, John Duffey.

Board of Public Affairs—E. R. Schurr, E. B. Pancake, Edward P. Speasmaker.

Park Commissioners—J. R. Atchison, Austin Hutson, George H. Van Wagener.

Public Library Board—J. B. Van Wagener, president; Mrs. Gideon T. Clark, Sr., vice-president; Mrs. Ida White, secretary; R. W. Boyd, treasurer; Chester E. Bryan, Mrs. Sallie Robison.

Street Commissioner and Sewer Inspector—Nathan Vanskoy.

Members of Council—Samuel Ballenger, George W. Carter, Reed Chrisman, H. V. Christopher, Ernest Green and M. B. Cannon. H. V. Christopher, president pro tem.

Standing Committees, first named being chairman—Sewer: Carter, Green, Cannon; Light: Ballenger, Christopher, Chrisman. Fire: Cannon, Ballenger, Green. Finance: Carter, Cannon, Green. Buildings and Grounds: Green, Christopher, Ballenger. Street: Cannon, Carter, Christopher. Bridge: Chrisman, Ballanger, Carter. Health: Christopher, Green, Chrisman. Police: Christopher, Chrisman, Carter. Law and Order: Green, Chrisman, Ballenger. Water: Chrisman, Carter, Cannon. Rules: Ballenger, Cannon, Christopher.

LONDON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first effort toward a public library in London seems to have been made by a group of young men who organized on September 25, 1856, as the Young Men's Library Association, with the following officers: R. A. Harrison, president; Dr. Toland Jones, vice-president; D. Warner, secretary; James McLain, treasurer. In the fall of 1857, this became a lyceum, and the meetings, from November 26, were held with open doors and free for all.

On January 7, 1868, another London library and reading-room was organized at the Presbyterian church with R. M. Hanson in the chair and Otway Watson, secretary. The permanent officers chosen were R. A. Harrison, president; J. H. McCurd, vice-president; Otway Watson, treasurer; M. M. Thomas, secretary; R. M. Hanson, corresponding secretary. Quarters were secured over the Davidson & Smith drug store, on Main street. The room was opened about the middle of March, of that year, and the first lecture of a course that was inaugurated was delivered at Toland hall, February 24, 1868. At that time the library contained about three hundred volumes, one hundred and three of which were donated by the Rev. C. W. Finley, and eighty-four by Hon. R. A. Harrison.

On the 7th of February, 1874, the London Lyceum Club was organized with a membership of ten young men, with the following officers: W. H. McKinnon, president; E. J. Myers, vice-president; A. C. Watson, corresponding secretary; and H. Hubbard, treasurer. The executive committee consisted of A. C. Watson, L. Dungan and M. M. Thomas. The first lecture of the course was delivered by John B. Gough, in the Methodist church, March 13, 1874.

A few years later another association was formed that was later converted into the

London Library Association. Just when this latter association was formed and just what its name was the historian has been unable to determine. It is said to have been known as the Underwood Library Association, but this is evidently a mistake. It was a library association formed by the young men and certain ladies of London, the funds of which were provided principally by the young men. In the winter of 1877-87 a minstrel performance was given in London. This local company was known by the fanciful and somewhat significant title, of "The Symphonie Ace-High Minstrels." Among those who took part were, Will Lohr, John McLaughlin, "Dick" Nickolson, Edward McCormack, Jose Kinglesmith, James Watson, Charles Lotspeich and Palmer Smith. The proceeds were turned over to the young men's gymnasium, then located in Toland hall. In time this sum was increased by means of an excursion to Dayton and a lawn festival held on the public school grounds, both given under the auspices of this association. At the time of the minstrel performance several ladies, including Mrs. Berthier Custer, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Mrs. Auburn Smith, Mrs. Hannah D. Underwood, and others solicited the young men to use a part of the above fund to establish a circulating library. In the end most of the money secured by the minstrel performance, and increased by the gymnasium association, of which Ernest McCormack was treasurer, and J. M. Warner, secretary, was so used. The ladies, with the co-operation of these young men, decided to hold a meeting in the court house to consider the question of forming a library association. This meeting was held and the London Library Association was formed and the following officers elected: Mrs. Hannah Underwood, president; James Warner, secretary, and Wyatt Minshall, treasurer. By subscriptions, over one hundred membership tickets were sold at one dollar each, entitling the holder to the use of books for the period of one year. The young men were energetic and the bank account soon grew to some three hundred dollars. Several efforts were made to divert this money into other channels, but all failed. At one time the fund was saved by the splendid effort of Hon. John F. Locke at a public mass meeting.

LONDON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This association was merged, in January, 1880, into the London Library Association. With this association began the history of real library work in London. Membership in this was also secured by the method of selling subscription membership tickets for one dollar that gave the subscriber privileges of the library. As finally organized the association consisted of the following members: H. W. Smith, F. R. Bridgeman, Mrs. E. R. Florence, Mrs. A. A. Hume, George W. Wilson, John F. Locke, E. R. Florence, Mrs. O. Mitchell, Mrs. James Hamilton, William A. Neil, Jennie Burnley, Anna Burnley, Sallie Minshall, Leonard Eastman, Mrs. John Dungan, G. A. James, Hannah Underwood, P. C. Smith, W. H. Link, A. W. Gardner, Charles Ronemus, A. P. King, James M. Warner, Ada Minshall, Charles Cover, C. F. Richmond, S. W. Durflinger, Wyatt Minshall, A. C. Watson, Robert Smith, W. H. H. Morgan, James B. Sprague, Howard Snyder, F. L. Creamer, Charles Cheseldine, Williard McNutt, S. D. Kumler, A. H. Underwood, Thomas Wood, Jacob Sifrit, M. L. Rea, Toland Jones, Robert Moore, R. G. Jordan, W. R. Park, Val Bauer, Thomas Turner, Charles Gulcher, Martin Dungan, W. H. McKinnon, Minnie J. Willis, Peyton H. Acton, John Van Wagener, George E. Ropp, J. C. Winchester, May Riddle, Helen Crabbe, Lizzie Maxey, L. D. Smith, J. S. Crain, Mack McCloud, Sallie Riddle, E. F. Bethard, Edward E. Sparks, Pringle Lohr, Josie Lohr, R. Boyd, Stephen Watson, Mrs. Sweetland, W. H. Lohr, Philip Speasmaker, Mattie L. Henry, A. A. Hume, J. F. Morgan, Maggie Hubbard, E. McCormack, I. Phelps, William Ronemus, H. R. Stuson, Mame Chamberlain, A. J. Blue, Mattie Frames, H. T. Rankin, Libbie Gains, Mrs. R. B. Cowling, Mary Warner, Julia Willis, Mrs. George Lincoln, Jennie Morgan, Mrs. E. R. Watts, J. M. Lohr, J. C. Bridgman,

Irving F. Willis, F. J. Betts, J. L. Crain, G. Speasmaker, T. B. Betts, W. B. Blake, James Cushman, A. T. Wiseman, E. Richmond, Mary Frames, Clara Bauer, Guy Underwood, Lizzie Webb, Mrs. W. C. Ward, R. E. VanMeter, Anna MacCracken, Katie Biedenback, E. E. Mann, George Miller, Ed Lotspeich, Ormond Bryan, Mrs. Kate Hanson, Lincoln Farrar, Wood Finley, Dollie Davidson, J. W. Dixon, J. S. Chance, Thomas Bonner and Frank Baird. The first officers were: Lizzie Maxey, president; Jennie Burnley, vice-president; Mattie L. Henry, corresponding secretary; Helen Crabbe, recording secretary; Emma Richmond, assistant secretary; Minnie Willis, treasurer; Mary Warner, librarian, and Sarah Wood, assistant librarian.

The library was opened in the Bluff Block on February 22, 1880, and has since been maintained. It was originally modeled after a very successful library that was being conducted at Xenia, Ohio. Anna McCracken, then a teacher in the London public schools, was the chief advisor, as she was familiar with the workings of the Xenia library. The officers in turn served as librarians, and the expense was reduced to the minimum. But even with the most pinching economy the supply of money for books, coal and rent was frequently exhausted, and the women of London would be called on to raise funds. Many attractive schemes were worked out to raise money. One of the first public entertainments given was at the home of Miss Sallie Minshall, a musical and social affair, that netted some thirty-six dollars—a little sum, but very acceptable to the struggling institution. A "Dickens Party" followed in 1883, and the sum of sixty-seven dollars was realized. One of the most successful entertainments of a local nature ever given in London was a series of the two plays, "The Lady of Lyons," and "She Stoops to Conquer," staged under the personal supervision of Col. H. H. Prettyman, presented on May 23, 1894. Great crowds are said to have thronged the rink where the productions were given. The costumes and accessories were elaborate, and after meeting a naturally heavy expense bill the association was the richer by some four hundred dollars. Colonel and Mrs. Prettyman received the warm thanks of the library board and their efforts to help the library by means of a local entertainmnt have never been exceeded. A most successful progressive dinner was given on February 12, 1903, at the homes of Mrs. E. Richmond, Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. S. W. Durflinger and Mrs. Reed Watts, that was well patronized and the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars was added to the library fund.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

In the course of time the library was moved to another room, now the directors' room of the Exchange Bank, where a reading department was established and Robert Lotspeich was made librarian. Electric lights and tables were provided and the reading room soon became popular.

During 1898 the library was changed from a circulating library on a subscription basis to a free circulating library, three-tenths of a mill being levied by the village council against all taxable property for its support. It was at that time that the association faced a grave crisis. It was without funds, as the money to be raised by taxation would not be available for a year, and means for the support of the library must be provided. Again the merchants and the citizens of the towns came to the rescue. Benefit sales were resorted to, which, with private donations, kept the library on its feet for the year. In 1899, the money appropriated by the village council carried the organization through that year, but the council failed to make a levy and funds again ran low in 1900. The ladies, however, not to be defeated in their efforts, borrowed sufficient funds for the library for that year, depending upon the council to make a levy year after year for its support. This it did, and the library has remained

a fixture in London. As soon as it was made free the demand for books increased rapidly, and a new system of classification became necessary. Anne Watson, who had made a special study of library work, came from Chicago and established the Dewey decimal system, which made for a great improvement in the service. The librarians in order to the present time have been Robert Lotspeich, Hattie Smith, Anne Watson, Mrs. Elsie Minshall-Stahl, Mrs. Rilla Hornbeck, Hattie Smith, Ara March, Abigail Gabriel and the present librarian, Hattie Smith. At the time the initial public levy was made it was necessary to incorporate the library under the state law, and on March 7, 1898, the secretary of state issued articles of incorporation, the incorporators being Mrs. Anna E. Smith, Adeline Hamilton, Mary C. Finley, Elizabeth J. Watson, Mrs. J. R. Atchison and May Riddle. The purpose of the corporation, as defined in the above articles, is "to establish a free public library, to receive gifts, devises and trust funds for said library and library association and to acquire and maintain a library of books, periodicals, and other papers and documents for the encouragement of literature and science, learning and the culture of the members of the association, and to be free for the public generally." The movement to have the library supported by a tax levy was inaugurated by Mrs. Anna Smith, and she as much as any library worker in London, was responsible for that happy consummation when it was brought about.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

And then came Andrew Carnegie, prince of benevolence and builder of libraries. London finally crossed the range of his vision, and library lovers of that place received the glad tidings that he would erect a library building in London. This matter was first taken up at a regular meeting of the Woman's Club, on January 27, 1902, when Sallie Dooris proposed that the club "try to secure the gift of a library building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, for London." By unanimous vote Miss Dooris was authorized to write to Mr. Carnegie asking for this gift. Others, notably Mrs. Mary Florence and Mrs. Jeannette Watson, urged him to compliance with this request, and at last his secretary entered into correspondence with Miss Dooris, and the announcement of the gift was made on February 10, 1902.

The corporate council appointed a library board to have charge of the site, plans, and the erection of the building. That board consisted of Miss Dooris, Mrs. George Lincoln, William M. Jones, M. S. Murray, Dr. A. J. Strain, J. B. Van Wagener and F. R. Bridgman. Under the new municipal code it was held that women could not have a place on the board, much to the regret of library lovers, and J. W. Cartzdafner and Xerxes Farrar took the places of the deposed ladies. The present site at the corner of East First and South Union streets was purchased of Harford T. Rankin. In due season the work was begun, the handsome building finally being completed, and was formally opened on January 18, 1905.

The exercises of the opening day were in charge of the ladies of the London Library Association, the faithful veterans of the preceding twenty-five years of library work, who graciously turned over their books to the new board appointed by the mayor. Mrs. Alice Armstrong, president of the Women's Library Board, presided at this reception and a committee of ladies gave a cordial welcome. In behalf of the board of trustees, Judge Durflinger presented the building to the town, Mayor A. T. Cordray accepting the gift. Mrs. Hannah D. Underwood read an interesting history of the library, giving due credit to the several associations that had assisted in the work. About four hundred enjoyed the social affair. Old residents and friends were asked to donate a book, with the result that four hundred and seventeen books were added to the list, the literary clubs, lodges, social clubs and others responding generously.

THE FLORENCE AND OTHER GIFTS.

It is proper at this point to say something of the bequest of five hundred dollars left by Mrs. Mary Florence to the association. Always a lover of books, with the library interest ever dear to her, Mrs. Florence left something substantial to the cause that that should be an incentive to coming men and women. No finer monument could be built to her than the alcove in the library containing the valuable reference works purchased with the funds provided by her bequest.

To the following, not that they include by any means the full number of those whose time and resources have been given to the association, but that they are, perhaps, representative, tribute should be paid: Mesdames Anna Smith, Dixon, Neil Mitchell, Finley, Mary Florence, Adeline Hamilton, Minnie Bonner, Robert Hanson, E. P. Fisher, R. H. McCloud, Thomas Gosslee, Carrie B. Kohn, J. R. Atchison, Jennette Watson, H. H. Prettyman, X. Farrar, Butler, Ira Porter, Robert Rea, Elizabeth Watson, William M. Jones, S. W. Durflinger, Job Clark, Den Winchester, George Lincoln, James Byers, J. C. Smith, Frank Bridgman, Reese, Reed Watts, Alice Armstrong, Thomas Wilson and Sallie Robison, and the Misses Lizzie Maxey, Mary Warner, Mattie Henry, Mame Chamberlain, Sallie Minshall, Emma Richmond, Ella Lilly, Maria Cartzdafner, Ella Morgan and May Riddle.

One interesting gift to the library that should be mentioned is a copy of a history of the United States by Edwin Erle Sparks, a London "boy," formerly of the history faculty of Chicago University, but now president of Pennsylvania State College, at State College, Pennsylvania. He had written an inscription on the fly-leaf that gives such a picture of the workings of a boy's mind that it is herewith produced:

"As I write these lines there lies before me a small note book, ragged and worn, bearing on the fly leaf the inscription, 'Ed. Sparks, London High School, 1877.' On its penciled pages I find many names of my schoolmates of those days, my grades at various examinations, diaries of excursions to Columbus, the Dayton soldiers' home and Put-in-Bay, a list of selections rendered by Cushman's Cornet Band, and 'Rules of Conduct for a Young Man.' Upon one page I find a list of books, which I have copied below so that my young friends of the future may see the reading which Miss Lizzie Maxey required in connection with the literature class, which she taught in the high school at that time. This was the first serious reading I ever did and I regard the task as an important event in my life. This public inscription is but a small meed of praise due to the noble teacher who strove daily for the inculcation of a liberal education in the minds of the pupils.

"Here is the list: Moore—*Lalla Rookh (boss), Fudge Family; Swift—*Gulliver's Travels (heap lie); Milton—*Paradise Lost (fair), Iconoclasts; Bunyan—*Pilgrim's Progress (tolerable); Dryden—*Alexander's Feast (N. G.); Pope—*Rape of the Lock (tolerable); Addison's Spectator, Magazine; Thompson—The Seasons; Grey—*Elegy in a Country Church Yard (tolerable); Goldsmith—*Vicar of Wakefield (snide), Traveler; Scott—*Ivanhoe (good); Bronte—*Jane Eyre (immense); Dickens—*David Copperfield (good); Washington Irving—*The Sketch Book (fair); Hawthorne—*The Scarlet Letter (fair); Holland—Katrina; Longfellow—Evangeline; Biography of Hamilton, Webster, Clay (dry); Shakespeare—*Richard III (slow), *King Lear (slow), *As You Like It (slow).

"The asterisks evidently indicate the books that I had, and the words at the side show the slangy comments of a boy."

A WELL-EQUIPPED LIBRARY.

The library is at present in a very prosperous condition. It has six thousand six hundred and sixty-two volumes on its shelves, with twenty-five magazines and periodi-

cals in the reading room. It receives the Columbus dailies and the local county papers. It has a yearly circulation of about twelve thousand volumes and averages about three hundred readers a month in the reading room. The building is very well equipped, consisting of a main floor and an unfinished basement. Entrance is made into a small vestibule that opens into the delivery lobby. On the right is the reading room, with its magazines; on the left is the reference room, lined with its steel shelves and their contents. To the rear of the reference room is a small but well-equipped and well-arranged children's room. Behind the delivery desk are found the stacks. The shelving throughout is of steel. This library is very fortunate in its well-chosen book lists. The present library board consists of J. B. Van Wagener, president; Mrs. Homer E. White, secretary; Robert W. Boyd, treasurer; Chester E. Bryan, Mrs. Sarah K. Robison and Mrs. Gideon T. Clark. Miss Hattie Smith is the present librarian.

LONDON PRODUCE COMPANY.

Despite the fact that it might be distasteful to a few fastidious persons, a trip through the London Produce and Cold Storage Company's plant would be decidedly interesting and instructive. Such a visit at this time (1915) makes one's thoughts turn to the battlefields of Europe and involuntarily a mental comparison of the scenes there with the scene in the killing room of the packing house springs before us, and, as a big, fat porker swinging on high amid the shower of his own blood squeals out his death song to the accompaniment of the terrified and defiant squeals of his imprisoned comrades soon to meet their fate, one forgets one's surroundings and imagines oneself standing waist-deep in the bloody current of the Marne, while all about struggle comrades, panic-stricken by the horrible din and the sickening odor of warm blood.

Enough! The reader will believe it's all fiction unless the chronicler gets down to the facts. The actual operations of a packing house are few, yet they are of interest to those whose walks of life do not bring them into close contact with such a business. Perhaps a detailed account of a swine's transmigration from "hog" to "pork" will be too sordid for some, yet for the instruction of the uninitiated it is here given.

Starting in the stock pens, where the hogs are lodged pending the call from the killing room, they are driven in small bunches into a basement pen and then, two or three at a time, up an inclined runway to the killing room. Here as needed they are captured, one at a time, by one who, for want of a better name, might be called the "matadore," who fastens one end of a chain about a hind leg of an animal and attaches the other end of the chain to a rope on a windlass. Kicking and squealing at this indignity, the hog is raised, head down several feet above the floor. Then the "matadore," armed with a gleaming, sharp knife, searches out a vein in the animal's neck and, with a practiced thrust, opens it and steps quickly out of range of the blood, which pours in a crimson stream on to the floor.

When the hog has been bled he is hoisted to a table at one end of a steaming vat of lye water, the chain is unfastened and the carcass immersed for several moments. The hot lye softens the hair and hoofs and a moment later the animal is lifted to the cleaning table, where practiced hands soon strip him of his hair and hoofs, leaving his hide smooth and clean. He is again hoisted by his hind legs and suspended on an overhead trolley, which conveys him to the butcher, who with neatness and dispatch relieves him of his entrails. At this point the United States government steps in and quietly and thoroughly inspects the animal for all signs of disease. The head glands, bronchial glands and mesenterics are inspected for tuberculosis and the body carefully gone over for signs of kidney worms and cholera symptoms. The successful contestants for the pork prize are next sent to the chill-room, where they are left at a temperature of from twenty-eight to thirty degrees for thirty-six hours. Then they are placed in the refrigerator cars for shipment to the East.

MEASURES AGAINST INFECTION.

It is stated that about twenty-five per cent. of all hogs coming under government inspection in the United States are in some degree infected with tuberculosis. This statement, however, need cause no widespread alarm among pork eaters, for, so thorough is the government inspection that no infected meat ever reaches the consumer. There are various degrees of tubercular infection and some forms of the disease are not at all dangerous. For instance, if a form of tuberculosis is found in the head the body glands are at once carefully looked over. If no evidences of the disease are found there the head is removed and the body passed on, for the slight infection of the head is in no wise dangerous. If, however, the least symptom shows in the body glands, the entire carcass goes to the "tank."

This tank is a huge metal cylinder which holds the intestines of a two-days kill and the bodies of all rejected animals. Here also is placed the blood of all hogs that are killed. This refuse is left in the tank for six hours under a steam pressure of one hundred pounds, which leaves the entire mass a bone-dry powder. So powerful is this steam compression that bone left in it for six hours comes out mere dust. No germ can live in the tank for six hours. The product of this activity is known as tankage and forms one of the best known hog feeds. Traffic in tankage is profitable, for it sells at an average of forty dollars a ton.

The London Produce Company also deals in butter and eggs, and at times makes a killing of several hundred chickens for Eastern markets. Spring lambs and calves are delicacies which they permit themselves to handle occasionally.

Such are the cold storage operations now going on. It is impossible to give the "local color" which forms such an important part in this business, for odors and sounds do not lend themselves easily to printed description. While speaking of the odor it might be well to mention that the greater part of the odor so objectionable in the vicinity of a packing house has been removed by the London company through the use of a deodorizer. The steam used in the compressing tank is passed through water, which removes most of the odor. The remainder is forced into the chimney of the steam furnace and is burned.

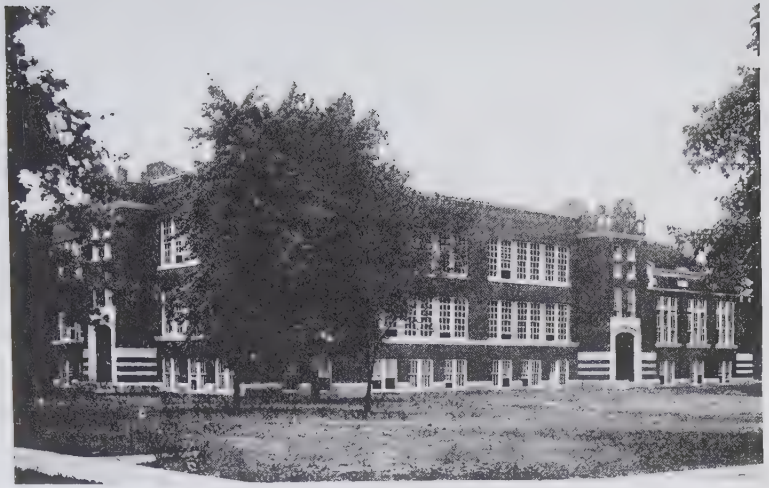
Working at capacity speed, the London plant can kill about one hundred and seventy-five hogs a day. The daily yield of lard is about seven hundred and fifty pounds. All the dressed pork is shipped to New England and is delivered as practically fresh meat, the journey occupying but three days from London.

The building which houses this flourishing company is one hundred and seventy-five by thirty-four feet, inside measurement, with a smokehouse twenty-four by twenty feet, and was built in 1909, when the company was organized. The plant is near the Pennsylvania railroad, from which a seven-hundred-foot spur has just been laid to the doors of the building, which greatly facilitates loading and shipping.

The officers of the company are: Xerxes Farrar, president; P. A. Lanigan, vice-president and general manager; Thomas J. Lanigan, secretary; W. E. Farrar, treasurer. Dr. M. R. Jollie, of the Columbus station, is the federal inspector now located at the plant.

LONDON CREAMERY COMPANY.

Almost over night, in 1913, a red brick building, with a tall smokestack attached, sprang up on the old Morgan lot at Oak and Fifth streets, and London people began at once to speak about the London Creamery Company. Its approach was made quietly but steadily, for the men behind it realized its opportunities and its possibilities, and they were of the quiet, unostentatious type of boosters. The company simply decided that it was to be, and in a short time it "was." In an agricultural community the word "creamery" is familiar—everyone knows what butter is and how it is made—yet, when



High School Building
Oak Street, Looking South

VIEWS IN LONDON.

Public School Building
Main Street, Looking South

it is stated that the London plant is a gathered-cream creamery, it probably arouses a question in the minds of many. A gathered-cream creamery simply means a plant where only separated cream is used. Very little sweet skimmed milk is used in such a creamery, and then only for a "starter."

Delivery of cream is made by anyone who has cream to sell. Only cream is purchased by the London company, and when it is delivered at the plant it is subjected to the butter-fat test to determine its percentage of butter fat. The cream is then placed in a large vat to await the inoculation with the lactic acid germs from sweet milk. A portion of sweet milk is heated to one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit and held at that temperature for about thirty minutes. It is then cooled to fifty degrees and then gradually raised to seventy-five degrees, which is the growing temperature for the lactic acid germs. This warm milk is then innoculated with a germ culture made the day before, and allowed to stand over night, forming the clabber which is used as the starter for the cream.

About two thousand pounds of cream are used for a churning. This cream is pasteurized or heated to one hundred and forty degrees and then held thirty minutes before being lowered to seventy-five degrees, when it is innoculated with the lactic acid germs formed the day before. The cream is then allowed to "ripen" for about four hours and afterward cooled to about forty-six degrees, which is the average churning temperature. The inoculating and ripening processes take place in large vats which hold about four hundred gallons each. Inside the vats are copper coils which are hollow and contain hot water or steam and cold brine or simply cold water, depending on the temperature of the season and whether the cream is to be heated or cooled.

HOW BUTTER IS MADE.

After the cream has ripened it is pumped into a large cylinder churn, which has a nine-hundred-gallon capacity, but which contains only three hundred gallons at a churning. The churn is revolved at high speed until the butter comes up in granules about the size of a grain of rice and floats on top of the buttermilk like popcorn freshly popped. The buttermilk is then drawn off and water is passed over the butter to clean it. Salt is added and the churn revolved again. This time, however, the workers inside the churn are set in motion and the butter is thoroughly beaten and worked and salted. It only remains now for the butter to be taken from the churn and packed for shipment. This is done in sixty-two-pound firkins for the Eastern markets, and in one-pound prints for state and local consumption. It is stored away in an eight-thousand-pound refrigerator until ready to be shipped, but never does it stay at the plant more than five days, so great is the demand for the London creamery product.

Shipments are made regularly to various commission houses in Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Pittsburgh, and occasionally to New York and Boston. The Hartman farm, near Columbus, cannot make enough butter to supply its own demands, and has selected the London product as the one to satisfy its wants. Orders of one hundred pounds or more are sent each week to that place.

Although not in actual operation until May, 1913, the company from the date of its opening until January, 1914, did over twenty thousand dollars' worth of business. During the year 1914 the company paid out over fifty thousand dollars for cream alone, and so far this year has exceeded that average per week. The business, in spite of the war and general financial depression, has been booming and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so.

The directors of the company are: R. W. Boyd, president; Frank Kaufman, general manager; George Langen, secretary; John B. Van Wagener and T. H. Orcutt.

LONDON GRAVE VAULT COMPANY.

The London Grave Vault Company was not deterred by the knowledge that there were twelve other similar factories in the United States, nor did it bother the members of the company to know that nine of those factories were in the state of Ohio. With the firm conviction that they could furnish a grave vault better than the rest and could furnish it at a price decidedly favorable to all classes of trade, they faced the competition and began the fight. Now the London Grave Vault Company fears no competitor.

Metallic grave vaults are of somewhat recent origin. Mausoleums have been in use and certain types of metallic casket coverings have been made in former years, but the light, strong, water and burglar proof metallic vault has but recently come into its own. Its rapid rise in favor and the wonderful increased demand attest its value. The vaults made by the local company are indeed beautiful. But the decorative features are not the most important. Those who purchase vaults of this type seek above all the ones that are guaranteed water- and air-tight and which are practically burglar-proof. These features are what make the London vaults the leaders with the wholesale and retail trade the country over.

The vaults are made of heavy annealed sheet steel, which is of the standard United States government specification, such as is used for battleships. This steel is placed in an enormous press, exerting a pressure of over thirty tons. Here it is bent, forming one side and one-half of a vault top. The formed steel is then placed in another press, which places protective flanges on its edges and also punches holes for rivets and handles. The pieces are then placed on a frame and the seams are subjected to the terrific heat of an oxy-acetylene welder, which generates two thousand seven hundred degrees of heat. Four of these welding plants are in operation constantly, and so strong is the glare of white-hot steel that the workmen are forced to wear dark goggles. This heat welds the seams in such a manner that the top is practically formed of one piece of steel and is air-tight. One man now goes over each welded seam with a wire brush and removes all particles of melted steel and rust and leaves the surface smooth. Each vault, after the welding process, is tested for shape. Under such a high temperature the steel may be warped in spots, and before allowed to go farther the vaults are reshaped. Then they are sent on to the water test. A concrete tank of water is imbedded in the floor. The vault tops are placed on forms and lowered into the water, where they are left until it is determined whether there is any opportunity for water to enter. Those that leak are rewelded.

THE FINISHING PROCESS.

Next comes the painting and finishing rooms. Here the vaults are painted with a preservative coating, not flat paint. Then they are placed in ovens and baked with a slow heat. Again they are painted, this time with a special metallic copper solution and once more baked. The luster coating is now applied and the vault is to all appearance made of burnished copper. In order to insure an even distribution of the copper finish, the latter is sprayed on by means of compressed air. The inside base of the vault is made of one-piece steel treated in the same manner as the tops. On this are placed three massive bronze rests to hold up the casket. These rests can be ornamented to suit the taste of the customer. The rests are high enough to insure a free circulation of air around the casket, which dries and preserves the casket indefinitely. Then locks are placed on each base forming a part of the decoration. Cast iron tongues and heavy steel rods lock the top and base together permanently, or, if so desired, the locks may be set so that the vault can be opened whenever removed from the grave. In no case can it be opened while in the grave. Thus the vault can well be called air- and water-tight and burglar-proof.

Vaults are made by the London company in five sizes. The smallest is fifty-two inches long, twenty-two inches wide and twenty inches high at the center, weighing two hundred and twenty-two pounds crated, while the measurements of the largest size are ninety-two, thirty-four and twenty-seven inches, respectively, and weighs five hundred and ten pounds. The small vault is finished in satin, silver or copper, as desired.

Such is the product of the London factory. Their vault is not an experiment, as is proved by the fact that the company now operates branch warehouses in Columbus, Kansas City, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Peoria, Illinois, for the purpose of supplying trade in the thirty-two states in which the vaults are now sold. A warehouse on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic coast will be in operation in a few months.

The factory is able to supply a demand of two hundred vaults a week when operating at full speed. At the present time the pay roll numbers about thirty, including salesmen, and the gross business averages six thousand dollars a month. When it is remembered that the plant has been in operation but two years, these figures call forth praise for the men who are handling the business, and London has every reason to be proud of this growing industry.

The officers of the company are: F. H. Potts, president; C. C. Green, vice-president; E. P. Speasmaker, treasurer; C. L. Sherwood, secretary and general manager.

THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY.

The origin of the present firm of Thomas & Armstrong dates back to Jones & Thomas, hardware dealers, who began business some thirty years ago. With the retirement of Mr. T. R. Jones, M. M. Thomas took in partnership, W. B. Cryder, known as Thomas & Cryder, and in 1892, Mr. M. B. Armstrong became associated with this firm, in charge of their sheet-metal and roofing department. After 1904 W. B. Cryder retired and M. M. Thomas continued to run the business alone.

However, the sheet-metal department, under the excellent and progressive management of Mr. Armstrong, had grown to such an extent that in 1906 M. M. Thomas disposed of the hardware business and continued the sheet-metal shop, roofing, plumbing and heating under the name of Thomas & Armstrong Company.

In 1910 The Thomas & Armstrong Company was incorporated, to meet the increased demands; the shop had steadily grown until it had become London's foremost manufacturing concern. The members of the company are: M. B. Armstrong, Clyde and Fred Thomas, Ed and Walter Converse, Robert Boyd and Harry Hames. Mr. Harry Hames has charge of the sheet-metal manufacturing department; he has been associated with some of the largest sheet-metal manufacturing companies in the United States, including Berger Manufacturing Company, of Canton, Ohio; F. O. Schoedinger, of Columbus, and understands the manufacturing of sheet-metal thoroughly.

In 1911 one of the most modern sheet-metal manufacturing plants was built, and arrangements were completed to furnish the farmer with everything that he may need in the way of manufactured sheet-metal direct from the factory. This includes all kinds of sheet-metal, roofing, heating appliances, metal roofing, shingle-metal siding, etc. The ventilators manufactured by this company are being almost universally used in all new farm building work, as they provide a cheap means of perfect ventilation, which gives better health to all kinds of live stock. This plant is also manufacturing several special sheet-metal articles and doing a general line of sheet-metal stamping.

"PUSH LONDON AND PROSPER."

Prior to 1910 there had not been in London any organization of the business interests of the village. All cities and many villages of the size of London and some even smaller boasted their successful boards of trade.

In the fall of 1910 a citizens' committee of twelve men was appointed by H. M. Chaney,

then mayor of the village, for the purpose of outlining a plan for establishment of a local business men's organization. This citizens' committee named a temporary organization, and a called meeting was held at the council chamber on Tuesday evening, October 25, 1910, of which M. E. Dwyer was temporary chairman and Roscoe G. Hornbeck temporary secretary. Rules and by-laws were adopted and two tickets for the officers of the organization were nominated. At the close of the meeting forty men signed the declaration to become members of the association to be known as the London Board of Trade, and paid their initial dues of five dollars each.

As stated in the constitution, the object of this organization shall be to collect information relating to manufacurers and commerce as may promote the welfare of the village of London and to protect, foster and develop the industrial and mercantile interests of the village." The slogan of the London Board of Trade, "Push London and Prosper," was chosen in February, 1911, by a committee appointed for that purpose from a number submitted in competition.

PROGRESS OF THE BOARD.

The first president of the board was M. E. Dwyer; second, M. B. Armstrong; third, R. V. D. Coons. The secretaries have been Dr. H. M. Chaney and Judge R. G. Hornbeck. The present officers of the board are as follow: President, Chester E. Bryan; secretary, J. A. Gardner; treasurer, W. E. Farrar; first vice-president, M. L. Rea; second vice-president, T. J. Dwyer; third vice-president, Rea Chenoweth. Directors, George H. Van Wagener, R. G. Hornbeck, R. V. D. Coons, Robert W. Boyd, Frank E. Noland, A. G. Cartzdafner.

Work for the year 1914 was inaugurated at the annual banquet held at the Methodist church on Monday evening, March 23, 1914, with a membership of two hundred and three. The board had as its guests at this banquet a very distinguished company of men, including the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state of Ohio, members of the board of administration and penitentiary site commission, the warden of the Ohio penitentiary, the superintendent of the Mansfield reformatory, State Librarian John H. Newman, Hon. D. K. Watson and others of prominence. The annual banquets of the board have always been well appointed and a time of delightful social intercourse among its members.

On Thursday evening, April 29, 1915, the annual banquet was graced by the presence of United States Senator Atlee Pomerene, Gen. D. K. Watson, Hon. John Henry Newman and Hon. Beriah Williamson.

The first project of interest to London in which this organization interested itself was the proposal to issue bonds for the erection of a new high school building and the improvement of the old building. On November 22, 1910, the board at a special meeting adopted resolutions favoring this bond issue, and gave material assistance toward the successful determination of this proposition at the polls. The troublesome questions of the waterworks contract between the village and the company owning and controlling the plant and the matter of better telephone service in the village have received the consideration of the board.

This organization is directly responsible for the location of the Bates canning factory, which concern came to London in the year 1912. The board purchased at a cost of eight hundred dollars the site on which this factory now stands and presented same to Mr. Bates as a bonus for locating in London. This concern has been of much value in providing employment to many people in London and enabling farmers about the village to sell the produce used by this factory at a very good profit. The West Manufacturing Company and the Ohio Metallic Specialty Company while tendered no financial assistance, were given moral aid and encouragement by the board in their organization.

SECURED STATE REFORMATORY.

When the Legislature passed the act appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of a penitentiary site and creating a commission for that purpose, the London Board of Trade secured an expression from its members relative to the desirability of including the commission to purchase land for the reformatory and the state farm near London. It was the sense of the majority of directors of the board that it would be of great business advantage if the institution were located in the vicinity of the county seat.

A committee was appointed to call on the governor of the state and the penitentiary site commission, and to invite them to inspect the land which the commission thought would be suitable for their needs. This committee succeeded in convincing the commission that the land which they inspected near London was ideal for a site on which to erect the proposed state reformatory and to carry on the farm work, with the result that the state did purchase the Ellsworth and Hardin land at a price of two hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars. It is estimated that the state of Ohio will spend in cash in addition to the great amount of labor of all kinds which will be done by the inmates of the reformatory, the sum of four million dollars, the benefit of a part of which will surely inure to London.

The board has been in communication at various times with individuals and companies desiring to establish factories and concerns of many kinds in London, and has held options on several sites with the purpose of locating one of these factories there. The local council has always received the hearty support of the board in its effort to improve and beautify the town, and has contributed in no slight degree toward bringing about the laying of cement sidewalks and the building of paved streets.

One event in which the board takes great pride was the celebration of the Madison county home coming and centennial, held the week of July 4, 1911. A five-days celebration with events appropriate to the anniversary occasion was carried on in a highly satisfactory manner. The parade held on Wednesday, July 5, 1911, woman's day, was a beautiful spectacle, showing much originality and variety in the design of the floats and was enjoyed by the thousands who congregated on both sides of the line of march.

Thursday, July 29, 1915, was signalized by the board by inaugurating London's first annual holiday. The project was received with unanimous enthusiasm by all business interests. All business houses, banks, offices, shops, factories and saloons were closed from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. The streets were entirely deserted and apparently everybody had left town. Various excursion parties were inaugurated, the largest being at Cedar Point, under the direct supervision of the board. A special train had been secured over the Big Four railroad and over four hundred Londoners spent the day on the breezy shores of Lake Erie. The Board of Trade's holiday is to become an annual event.

Besides these concrete examples of the work of this organization it is constantly in touch with matters affecting the business future of London, and has an eye single to its success. Better than the tangible results, which may be noted from the efforts of the London Board of Trade, is the kindly trade spirit which it has fostered between the varied business interests of the village. London is remarkably free from the petty jealousies and factional disturbances which at one time were evident here and which always deter the mercantile growth of municipalities. That London is now about to enter on an era of increased business opportunity is the opinion of those who are observant of local conditions and the London Board of Trade will in the future, as in the past, do its valiant part to prove the truth of its slogan that "to push London is to prosper."

LONDON'S BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Following is a list of the business and professional interests of Madison county's thriving county seat:

Abstractors—J. W. Millholland, Robert Woodhouse.

Agricultural Implements—Dwyer Brothers, Anderson & Hume, P. Speasmaker & Sons, Hamilton & McDonald.

Agents, Railroad—O. C. Traylor, R. S. Piatt, Claude Snyder.

Blacksmith Shops—Will Flynn, Horace Rightsell, John Smouse, Jones & Bell, Sam Fast, Charles Weese, C. T. & W. A. Jones, Michael Charters.

Barbers—Thomas Flynn, Leo Bardon, John Cain, Edward Cain, Add McNeal, John Coberly, Pete Eglehoff, J. H. Hargo.

Banks—London Exchange, Central National, Madison National, Peoples' Commercial & Savings.

Cigar Stores—Max Cannon.

Creamery—London Creamery Company.

Clothing—Foster Beery & Sons, J. C. Winchester, J. R. Sifrit, Polster & Gallagher, Flynn & Stahl, A. W. Gardner.

Confectionery—M. E. Fricker, London Candy Kitchen, George Bartlett & Son, James McLaughlin.

Dentists—Chaney & Noland, Dr. W. E. Hoffines, J. S. Recob.

Dry Goods—J. P. Skinner & Company, Foster & Green, Johnstin & West.

Drug Stores—J. R. Atchison, H. H. Hord, George Hartman.

Elevator—Rea Chenoweth, Farrar & Watts, F. J. Wood & Sons, John Van Wagener, A. Tanner & Son, J. A. Long.

Flour Mills—London Mill Company.

Feed Stores—Hamilton & McDonald.

Factories—West Manufacturing Company, London Grave Vault Company, Thomas & Armstrong, Madison Tile Factory, London Canning Factory, London Ice Plant.

Garage—London Auto Inn, Madison County Auto Company, E. P. Chenoweth, R. K. Loofborrow.

Furniture—Anderson & Hume, P. Speasmaker & Sons, Dwyer Brothers.

Grocery Stores—E. L. Brennan, J. A. Morrissey, H. Barker & Sons, Frank Fraher, H. C. Plimell, P. A. Lanigan, M. M. Creath, M. J. Busic, Volka & Woosley, Thomas Egleton.

Hotels—Hotel London, Grand Central Hotel.

Hardware Stores—Anderson & Hume, P. Speasmaker Sons, Dwyer Brothers.

Jewelry—H. B. Judd, A. L. Webb, O. L. Boisel.

Lawyers—Crabbe & Johnson, R. H. McCloud, A. T. Cordray, C. R. & R. G. Hornbeck, Murray & Emery, John Tanner, Leo Holland, James F. Bell, B. P. Jones, Cary Jones, John F. Locke.

Livery Barn—Thomas Largey, Ed. Largey, Watkins & Minshall, Will Sanderson, Guy Neer.

Live Stock Dealers—Green & Traphagen, Charles Shough, E. E. Boatright, Al. Benjamin.

Meat Market—M. J. Busic, P. A. Lanigan, Green & Traphagen.

Millinery—Irene Martin, Mrs. J. A. Bonner, Vance & Lutz, Mrs. James Sifrit.

Monuments—Burke & Company, George F. Dodds.

Mills—London Mill Company, Irwin Saw-mill, Clark Saw-mill.

Notary Public—I. T. Green, James Bell, A. T. Cordray, H. S. Mitchell.

Osteopath—Dr. Effie Koontz.

Printers—*London Enterprise, Madison County Democrat, London Times*, Model Print Shop.

Picture Shows—Garden Theater, Majestic Theater.

Pool Rooms—John Coberly, John Welsh, Gusta Byerley.

Poultry Dealers—M. M. Creath, Thomas Brennan, M. J. Busic.

Pressing—A. E. Downard, Bernard Flynn.

Restaurants—Dale Silvers, Charles Williams, Gulcher Sanderson, Burr Smith.

Real Estate—H. S. Mitchell, J. J. Yerian, H. F. Fauver, I. T. Green, R. L. Farrer, H. L. Hires.

Shoeshop—Rowlen & Robison, P. J. Kirwin, E. R. Ebner & Son, A. Beardsley, J. C. Winchester, J. R. Sifrit, T. N. Holland, A. W. Gardner.

Saloons—Tom Lanigan, Conway & O'Connell, Emery Jenkins, Charles Tumblison, Clem Fossett, Lewis Kleder, Thomas Egleton.

Transfers—George Killeen, John Gamlin, M. A. Horen.

Tailors—Giehl & Son.

Veterinary Surgeons—J. C. Hunt, A. M. Workman, Kilby Farrar.

Sporting Goods—Stanley Reed.

Undertakers—W. E. Lukens, W. H. Carl, H. W. Robison, T. A. Connor.

THE LONDON WATERWORKS.

The first reference found to a waterworks plant in London is when the London Waterworks Company submitted to the village council a contract for a franchise to lay water mains in the streets of the village. The council referred the contract to a committee composed of C. D. Rayburn, Edward Armstrong and William Neil, and later voted to submit the proposition to the voters of the village for their decision, which was done on August 23, 1884, with the result that three hundred and sixty-three votes were cast against the proposition and one hundred and eighty-one for it.

The waterworks proposition then lay dormant for about five years, when, after much agitation and public discussion, the council, on July 26, 1889, passed "An ordinance to submit to the qualified voters of the incorporated village of London the question of ratifying the contract between John P. Martin and assigns and the incorporated village of London for supplying water to London and its inhabitants for fire and other purposes, dated the 26th day of July, A. D. 1889, as therein set forth, and contingently upon the satisfactory ratification of said contract, granting to the said John P. Martin and assigns the right to lay, relay and maintain in and under the streets, lanes and alleys and public grounds of said village, water mains for the purpose of conveying water to said corporation and the citizens thereof." The contract to be voted upon called upon John P. Martin and his assigns "to supply the corporation for fire purposes, cisterns, streets, squares and public buildings, citizens for private use; the system to be of a combination of the standpipe and pumping, capable of being operated as either; mains to embrace eleven miles of from four to fourteen-inch pipe; to erect and maintain one hundred double-delivery, frost-proof fire hydrants, two duplicate steam pumps with a daily capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons; two steam boilers, building for a pump house and boiler-room, a standpipe one hundred and twenty-five feet high and inside diameter of twenty feet." This proposal was voted on by the voters of the town on August 26, 1889, and was ratified by a vote of four hundred and sixty-nine to two hundred and thirty-nine.

Before the ratification vote had taken place, Martin, on August 13, had obtained a sixty-day option on the famous Lohr artesian wells. However, some trouble arose, and the Lohr wells were not used. A well that was intended to be used was drilled on the bottom land of J. C. Bridgman, but this well proved unsatisfactory and the well

was sold to Mr. Bridgman. It was several months before the wells were finally located. Work began on the waterworks plant immediately, and in the early part of August, 1889, Councilman Lenhart was the first to break the ground, and Councilman Bridgman the first to use the shovel in the trenches at the station below Placier's mill.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLANT.

The water-plant is located on a ten-and-one-half-acre tract, three squares west of the court house on West High street, facing the Big Four railroad tracks. The most noticeable feature of the plant is the mammoth standpipe, which towers upward one hundred and twenty-five feet. The first ground broken was for the foundation of this pipe, which is eight feet thick and thirty-eight feet in diameter. In the foundation were placed eight hundred barrels of cement to solidify the broken stone into a monster stone of two hundred and fifty cubic yards. The base is above the high-water mark. The standpipe is made of rolled steel, the lower plates being five-eighths of an inch and the upper three-eighths of an inch in thickness. It has a diameter of twenty feet, with a capacity of two hundred and ninety-five thousand gallons, and its height gives a pressure through the mains of fifty-five pounds to the square inch.

The water-mains running from the plant embrace about eleven miles of the best cast-iron pipe of five to eleven inches in diameter. To these were attached one hundred and one double-delivery, frost-proof fire hydrants, so distributed by order of the council as to protect every dwelling house in London with the aid of two hundred feet of hose. The pipes were laid by R. B. Carothers, of Newport, Kentucky, and were furnished by the Addystone Pipe and Steel Company, of Cincinnati.

There were three wells driven. Well No. 1, from which the temporary supply of water for testing the mains and standpipe was taken, is seventy feet deep and flows within three feet of the surface. This well was tested to the capacity of eight hundred thousand gallons daily with no apparent decrease in the volume of flow. Well No. 2 was the startling wonder, spouting water in a large stream twenty-seven feet above the surface. It is one hundred and fifty-six feet deep, and is supplied with a sixteen-foot screen to prevent sand from mixing with its flow. Around it is built a stone reservoir, with cemented bottom, thirty-one feet in diameter and sixteen feet deep, with a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons of water. Over this was placed a twelve-sided building with a pagoda roof. Windows give a good view of the flowing well and cistern. Well No. 3 flowed six hundred thousand gallons of fine water daily when tested. Its depth is one hundred and sixty-five feet, and flows a five-and-one-half-inch stream twelve feet above the surface of the ground. A mammoth cistern forty-three feet in diameter and twenty feet deep, with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons, stores the water. This cistern was covered with a water-tight floor, except in an eighteen-foot building supported on iron pillars. On the inside of this structure was placed a three-foot walkway supplied with railing and balcony, from which visitors can see the wonderful and capacious cistern.

The pumping station is a neat, brick building built on a ten-foot stone foundation, forty feet square, with an ornamental slate roof and practically fireproof. The smoke-stack is sixty-five feet high, built of octagon pressed brick. The power is supplied by one complex-compound pumping engine of one million two hundred thousand gallons daily capacity and one duplex engine of eight hundred gallons daily capacity. These pumps are of the Gordon make (Hamilton, Ohio), and were furnished by the Boughen Engine Company, of Cincinnati. The boiler-room has two fifty-four-inch, twelve-foot steel boilers, filled by a strong pump of the same manufacture as the others. Armstrong Brothers furnished the boilers. The pumps are so arranged that one or both can be used, likewise the boilers. Ordinary service pressure is generated by the stand-

OLD ACADEMY

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, LONDON, BEFORE REMODELING

pipe. In case of fire, the pressure can be increased to two hundred pounds per square inch by means of the steam pumps if necessary.

FAILURE OF MUNICIPALIZATION PLAN.

The waterworks plant was opened on Thursday, December 12, 1890, by a big celebration, consisting of a long parade, showing the various industries of the town. The board of trade presented John P. Martin, the builder of the plant, with an elegant gold-headed ebony cane.

At an adjourned meeting of the council on the night of Tuesday, December 16, 1890, a proposition was presented to that body and an ordinance passed looking toward the purchase from John P. Martin of the water-plant just completed, with all its appurtenances for the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, subject to the approval of the voters at a special election called for Monday, January 12, 1891. If the proposition was approved by the people, the clerk and mayor were to issue one hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years from date, with five per cent. interest, and redeemable in ten years in blocks of twenty thousand on six months' notice. The rules were suspended and this ordinance was read three times and passed, every member of the council but one voting for it.

At once a great popular "howl" arose, and a mass, or indignation, meeting was called for the following Wednesday evening in Toland hall, at which meeting S. W. Durflinger presided as chairman. The members of the council met the same evening and made a move toward undoing their action of the night before. A resolution was introduced repealing the ordinance calling for a special election. It was given one reading and adjournment was taken until Thursday night, at which adjourned session the ordinance was given a second reading and was laid over until nine o'clock, Friday morning, January 19, 1891, at which time it was repealed.

The waterworks people took steps to force the mayor and council to call the special election, but their application for a writ of mandamus was overruled by the court.

Another artesian well was driven in September, 1894, by John Calkins, of Newton Falls, Ohio, to the depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet, of eight-inch pipe. It tested eighty-five thousand gallons capacity for twenty-four hours. In June, 1895, another well was put down.

About 1897, a fire broke out in the Gould planing mill that threatened to wipe out the whole village. The firemen claimed they were almost powerless to resist the flames, because of the very low pressure in the water mains. At its next meeting following the village council notified the water company and later refused to use the water from the fire plugs or pay the water bills. In 1900 the water company sued the corporation for water rent and damages. After a hard-fought period of litigation the case was compromised with a judgment against the village in favor of the water company. On August 23, 1901, an ordinance was introduced before the council to sell seven seven-thousand-dollar bonds to pay the claim. This ordinance was passed and the bonds were sold on October 18, 1901, to M. H. White, of Shepherd, Michigan, at a premium of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars. Other bonds were issued later to cover the remainder and the judgment was paid off.

In 1899 C. P. Fisher was made the superintendent of the London waterworks. In April, 1905, the waterworks at Washington C. H., owned by the same company, was also placed under his charge, and Mr. Fisher is at present superintendent of both of these plants.

LONDON'S ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT.

The beginning of London's electric-light plant is found in a resolution passed by the village council of London, February 6, 1885, as follows: "As the time is nearly

approaching when it will be necessary to make provision for the lighting of the village of London by some artificial means, and as the present rate of gas is exorbitant in price, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That a delegation of this council, including the mayor, be appointed to visit Circleville, Pickaway county, and examine the improved incandescent Edison light and determine as to its cost and practical utility."

On March 20, 1885, an ordinance was introduced before the council and read once, providing for the lighting of the streets by the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company. However, it was voted to renew the contract with the Gas Company for gas lighting and the contract was approved on August 14, 1885. This settled the question of street lighting for five years and the electric-light agitation remained quiet until June 14, 1889, when the council gave a ten-year contract and franchise to J. C. Winchester, of the London Electric Light and Power Company, at an annual cost of three thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars for sixty-five posts. On December 13, 1889, another contract with the same J. C. Winchester was rushed through the council, calling for forty lights at eighty dollars per light or totalling thirty-two hundred dollars, and repealing the old contract with the same party. Members of the old gas company incorporated as the London Light and Power Company and hoped to claim the contract and franchise made by the council, and a long legal battle followed.

On January 17, 1890, Winchester contracted with the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, of Boston, for the putting in of an electric-light plant within sixty days. The plant was to consist of two dynamos—a fifty and an eighty—and one one-hundred-horse-power engine. Winchester proceeded to erect his poles and was stopped by an injunction issued by Judge David D. F. Pugh, of Columbus, Ohio, applied for by "The London Gas Light Company," plaintiff, against John C. Winchester and his associates under the name of and style of "The London Electric Light and Power Company, of London, Ohio." On March 22, the council by its attorneys, Badger & Murray, and Winchester, through his attorney, G. W. Wilson, filed an answer to the injunction.

In the latter part of May, 1890, another light company was formed in London organized by J. R. Atchison, Ed. Armstrong, Will Cartzdafner and D. C. Badger, which claimed to be connected with neither of the two contending firms and hoped to be able to receive the contract and franchise. On May 30, the council considered an ordinance providing for the people of London to vote on the electric-light question and repealing all other ordinances previously passed. The section calling for an election was dropped and the ordinance as finally passed, on August 1, simply repealed the contract made with Winchester. At the same meeting at which this step was taken the contract with the London Gas Light Company was renewed for the period of one year, at eighteen dollars per light yearly—moonlight schedule—and one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet for private consumption. The officers of the gas company at that time were: William Jones, president; G. G. Green, Woodbury, New Jersey, secretary; George Van Wagener, acting secretary; directors, E. R. Florence, S. W. Durflinger, and Toland Jones, not more than ten shares being owned in London.

On October 31, 1890, an ordinance was read by the clerk giving the gas company a ten-year franchise and contract at one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet. This ten-year contract was voted down on December 5, 1890.

An ordinance providing for the lighting of the village of London by artificial gas for the period of five years from August 18, 1891, was presented on October 2, 1891. The ordinance called for the lighting of the street at eighteen dollars per year per lamp-post, with a rate for public and private buildings of one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet. The contract was to hold for a term of five years and gave the

corporation the privilege of purchasing the plant at a reasonable price set by five assessors. This ordinance evidently was passed.

A number of London citizens, in April, 1893, organized the Madison Electric Light and Power Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars for furnishing light and power for private and public consumption. This was the result of steps taken by the waterworks company to ask the council for a franchise to erect poles and supply private houses with electric power. The waterworks company's request was tabled.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT.

City Solicitor Bruce P. Jones, on February 15, 1895, submitted a report on the necessary steps to be taken toward a municipal lighting plant. A resolution to issue and sell twenty-five thousand-dollar bonds for the purpose of erecting an electric light plant and submitting the question of issuing and selling the same to the voters of the town at the following spring election was introduced and read. This was passed on March 1, 1895, and the result of the election was as follows:

	For.	*Against.*
First Ward	214	64
Second Ward	225	18
Third Ward	143	15
Fourth Ward	171	10
	753	107

Majority of 646.

On September 27, 1895, the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids on the purchase of fifteen thousand-dollar electric-light bonds. On November 12, 1895, at a special meeting, the council hired Frank B. Rae of Chicago, to superintend the erection of the light plant. The bonds were sold to Seasongood & Mayer, of Chicago, at a premium of one thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents, November 9, 1895. The plans and specifications submitted by Engineer Rae for the construction of a plant, the erection of lines and poles, etc., were accepted December 5, 1895, and the contract for the installation of poles, lines, etc., was given to the Electrical Installing Company, of Chicago, for three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars. Bids on the remainder of the work were rejected. A lot was bought of J. C. Bridgman for three hundred dollars, near the Pan-Handle tracks, in the southwestern part of town, the railroad company agreeing to put in a siding and to pay for its light. January 3, 1896, the sale of five thousand dollars more in bonds was advertised, and on January 10 the contract for the dynamos was given to the Ft. Wayne (Indiana) Electric Corporation for five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents. On January 17, 1896, the contract for the construction of the brick power house was sold to Core & Kulp, of London, for two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars. The contract for the engines, etc., went to the Buckeye Engine Company, of Salem, Ohio, for two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

On July 29, 1896, Engineer Rea reported the plant completed and in excellent shape. On August 1, 1896, the council hired H. Herser, formerly of the Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation, as electrician; William Placier, of London, as engineer and fireman, and Charles H. Harper, of London, as lamp cleaner and carbon placer. On August 14, 1896, two thousand dollars more in bonds were sold, making a total issue of twenty-two thousand dollars.

The electric plant was run on a money-losing basis for a few years, at the end of which time a board of trustees was created to govern it. This board was created in 1900 and consisted of Charles Butler, William Cartzdafner and S. P. Trumper. These

trustees met on September 25, 1900, with the council and asked for two new boilers of one hundred and fifty horse-power, one engine of two hundred horsepower, one incandescent light machine, with a capacity of from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred, totaling about seven thousand dollars in improvements. This meant another bond issue and a resolution was passed on September 28, by the council to submit the question to the voters of the village, which was done and voted favorably upon. Six one-thousand-dollar bonds were sold to Feder, Holxman & Company, Cincinnati, and one more to the Madison National Bank, of London. This new equipment was put in and the plant put on a paying basis, which the trustees have managed to maintain to this day.

LONDON'S SEWER SYSTEM.

On March 31, 1893, the London village council voted six hundred dollars to pay Frank Snyder for the work of preparing plans and specifications for a sewer system. What these plans consisted of or what detail was carried out according to instructions is not revealed by the records. The mayor's report for April 12, 1895, says that former councils had spent seven hundred dollars on sewerage, and that the board of health had resolved to sewer the town. Evidently very little was accomplished.

An ordinance declaring it necessary to provide for the construction of a sanitary sewer and a sanitary-sewer system and a sanitary sewage-disposal works and to acquire a sanitary sewage farm for the village of London, was introduced to the village council on November 10, 1904, the sewage-disposal farm to be located on the land of Jane T. Butler. Eighty per cent. of the whole cost of the improvement was to be borne by the property holders and was to be assessed per front foot on all lots or lands abutting, assessments to be levied in five equal annual installments, with interest on deferred payments at five per cent., the remaining cost, including appropriations, proceedings, damages, etc., to be paid by the village. The council appropriated four and forty-three hundredths acres of land belonging to Jane T. Butler in surveys Nos. 8446 and 9500, on March 31, 1905.

At the same meeting the council passed an ordinance "to improve by constructing a sanitary sewer and sanitary-sewer system and sanitary-sewer disposal works and acquire a right-of-way for said sewer and acquire a sanitary-sewer farm for the village of London, Madison county, Ohio." The plans and specification accepted called for two main sewers—the first main to have three lateral and five sub-lateral mains; the second main to have five lateral and four sub-lateral mains.

The building of the sewer system was supervised by City Engineer Herschel McCafferty. The disposal plant was constructed by D. E. Sullivan & Son, of Columbus. The system was accepted by the council, on the recommendation of the city engineer, in April, 1907. Few changes, with the exception of a few lateral mains have been made in the system since that time.

The council provided, April 1, 1905, for an issue of thirty-five bonds for sixteen hundred dollars each, totaling fifty-six thousand dollars, at five per cent. interest. According to the report of the city engineer the sanitary-sewer system, outside of the disposal plant, cost forty-six thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-one cents. With the disposal plant the system cost about seventy thousand dollars.

LONDON POSTOFFICE.

More than one hundred years have elapsed since the first mail was handed out by a postmaster in London. The honor of being the first postmaster falls to Robert Hume, who was appointed by President Madison on February 12, 1813. The complete list of London postmasters since that time, with the dates on which they assumed the office, follow: John Moore, September 4, 1815; Pazzi Lapham, October 10, 1834; John Rouse,

November 15, 1834; David P. Maulsby, July 5, 1839; John Dungan, November 5, 1841; John M. Smith, January 14, 1845; Joseph McKelfish, May 29, 1849; Benjamin F. Clark, February 3, 1853; Jacob Peetrey, June 7, 1860; James S. Hume, April 8, 1861; Wallace Lewis, May 2, 1866; James S. Crain, May 25, 1871; Kate W. Hanson, June 16, 1880; Theodore W. Miller, August 11, 1888; John M. Boyer, August 10, 1892; Frank Speasmaker, December 1, 1896 (died in office, November 22, 1900); W. M. Jones, acting postmaster from November 22, 1900, to January 7, 1901; L. R. Watts, January 8, 1901; Roscoe G. Hornbeck, February 1, 1909; Charles E. Gain, October 1, 1913.

There are now eight rural routes radiating from London. The dates of their establishment are as follow: Route 1, August 15, 1900; routes 2, 3, 4 and 5, September 2, 1901; routes 6 and 7, December 15, 1903; route 8, December 15, 1905. The carrier of route 5 takes a sealed pouch daily to Sedalia, the only postoffice in the county so served. City delivery in London was established on December 1, 1911, with three carriers and one sub-carrier. At the present time there are four daily deliveries in the business section and two in the residential section. In addition, there is also one early morning collection of mail. It is interesting to note that London has seventeen incoming and outgoing mails each day.

The London office was raised from fifth to four class in January, 1865; and from third to second class on July 1, 1902. The postal savings department was established on September 19, 1911, but has never been very liberally patronized here. The local office force now consists of the postmaster, assistant postmaster and three clerks. The present assistant, J. B. Emery, has held this position since he first entered the office, on December 27, 1890. The office has been at the present site since 1902; prior to that year it had been located for many years in the room now occupied by B. F. Wildman.

CHAPTER XX.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the topography of Madison county was unbroken by a single road, and for years after the organization of the county what were called roads were little better than wagon tracks through the forest and prairie, following the Indian trails. At a session of the associate judges of Franklin county, September 8, 1803, the following item was made a part of the record of that session: "On the prayer of a petition signed by a number of the citizens, house and freeholders of Franklin county, praying for the view of a road to lead from the public square in Franklinton to Springfield, Greene county, to be on the straightest and nearest direction toward Springfield as the nature of the ground will admit of a good road: Ordered, that Thomas Morehead, Alexander Blair and George Skidmore be appointed viewers of said road, who, or any two of them, shall view the same as far as the line between Franklin and Greene counties, and make report to our January term next." At the March term of 1804, these viewers reported to the court that they had marked out said road as far as Big Darby creek. The court received the report and ordered the supervisor "to open said road thirty-three feet wide, and make it passable for loaded wagons." At the same session it was "ordered that Lucas Sullivan be appointed surveyor, to attend the viewers of the road from Franklinton to Springfield, and to survey and return a plat thereof of that part which has not been viewed."

This road crossed Big Darby creek about one mile south of the present site of the Little Miami railroad bridge; thence west to the town of Hampton (now Jefferson); thence taking the same direction, passing through Lawrenceville and about a mile north of the site of Summerford, striking the line between Madison and Clark counties after passing what used to be known as "Baileys Woods." It was one of those primitive corduroy, mud roads, well remembered by settlers living in the early eighties. It was a common occurrence, during the wet seasons, for the stages and wagons to break down or stick so fast in the mud that the passengers would be compelled to get out and walk. Each man would procure a rail and carry it along to aid in prying the vehicle out of the deeper mudholes, thus assisting the jaded horses in their laborious work. In dry weather, these roads were very fine to travel on, being preferable, in fact, to the "pikes" of later day. On March 19, 1811, Michael Dickey was appointed road commissioner by the board of commissioners of Madison county, to expend one hundred and seventy-five dollars on the state road inside the limits of this county, the money having been appropriated two years previously, by the Ohio Legislature, toward the improvement of said road.

"LANGHAM'S TRACE."

Upon the erection of Madison county, the inhabitants dwelling within its boundaries soon realized the necessity of public roads, and the first petition for a public road was made by the citizens of Union and Stokes township when they petitioned the commissioners, September 3, 1810, for a road to run from Miners Ford, on Deer creek, to the Greene county line. Jeremiah Miner, Andrew Cypherd and John Mozer were the viewers and Patrick McLene, surveyor. This road was surveyed and viewed in October,

1810, at the expense of Robert Hume, and is called Humes road on the records. In December, the commissioners ordered this road to be opened fifty feet wide for a public highway. On September 3, 1810, the inhabitants of Union and Pleasant townships petitioned for a road to begin on the Fayette county line, at the end of the road established by the commissioners of Ross county, ere the erection of Fayette and Madison, running thence in a northwesterly direction through Pleasant and Union townships, on the best route to Urbana, Champaign county. The viewers were Peter L. Helphenstine, Hugh Montgomery and William Lewis; Patrick McLene, surveyor. The road was laid out in February, 1811, and in March the commissioners ordered the same road to be opened as a public highway, its width not to exceed sixty-six feet. It ran some distance west of London, to a certain point on the line between Madison and Champaign counties, and was known to the old settlers as "Langhams trace."

In December, 1810, James Ewing petitioned for a road to run from the east line of Madison county, starting about three miles south of the northeast corner of the same, and run westerly on the best and most direct line to Urbana. James Ewing, William Chard and George D. Roberts were appointed viewers and Joshua Ewing, surveyor. The petition was granted and the road was ordered to be opened. At the same session, John Blair presented a petition for a road beginning on the east line of Madison county to run on the nearest and best course to Blairsville. William Chard, John Blair and Abijah Cary were the viewers and Joshua Ewing, surveyor for the same, the width of the road not to exceed sixty-six feet. Both of these roads were opened in the spring of 1811. In 1812, a road was opened from London to Dyer's mill, on Big Darby creek. It was viewed by John Murfin, Hugh Montgomery and John Wilson, and surveyed by Patrick McLene.

From that time on throughout the early years, roads were opened in every part of the county, and running in every direction. The records of the county commissioners are filled with petitions of the citizens of Madison county praying for certain roads to be opened for travel. These petitions were as a rule always granted. The roads were laid out wide enough, but, as a rule, were execrable in wet weather, the undrained condition of the land partly explaining this cause. At certain times, when the ground was frozen and worn smooth, or at other times when the ground was dry and solid, no roads could be better. The proceeds acquired from the road laws were, for many years, in money or labor, totally inadequate to keep the roads even in passable condition at the time most desired. Up to the middle period of the last century in every section of the county, "corduroy" was found on every road, which was the name given to the roads made of rails or poles placed crosswise through the soft and miry places. This closed the period of early roads and leads up to a new era in road building, the "pikes" or macadamized roads.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The history of the national road, which was one of the most important public works of the early times, begins with the admission of Ohio into the Union. Congress enacted "that one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said state, sold by Congress from and after the 30th day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying-out and making public roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, to the said state, and through the same. Such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the states through which the road shall pass: Provided, that the said state shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable with the consent of the United States, that each and every tract of land sold by Congress, after the 30th day of June next, shall be and remain free from any tax laid by said state for the term of five years from the day of sale. Approved, April 30, 1802."

In 1806, Congress passed a law entitled "An act to regulate the laying-out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio." President Jefferson appointed Thomas Moore and Eli Williams, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, as commissioners to lay out said road, and to perform the other duties assigned to them by the act. The building of this great highway went slowly forward for many years, but at times the labor ceased on it altogether for want of funds, different presidents vetoing bills appropriating money toward its construction. In 1831, a bill was passed and approved, appropriating money for the extension of the Cumberland road through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1836-37, this great road was completed through Madison county. It crosses Big Darby creek near the northeast corner of survey No. 2677; thence takes a southwest direction, passing through Jefferson, Deer Creek and Somerford townships, and leaves the county at the southwest corner of survey No. 4200, on the Clark county line. Along its course three thriving villages sprang up, Jefferson, LaFayette and Summerford, the two first mentioned supporting three taverns each, and the latter two, all of which did a thriving business. Between Jefferson and LaFayette, on the glade, there was a tavern called the "Golden Lamb," and it, too, had its share of the prosperity which the extensive traffic on this great thoroughfare inaugurated.

A WORD FROM THE PAST.

A very good description of this great thoroughfare is taken from an article written by one who had traveled over it during its palmiest days; "The national turnpike that led over the Alleghanies from the east to the west is a glory departed and the traffic that once belonged to it now courses through other channels; but it is simply because it is the past that the few old men living who have reminiscences of it glow with excitement and exalt it in recalling them. Aroused out of the dreamy silence of their ebbing days by a suggestion of it, the octogenarians who participated in the traffic will tell an inquirer that never before were such landlords, such taverns, such dinners, such whiskey, such bustle or such endless cavalcades of coaches and wagons as could be seen or had in palmy days of the old national pike, and it is certain that when the coaching days were palmy, no other post road in the country did the same business as this fine old highway, which opened the West and Southwest to the East. The wagons were so numerous that the leaders of one team had their noses in the trough at the end of the next wagon ahead; and the coaches, drawn by four or six horses, dashed along at a speed which in that day compared favorably with the speed of the cars of today.

"Once in a while, Henry Clay or General Jackson made an appearance, and answered with stately cordiality the familiar greetings of the other passersby. Homespun Davy Crockett sometimes stood in relief against the busy scene, and all the statesmen of the West and South—Harrison, Houston, Taylor, Polk and Allen, among others—came along the road to Washington. The traffic seemed like a frieze, with an endless procession of figures. There were sometimes sixteen gaily painted coaches each way a day; the cattle and sheep were never out of sight; the canvas-covered wagons were drawn by six or twelve horses, with bows or bells over their collars; the families of statesmen and merchants went by in private vehicles; and, while most of the travelers were unostentatious, a few had splendid equipages. Its projector and chief supporter was Henry Clay, whose services in behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. The coaches ceased running in 1853; the 'June Bug,' the 'Good Intent,' and the 'Landlords,' as the various lines were called, sold their stock, and a brilliant era of travel was ended."

The building of railroads, from that time until the present era began, deprived the road of its prestige; for many years Congress neglected to make appropriations for the

necessary repairs, until finally it was transferred to the states through which it passed. The portion running through Ohio became a part of the public works of the state, but in 1876 the Legislature reduced it to the level of other pikes, since which time the county commissioners of each county through which the road passes have had charge of it, the same as all other roads. This road, through the improvements which are being made on it and the coming of the era of automobiles is gradually coming into its own again. Travel on it is increasing and where once the stage coaches lined the way is now being traversed by the faster-moving vehicles of today.

CORPORATION PIKES.

Soon after the opening of the national pike, about the year 1838, the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike Company was organized for the purpose of building a pike from Xenia, Greene county, to Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio. In the course of time the road was completed and opened for traffic. It runs almost parallel with the Little Miami river and entering the county from Clark, a short distance north of where the railroad strikes the county line, it runs in a northeasterly direction, passing through London on its route to Jefferson, and there intersects the national road.

Another early turnpike was the one known as the Madison and Fayette turnpike, which was also built by a private corporation. It starts at London and runs in a southern direction through Newport and Midway to the Fayette county line.

The Urbana pike was the third and only other road in Madison county built by a private company. It begins at the national road, about a mile and a half west of Jefferson, and runs in a northwesterly course to Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, leaving Madison county near the northwest corner of Somerford township. These three pikes, with the national road, were the only ones in Madison county on which tolls were charged the traveling public. All other pikes were as free as they are today, and were built by the county, under an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed April 5, 1866. The first petition was presented to the commissioners of Madison county, June 5, 1866, by F. O. P. Graham et al., for the improvement of the London and Mt. Sterling road. The viewers appointed for this road were Benjamin Harrison, E. Bidwell and Robert Read. The road was granted on September 6, 1866, and the length, according to the survey, was seventeen miles.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The first railroad leading into or out of this county was first known as the Columbus & Xenia railroad. The company was chartered by a special act of the Legislature, passed March 12, 1844, but the road was not constructed until 1848 and 1849, the first passenger train passing over it on February 20, 1850. Soon after this date, the members of the Legislature took an excursion over this road and the Little Miami road from Columbus to Cincinnati and return. The Little Miami Railroad Company obtained a charter March 11, 1836. The two companies, November 30, 1853, entered into a contract of union, or partnership, by which the roads of both were operated as one line. The two companies on January 1, 1865, leased the Dayton & Western road and purchased, the same year, the Dayton, Xenia & Belpre road from Xenia to Dayton. The partnership, or union, was dissolved on November 30, 1868, and a contract or lease entered into by which the Little Miami Company leased, for ninety-nine years, the Columbus & Xenia road, and the rights and interests of that company in the other roads, that had been leased or purchased by the two companies. The condition was the promise of the Little Miami Company to pay seven per cent. per annum on capital of one million seven hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars, and interest on the funded debt.

On December 1, 1869, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company leased of the Little Miami Railroad Company its railroad and its right to the Columbus & Xenia and other roads. At the time this railroad was built, the citizens of Madison county voted twenty thousand dollars towards its construction. When this latter railroad company came into possession of the stocks of the Little Miami Railroad Company it subsequently proposed to take from the county fourteen thousand dollars of said stock, leaving the county with but six thousand dollars of the agreed stock. The road passes through Madison county from Columbus, in a southwest direction, and runs through Jefferson, Deer Creek, Union and the northwest corner of Paint township. The stations of London and Jefferson are the only stops which this line makes in Madison county. This road is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is locally known as the Pennsylvania road. This road has been very successful in its operations and ranks as one of the leading roads in the state, both as to equipment and service.

The Pennsylvania system also operates another road which runs through the northeast corner of the county. This was originally known as the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana railroad and was the third railroad built through Madison county. The company constructing it chartered on February 23, 1849, and the first train passed over the road from Columbus to Urbana July 4, 1853. In a few months the road was completed to Piqua. The Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Company becoming embarrassed, it was reorganized under the name of the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The road was sold on August 6, 1865, under an order of the court, and subsequently was transferred by deed to the reorganized company. This was one of the several roads which, consolidated, made the line generally known as the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central railroad. In 1869, the road was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, under whose management it was operated until it became a part of the Pennsylvania system. The only station of this road in Madison county is that at Plain City and it affords a good shipping point for that portion of the county. When this road was proposed the six thousand dollars in stock which the county had in the Springfield & London Railroad was transferred to the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana, where it still remains. This was all the assistance that Madison county ever gave to the construction of railroads through her territory.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad passes through the center of the county from east to west. It runs through Fairfield and Union townships, with stations at London and Lilly Chapel. The Columbus and Springfield Railroad Company, which built this line, was chartered on February 16, 1840, but for some years nothing was done towards building the road. In June, 1851, a company was organized under this charter, at Springfield, and the road was completed, from Springfield to London, September 18, 1853. The road was known as the Springfield & London railroad, and its length of track was nineteen miles. This was the second road organized to pass through this county and the six thousand dollars which Madison county had invested in the Columbus & Xenia road was transferred to the Springfield & London, with the object of assisting the latter. In 1854, the road was leased to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, since called the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Lake Erie Railroad Company. The road was sold on May 8, 1868, under a decree of the United States district court, and was bought by Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston, for one hundred thousand dollars. The Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad was incorporated on May 1, 1869, with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars and Mr. Pierce transferred his purchase soon after to the new company. By an arrangement with the

purchaser, the road was continued under the management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, to which it was permanently leased on July 1, 1870. It was subsequently completed to Columbus, and many citizens of Madison county subscribed certain amounts, to be paid on condition that the road would be finished by September 1, 1871; but it was not finished until December 19, 1871, and the money was never paid. On March 8, 1881, the road was leased, for ninety-nine years, to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Ohio Division Railway, the lease to begin May 1, 1881. It is at present under the management of the New York Central Lines.

The Toledo & Ohio Central railroad passes through the extreme northeast corner of the county and has one station, Kile, within the limits of Madison county. This road is also operated by the New York Central Lines. This line extends from Columbus northwest through Union county and as far north as Toledo. To obtain this road there was much labor and excitement, and years passed before it was finally accomplished. This affords a direct outlet through Columbus and also connects the northeastern part of the county with the commerce of Great Lakes. It was completed through to Columbus in January, 1894, having reached as far as Marysville, in Union county, in 1893.

DAYTON, TOLEDO & IRONTON.

This road runs from Sedalia, in Madison county, to Kingman, in Clinton county. An agitation for this line was first begun in December, 1875, in Clinton county. J. F. Ely, of Washington C. H., was the chief promotor of this line, which was to run from Waynesville to Jeffersonville, and ultimately to Columbus. The incorporators, J. F. Ely, Ethan Allen, J. M. Hussey, James Ellis and Doctor Marshall, immediately procured a charter and the prospective road was incorporated as the Waynesville, Port William & Jeffersonville Railroad. After a sufficient amount of stock was raised, an organization was effected in March, 1876. Meetings were held along the proposed route and stock was raised to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars. The success of this road never reached great heights and part of the road that was laid west of Kingman, Ohio, was taken up and there is only the line from Sedalia to Kingman. This road is now under the charge of the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company through a lease, but the traffic is very light and evidently the owners are awaiting the opportunity to make a junction with some other road. Or it has been predicted by others that this line would be taken over by an electric company.

In 1878, the Springfield Southern railroad was built through South Solon. This is the only town in Madison county which this line accommodates. The road was later leased by the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company and is at present a part of that system. This road accommodates the southern part of the county with east and west shipping. Springfield and the coal fields of the southeastern Ohio are opened up to the people along this line.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through the southeast corner of the county. There is only one station of this line in Madison county, that being at Mt. Sterling.

OHIO ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

On March 8, 1901, the London city council granted permission to the Columbus, London & Springfield Railway Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, operate and maintain a line of street railway within said village and along the following route, to wit: Beginning on Lafayette street at the northeastern corporation line of said village; thence to the intersection of Maple street; thence south on Maple to First; thence on First to Main; thence on Main to the northwest corporation line; thence westerly to Springfield.

It being expressly provided in said ordinance that if the village at any time should order the improvement of said streets, or any of them, by laying gravel, stone or other material thereon, or pave the same, or change the grade of the same, the said railway company, its successors and assigns, shall, at its own expense, in like manner improve such portion of said street or streets as is occupied by its tracks and two feet outside of the outer rails thereof, and then use a rail to be approved by the council of said village.

On March 9, 1901, the Columbus, London & Springfield Company duly accepted the provisions of said ordinance; immediately thereafter entered upon the work of constructing the said railway, and continued to maintain and operate the same as an interurban and street railway until about January 1, 1905, when it became insolvent and was on February 28, 1906, sold to A. E. Locke, who on June 29, 1906, assigned and transferred the property to the Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Company, which operated it until August 31, 1907, when it transferred, assigned and conveyed it by lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the defendant, The Ohio Electric Railway Company, which still owns and operates it.

This is a branch line of the main road from Springfield to Columbus. It branches off from Summerford on the west, entering London from the northwest side of town, and returns to the main line at Lafayette. Only the local cars pass through London, the limited cars using the direct route from Columbus to Springfield and passing through Jefferson, Lafayette and Summerford in Madison county. The cars to Columbus leave London hourly, twenty minutes after the hour, the first car going out at 6:20 a. m., and the last one at 12:20 a. m. The cars to Springfield leave on the half hour, the first at 6:30 a. m., and the last at 12:40 a. m.

GENERAL RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The following statistics are taken from the last report of the district assessor compiled in July, 1915: Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—Cincinnati division—miles of main line, 19.05; second track, 19.05 miles; sidings, 8.17 miles. Value of all real estate, $7,850; value of right-of-way, $22,010; buildings, $16,860; second track, $200,030; sidings, $48,610; value of all other property, $1,345,820; total value, $1,641,180. Indianapolis division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 4:5 miles of main track; 4.5 miles of second track; .93 miles of siding; value of all real estate used in operation, $370; value of right-of-way, $6,640; value of buildings, $850; value of second track, $47,250; value of sidings, $5,530; value of all other property, $317,910; total value, $378,550. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad—Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati division, 16.02 miles of main track in Madison county; 4.9 miles of sidings; value of real estate, $650; value of right-of-way, $14,620; value of buildings, $6,760; value of sidings, $20,830; value of all other property, $656,520; total value, $699,380. Delaware branch of the same line, .29 miles of track in Madison county; right-of-way valued at $200; all other property, $11,880, making a grand total of $12,080. Baltimore & Ohio railroad—Columbus and Cincinnati Midland division, 3.6 miles of main line; 1.125 miles of siding; real estate valued at $250; right-of-way, $2,740; buildings, $1,170; sidings, $6,750; value of all other property, $109,530; total, $120,440. Figures for the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad in this county show, main line .6 miles; yards, .17 miles; sidings, .16 miles; real estate, $150; right-of-way, $330; buildings, $300; yard tracks, $1,080; sidings, $940; all other property, $29,530; total, $32,330. The Dayton, Toledo & Ironton Railroad has 3.85 miles of main line; 2.20 miles of branches; 1.25 miles of sidings; value of real estate, $70; value of right-of-way, $3,160; buildings, $800; sidings, $1,960; branch sidings, $140; value of all other property, $46,110; total, $52,240. This includes the Sedalia & Kingman branch, which alone is valued at $12,380.

The main railroad depots in the county are valued as follows: Ohio Electric at London, valued at $3,000, a brick structure thirty years old; Summerford depot, frame, $500; Deer Creek township depot, frame, $500; West Jefferson depot, frame, $1,000; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis depot at London, $6,760; Baltimore & Ohio depot at Mt. Sterling, $1,000; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis depot at London, $4,000.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

There are fourteen telephone and telegraph companies, with lines in Madison county. The Western Union Telegraph Company has 869.20 miles of wire, valued at $52,080; the Franklin County Telephone Company has 17.50 miles, $610; the Receivers Union Telephone Company, 956 miles, $57,020; the Ohio Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, 340.5 miles, $16,750; the Resaca Farmers Telephone Company, 210 miles, $5,680; the South Charleston Home Telephone Company, 14.5 miles, $4,730; the United States Telephone Company, 382 miles, $33,329; the Farmers (West Jefferson) Telephone Company, 136 miles, $5,456; the Washington Home Telephone Company, 212.2 miles, $5600; the Home Telephone Company (Plain City), 903.46 miles, $20,370; the London Home Telephone Company, 1,392.31 miles, $53,3 0; the Mechanicsburg Telephone Company, 38 miles, $2,420; the Ohio Telegraph and Telephone Company, 782.88 miles, $78,220; the Mt. Sterling Telephone Company, 503 miles, $25,530.

GAS COMPANIES.

Madison county has within its limits the following natural gas companies which operate in the county: The Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company, which operates in Pleasant, Range and Stokes townships, has property valued at $296,080; Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company, in Pleasant, Range and Stokes townships, property valued at $85,670; Midway Gas Company, Pleasant, Range and Stokes townships and Midway corporation, $93,500; Central Gas Company, of Mt. Sterling, $30,490; Ohio Fuel and Supply Company, Deer Creek township, West Jefferson, Jefferson, Union and Paint townships and London corporation, $596,730.

CHAPTER XXI.

AGRICULTURE, GRANGES, ETC.

By reference to the topographical description of the county in another chapter, the reader will readily infer that, although covering a small area of territory compared with other counties, few counties possess finer agricultural advantages. In the earlier settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where today are found fertile and well-cultivated fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the water, but for hygienic reasons. The proximity of a spring, also, had much to do with the location of a cabin; but in the selection of places for the erection of other buildings, convenience was the ordinary test. The corncrib, made of rails or poles, and covered with prairie hay or clapboards, as convenience suggested, was as likely to be in close proximity to the front door as at the rear of the building, or near the stable. In the matter of stables and corncribs, very little improvement took place until long after material changes had been made in the dwellings, the want of consideration shown, not only in the general arrangement of these outbuildings, but of many things connected with the household work, which now are considered of prime importance, being today a cause for wonder. Agricultural implements were, at the first, necessarily rude, and the state of agriculture of a corresponding nature. Even had such a thing been known, there was little need for "scientific" agriculture. The soil was new and productive, and it was a question simply of home supply, while for many years the markets within reasonable distance scarcely repaid the labor of hauling. The methods and implements employed fully answered the purpose for which they were intended.

The first substantial inclosures were constructed of rails in the form still used, called the worm fence in a new country, with abundance of timber, the cheapest, most substantial and durable fence that may be built. After the sod was broken with oxen, the ground was mellow. The plow in common use was a long wooden one, somewhat after the shape of the plow now in use, with an iron sole and point and an iron cutter. The immigrant usually brought his plow with him, but many a settler did not own one until he made it, or had it made by some mechanic of the settlement. If the field was too full of stumps and roots, the mattock and the hoe were required to do good service before the field was planted in corn. The corn was dropped by hand—in which work the girls took part—and was covered and cultivated with the hoe. Many farmers in the later days continued to follow this same method, but the shovel hoe, drawn by a horse, soon began to be used, and gradually worked its way into use, to mark out the rows and crss-furrows for the "dropper," and to follow after to cover the seen. Finally the "double-shovel" plow drove the hand hoe from the corn field while the horse, with the changes in implements, superseded the ox. Invention has kept pace with the demand for better improved machinery, but, after the lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, the science of corn raising is still far from perfect. Though great changes have been made in modes of planting and culture, as well as in the style of the implements used, it is questionable whether larger corn crops are raised than were produced fifty years ago. The future will probably show material changes in the use, rather than in the form of the machinery, and the past ten years have made great changes in both respects. Today the use of machinery enters into every process, a machine being in use for cutting, husking and loading corn at the same time. Invention has come to

the assistance of the farmer, as it has come to all other industries, and lifted from his life the drudgery of toil.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

In the cultivation of wheat, greater changes have, perhaps, taken place than in the planting and gathering of corn. In pioneer days the land was plowed the same as for corn, and was harrowed with a wooden-tooth harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighted down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast, by hand, at the proportion of a bushel to a bushel and one-half per acre, and "harrowed in" with a brush. Though corn-meal was the main reliance for bread, and continued to be for many years, yet wheat was raised at an early day. Occasionally a field was grown producing what was called "sick wheat," so named from its tendency to cause vomiting. Various devices were adopted to obviate this difficulty, but none of any avail; but this class of grain was usually converted into whiskey. The cause of this poison in the wheat has never been definitely ascertained; whether it was on account of the malarial locality in which it was grown, the variety of wheat, or simply caused by the wheat getting wet and sprouting, is yet a matter of dispute. The grain has been described as differing little or none from the wheat now grown, except in the appearance of a red spot on the grain indicating a sprout; but whatever the cause, the taint has totally disappeared.

The wheat harvest ripened in the earlier part of July, and farmers expected to be pretty fairly in the field by the "Glorious Fourth." The implement used for cutting the wheat was either the sickle or cradle, and, not infrequently, both in the same field. The sickle was at first the only implement; but soon the cradle came into common use, and finally superseded altogether the more primitive implement. The reaper followed in the course of time, and has now as effectually displaced the cradle as the latter did the sickle. Life on the farm necessarily compels the husbandman to be a "jack-of-all-trades," and there were many farmers over the country who not only could make a tub or a barrel, but the frame work and fingers for the cradle. Sometimes an ingenious backwoodsman made a business of repairing all classes of farm implements and manufacturing new ones. When such a man lived in the neighborhood, he was usually well patronized.

There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe and the cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on the farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradlers would cut about ten acres a day, and one binder was expected to keep up with each cradler. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are a comparatively modern invention, and, as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing and feeding and was there stacked. Prior to the introduction of threshing-machines, the work was performed by flail, or tramping with horses, but generally the latter plan was adopted. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when other farm work was not pressing, the threshing by tramping, commonly in clear weather on a level and well-tramped clay floor, or, in later days, if the space was sufficiently large, on the barn floor. When sufficiently tramped, the refuse straw was thrown into a stack, and the wheat cleaned by a fanning-mill, or, prior to the use of these mills, by letting it fall from a height of several feet, subject to the action of the wind. Other modes were also in vogue, with which the descendants of the pioneers are familiar.

MARKET AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

The next step was to get the wheat to market, but in the early days there was little surplus after the home demands were satisfied. This, howver, did not continue many

years, as each year added to the number of producers, and, as early as 1830, the hauling of wheat and other products to distant markets was the general practice. The markets of Chillicothe, Columbus, Sandusky, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati were all patronized by the pioneers of Madison county, the custom being for several farmers to go in company. The roads were heavy and full of marshy places, and the frontiersman's skill with the ax, and ingenuity in "fixing up" a "breakdown" were always in requisition. When heavy loads were hauled, it was not unusual to take relays of horses, with provender, for the trip, the exchange of horses being made at about the half-way house on the road. Teamsters carried their own provisions, and camped out whenever nightfall came on, or, if the corn and hay taken for the trip had been consumed, to turn into the yard of one of the inns to be found along the line of all the great thoroughfares, "for man and beast." After the completion of the national road through this county, much of the hardest work on these trips disappeared, as heavy loads could be hauled with ease without constant fear of breakages and long delays caused by the terrible state of the muddy roads.

Laborers were abundant, and the farmer had little or no difficulty in supplying himself with "hands," either for the season or for an emergency. Almost everyone could swing the scythe or cradle, or perform any other work on the farm. The rule was, not only with the hired laborer, but with the farmer and his boys, to be at work with the early light. A day's work on the farm was the labor that might be performed between "sun and sun," and this was understood and accepted on the part of the employer and employee, though it was usual to perform the chores after the return from the field. The price of labor was fifty cents a day, which was also the wages of a harvest hand. A good farm hand could be hired at from eight dollars to ten dollars per month. There was no fixed price for produce or stock. Old settlers said that they sold wheat as low as twenty-five cents per bushel, and stock at correspondingly low prices. In 1830, wheat hauled to Cincinnati brought thirty-seven and one-half cents per bushel; a cow and calf twelve dollars, and a brood sow, five dollars. A load of flour, containing eight barrels, was exchanged at Cincinnati, in 1815, for two barrels of salt.

HOGS OF OTHER DAYS.

The swine of the early settler, compared with the hogs of today, would present as wide a contract as it is possible to conceive. Whatever the breed may have previously been called, running wild, as was customary, the special breed was soon lost in the mixed swine of the country. They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back, and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy. The "sapling-splitter" and "razor-back," as he was called, was ever in the search of food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of making a heavy hog, but required two years or more to mature, and until a short time before butchering or marketing, was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall, fattening on the "mast." Yet this was the hog for a new country, whose nearest and best markets were in Cincinnati and Baltimore, to which places they were driven on foot. Persons then, as now, engaged in the purchase and driving of swine or cattle as a special occupation, and, by means of trustworthy agents, visited distant sections to buy up large droves. It was not uncommon to see a drove of hogs driven to a certain place to be weighed ere starting them on their long journey. As each porker was caught, it was thrust into a kind of leather receptacle, which was suspended to steel yards. As soon as the hog was fairly in the contrivance the whole was lifted from the ground, and thus, one by one the drove was weighed and a minute made of each, and with a pair of shears, a patch of bristles was cut from the hind-quarters, or some other mode of marking followed, as evidence of the fact that the hog had been

weighed. Two or three days' drive made the hogs quiet enough to be driven along the highway without much trouble, moving forward at an average gait of from eight to ten miles a day. Whenever the animals were wilder than usual, they were enticed into a pen, there caught, and their eyelids "stitched," or this was done during the weighing process. Thus blinded the hog seemed instinctively to keep the road, and, reaching their destination, a clip of the scissors or knife made all things right again.

Almost every farmer raised a few hogs for market, which were gathered up by drovers and dealers. The delivery of hogs began usually in September, and the business was carried on past the middle of winter. The price ranged at about one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, though at times running up to three dollars and twenty-five cents or three dollars and fifty cents, with a fair margin after driving to Cincinnati or Baltimore. About 1840, the hog trade was brisk, and speculation ran high. Many men along about that time laid the foundations of subsequent fortunes, while doubtless others lost all in wild speculation. In no stock of the farm have greater changes been effected than in the hog. From the characteristics of this wild animal, long-legged, slab-sided, roach-backed, muscular, tall, long, active and fierce, it has been bred to be almost as square as a storebox, quiet as a sheep, taking on two hundred and fifty pounds of flesh in ten months. They are now ranked into distinctive breeds, which, as far as Madison county is concerned, has mainly narrowed to the Berkshire and Poland-China, though other breeds are found here.

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

In horses, cattle and sheep, Madison county for many years has claimed a high grade. The first sheep were brought into the county by Joshua Ewing, in 1800, and since that time their numbers have gradually increased, until today this county contains thousands of the finest sheep in the state. The breeding of the thoroughbred horses began at a later day. Walter A. Dun and Maj. William A. Neil have done much toward the growth and development of thoroughbred horses in this portion of Ohio. It has not proven remunerative to these individuals, but nevertheless Madison county derived great benefit from their enterprise, as it raised the grade of her horses to a high standard. This county being the center of the bluegrass region of Ohio, it necessarily follows that nature intended it for a great cattle mart, and as such it is recognized throughout the world of trade. The great monthly cattle sales held in London since 1856, as well as the thoroughbred Shorthorns imported from Europe at an earlier day has made the name of "Old Madison" famous. There is no county of this great state where the buying and selling of stock has proved such a grand success as here in the little county of Madison. Her sale days are the great events in the lives of stock men for miles in every direction. Over her broad acres, covered with the succulent bluegrass, roam vast herds of sleek, well-fed cattle, which are ever in demand at the highest market prices.

THE MADISON COUNTY STOCK IMPORTING COMPANY.

The Scioto valley having been settled by many Kentucky and Virginia families, cattle-growing became the leading form of agriculture; hence, as early as 1832, there was formed the Scioto Stock Importing Company, which imported some of the best strains of Shorthorn cattle to be found in the valley at the present day. In the fall of 1852, a meeting was held in London by some leading stockmen, to consider the project of importing thoroughbred stock from Europe. An organization was effected on January 1, 1853, and the association was named the Madison County Stock Importing Company. A constitution for the government of the company was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Jesse Watson, president; Major Richard Cowling, vice-presi-

dent; Jacob Chrisman, treasurer; J. T. Lacy, secretary; James Fullington, Joseph Chrisman, William H. Creighton and Robert Reed, directors.

The company was organized in shares of one hundred dollars; about ten thousand dollars being the capital stock. Jonathan Farrar and Charles Phellis, of Madison county, and Benjamin Browning, of Clark, were appointed as the purchase committee, and sailed for England in the spring of 1853. The stock came in a sailing vessel, and arrived in very fine condition. The whole lot was kept for some time at the Brown farm, east of London, and was sold on September 27, 1853, which was the day preceding the opening of the first fair held by the Madison County Agricultural Society. The following is an exact copy of the report of that sale:

BULLS.

Thornberry—F. W. & H. Renick, Pickaway county	$ 875
Sheffelder—J. W. Robinson, Madison county	1,800
Mario—Robert Reed, Madison county	1,550
Marquis—James Fullington, Union county	3,000
Starlight—Charles Phellis, Madison county	3,000
Beau Clerc—D. M. Creighton, Madison county	750
Symmetry—W. A. Dun, Madison county	1,150
Farmer's Boy—Joseph Rayburn, Madison county	925
Prince Albert—J. F. Chenoweth, Madison county	300
Colonel—W. A. Dun, Madison county	1,350
Sportsman—James Foster, Madison county	700
Prince Edward—M. B. Wright, Fayette county	475
Rocket—David Watson, Union County	425
Splendor—F. A. Yocum, Madison county	500
Duke of Liverpool—George B. McDonald, Madison county	555
	$17,355

COWS.

Victoria—J. Q. Minshall, Madison county	$ 600
Picotee—Jesse Watson, Madison county	1,275
Stapleton Lass—Jesse Watson, Madison county	1,350
Princess and Calf—William Watson, Clark county	690
Miss Hilton—David Watson, Union county	875
Alexandrina—David Watson, Union county	560
Blossom—David Watson, Union county	650
Yorkshire Dairy Cow—Joseph Negley, Clark county	425
Monson—Joseph Rayburn, Madison county	295
	$ 6,720

HOGS.

No. 1.—Levi Oldham, Fayette county	$ 200
No. 2.—Michael Sullivan, Franklin county	80
No. 3.—J. T. McKey, Franklin county	75
No. 4.—J. T. McKey, Franklin county	35
No. 5.—J. G. Gest, Greene county	41
No. 6.—John Hadley, Clinton county	42
No. 7.—John Hadley, Clinton county	26
No. 8.—Henry Rule, Clinton county	16

No. 9.—W. A. Dun, Madison county	20
No. 10.—Jesse Hegler, Fayette county	61
No. 11.—John Hadley, Clinton county	200
No. 12.—J. Q. Minshall, Madison county	120
	$ 916

SHEEP.

No. 1.—Richard Cowling, Madison county	$ 110
No. 2.—W. H. Creighton, Madison county	45
No. 3.—Chandler Mitchell, Madison county	45
No. 4.—Jesse Watson, Madison county	60
No. 5.—Cyrus Larkin, Fayette county	56
No. 6.—Robert Reed, Madison county	45
No. 7.—T. Mathews, Licking county	100
No. 8.—T. Mathews, Licking county	50
No. 9.—C. Fullington, Union county	75
No. 10.—John Hadley, Clinton county	85
No. 11.—G. Howard, Champaign county	40
No. 12.—D. M. Creighton, Madison county	75
No. 13.—E. P. O'Neil	60
No. 14.—Richard Cowling, Madison county	100
No. 15.—John Hadley, Clinton county	55
No. 16.—C. Fullington, Union county	55
No. 17.—Levi Lapham, Union county	35
No. 18.—D. M. Creighton, Madison county	15
No. 19.—C. Fullington, Union county	55
No. 20.—C. Fullington, Union county	105
	$ 1,266

Sheep	$ 1,266
Hogs	916
Cows	6,720
Bulls	17,355
Total	$26,257

Jacob Chrisman was the cashier of the company, and, after paying all expenses of importing, keeping, sale, etc., disbursed to the shareholders something over two hundred and forty dollars for each one hundred dollars originally put in. The selling was done by Benjamin Porter, the first auctioneer of the monthly stock sales, for which he received the insignificant sum of fifty dollars. Other companies and individuals of the Scioto valley besides those mentioned have made importations from Europe of the choicest strains of pure-bred stock, the descendants of which are to be found not only in the valley, but distributed throughout the entire West, as well as other portions of the United States.

OTHER NOTABLE SALES.

Among the breeders and dealers in pure-bred stock, David Selsor and the Dun Brothers deserve special mention. The former possessed the finest herd of Shorthorns in Ohio, and one of the finest on the continent. His animals always won blue ribbons at the leading fairs of the country, and the fame of David Selsor, "the cattle king," has spread wherever the breeding of fine stock has been made a specialty. The biggest

prices were paid for his animals, and the stockman who was fortunate enough to obtain a descendant of this choice herd was indeed lucky. Mr. Selsor spared no pains nor expense to keep his herd in the front rank with the finest in the world. Truly, Madison county should honor the memory of this man, who, during a long life of business activity, did so much toward establishing and maintaining her reputation as a great live stock mart of Ohio. Mr. Selsor died on January 12, 1882, and his valuable herd was subsequently sold and scattered all over the land.

Robert G. and John G. Dun held their first annual sale of Shorthorns on May 6, 1868, and sold thirty-two animals, nearly all one and two years old. The records show that nine bulls and five heifers were bought by Madison county men. The purchasers were Robert Boyd, W. A. Dun, F. M. Chenoweth, Benjamin Linson, Harford Toland, J. A. Pringle, James Rankin, William A. Neil, Jr., Addison Watson, William Cryder, Benjamin Custer, Robert G. Dun, R. B. Cowling and Bell Bros. Of the remaining eighteen, seven went to Clark county, four to Union county, two to Champaign, two to Pickaway, one to Delaware and one to Fairfield county. The average price all round was $178.44; the lowest price, $75; and the highest $365. On the 4th of May, 1869, Robert G. Dun held his second sale, his brother John G. having previously disposed of his surplus at private sale. Twenty-three animals, mostly one-year-olds, were sold at public auction, nine of which were retained in Madison county. The purchasers were William B. Franklin, William Hall, Jerry Rea, Alfred Pringle, William A. Neil, Jr., George Linson and A. W. Thurman. The remaining fourteen head were distributed as follow: Four to Greene county, one to Licking, one to Hardin, one to Columbiana and one to Franklin county, Ohio; three to Parke county, Ind., and two to Syracuse, New York. The lowest price paid was $135, and the highest $405, making an average all round of nearly $221. These sales were followed by others, which attracted a large number of stock men from every portion of Ohio, and quite a respectable attendance from other states. Becoming familiar with the fine stockbreeders of this county, they soon began to draw regular installments from the splendid herds of "Old Madison," with which to improve and cross upon other herds, and as a nucleus of future herds in other sections. Thus does Madison occupy a proud position in the galaxy of counties, the first in quality and second to few in numbers.

THE MADISON COUNTY STOCK SALES.

The production of corn, wheat, cotton and other staple crops may add most to the wealth of a nation in the aggregate, but, as a rule, the stock interests of every county, in all times, have brought most wealth to the individual farmer. Men who devote part of the resources of their farms to the raising of stock are invariably found to be among the wealthiest in every agricultural community, possessing the most comfortable homes, and able to give their families a better education and more of the comforts of life than any other class of agriculturists. This is particularly true of Madison county, and the only drawback to the increase of her population and rapid development of her resources is that many of her citizens own large tracts of land upon which the tenant system prevails, and it is therefore difficult for a man of limited means to acquire landed property. The prevalence of log cabins in this age of frame and brick structures, and the large number of poor people occupying these cabins, is an invincible argument against the policy of large farms. Freedom and enlightenment go hand in hand with the ownership of land, and wherever its acquisition is made difficult or impossible, it indicates the absence of a sound, political economy in that country.

The historical facts connected with the founding of the Madison county stock sales may be briefly told. The sale of imported stock on September 27, 1853, gave an impetus to the already growing interest in fine stock, which has contributed so largely

to the business success of the county. Other sales followed in due time ,and the project for regular sales in London began to be mooted. In 1855, William G. Jones, proprietor of the Phifer House, calleed a meeting at his hotel to consider the feasibility of inaugurating monthly stock sales. Besides Mr. Jones, there were present at this meeting William H. Creighton, David Selsor, Jesse Rea, Mathew Rea, John G. Dun, James J. Jones, Peter Slaughter, and other wealthy farmers and stock men. There was no regular association organized, but the originators, having confidence that the project would succeed, got out handbills advertising a sale to be held in London on March 5, 1856. On that day was inaugurated an institution that made Madison county famous. These sales were held the first Tuesday in each month, and, from the beginning to the time they were abandoned, proved a grand success.

SOME OF THE LEADING STOCK MEN.

Benjamin Porter, a native of Virginia, was the pioneer salesman of this vicinity. He lived at Catawba, Clark county, Ohio; was a large, portly man, of fine physique and strong common sense. His tact as an auctioneer was equailed only by the extraordinary strength of his lungs, but the love for strong drink conquered "poor Ben" at last. He possessed splendid judgment as an auctioneer and was a man whom everyone considered an adept in his business.

In 1856 J. C. Bridgman began his career as a stock salesman, and, in 1860, formed a partnership with Porter, which lasted until the death of the latter. From that time to the close of his active career, "Jack" Bridgman was the leading stock auctioneer of Madison county, and missed but few sales. He possessed all the shrewdness of the Yankee, combined with that freedom from ceremony and wholesouled manner, characteristic of the Western people. To know "Jack" was to be his friend, for he was always ready and willing to do a favor, and few men would go further than he to perform a kind action. "Jack's abilities made him wealthy—a president of a national bank, a model of propriety, and a representative citizen. For many years he was engaged in the live stock business, and it is no exaggeration to say that there was not a better judge of stock in Madison county than this go-ahead successful, old-time auctioneer.

Charles Jones, of Jefferson, began selling at these sales upon their inception, and was considered a good salesman. Giles James, of London, was engaged in the business for about twelve years, while John Kilgore and William Douglass were auctioneers at these sales for years. Others from adjoining counties took part whenever called upon, and there can be little doubt that to this class of men is due much of the success which attended the growth and progress of the London sales from the beginning.

It will not be inappropriate to give a list of the men who, from the first, fostered and encouraged these sales, the reader bearing in mind, however, that others, perhaps, whose names do not appear, did something toward building up this wonderful institution. The long-continued prosperity of the Madison county stock sales was unquestionably due to the early activities of a certain class of her citizens, among whom the following names deserve mention: William G. Jones, William H. Creighton, David Selsor, Jesse Rea, Robert Boyd, Mathew Rea, John G. Dun, James J. Jones, Peter Slaughter, Peter Buffenbergh, William D. Wilson, J. Q. Minshall, James Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Alexander Wilson, Valentine Wilson, Jerry Rea, Robert Rea, John Pancake, Charles Phellis, Jr., Tip Guy, James Carter, the Weaver brothers, Chandler Mitchell, Newman Mitchell, Charles Mitchell, Thomas Bales, James A. Dun, Augustus Bonner, Walter Dun, Jr., Washington Withrow, Robert Reed, Eli Gwynne, Baldwin Gwynne, William Franklin, John Thompson, W. Morrow Beach, John McCoy, John Heath, Thomas Farrar, Marion Chenoweth, John F. Chenoweth, Frank and Joel Hicks, James Abernathy, Elijah Bragg, Otho Luffboro, William Johnson, Elijah O'Day, Manley

Bozarth, William A. Neil, John Lucas, the Bidwells, J. B. Morgridge, John Price, William D. Wilson, Jr., James Rankin, Abner Bateman, Adolphus Dunkin, William H. Summers, J. C. Smith, W. H. Smith, John Wilson, John McDonald, Henry, John and Darius Burnham, James Guy, Joseph Williams, Luther Johnson, William Minter, Hiram and Charles Richman, Charles H. Beale, William and John O'Day, George Kious, William and David Heath, William Junk, Linson Brothers, Jesse and David Watson, Thomas J. Stutson, Clement Shockley, Smith Brothers, P. R. Asbury, Benjamin and Batteal Harrison, John T. Maxey, Daniel Boyd, Marcus Yates, Levi Counts, Fulton Armstrong, Edward Fitzgerald, Edward Roberts, Richard Johnson, James Converse, James Davis, Robert Deyo, James Robinson, Joseph Rea, W. H. Morgan, J. W. Byers, and doubtless a few others.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE ATTEND SALE.

From all of the adjoining counties, as well as many of those at a distance, came leading stock men to buy and sell. Dealers residing in Cincinnati and Chicago shipped stock from those cities to the little town of London, where they knew the highest prices in the Union were always paid for good cattle. Not only did Ohio pay tribute to the Madison county stock sales, but also the great states of New York, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. On the 2nd of March, 1869, the Ohio Legislature, with Governor Hayes, and other state officers, including many of the representatives of the press of Ohio, paid London a visit for the purpose of seeing how cattle sales were managed, and to examine this county as a location for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. At the same time, the agricultural convention of the Scioto and Miami valleys met here in annual council. It was one of the most noted days in the history of the county. Some three hundred legislative, agricultural and other invited guests were entertained with a banquet at Toland Hall, and all honor was given to "Old Madison," the only county in Ohio or the West sustaining a stock sale. On that day, Daniel Boyd sold to David Selsor a mammoth steer, weighing three thousand and thirty pounds, for which the "cattle king" paid five hundred and forty dollars.

During the first thirteen years and a half that these sales existed, but four were missed, the fall of Vicksburg, in July, 1863; the state election, in October, 1863; the Fourth of July, 1865; and the cattle plague, in September, 1868, being the causes why no sales were held in those months. The average sales per year for that period amounted to more than ten thousand dollars each month, but for the last five years of that time the average was often double that figure. The sales continued to increase in size and importance, until the average reached twenty-five thousand a month. Surely this showing entitled Madison county to that proud position which she so long maintained as the "Queen of Cattledom."

The custom became rooted and grounded in its establishment. Without organization or officers, in the interests of no ring or clique, with but one other worthy of the name, the sale held at Paris, Kentucky, it stood for years unrivaled in the history of the nation. Good stock cattle brought better prices at the Madison county stock sales than at any other market on this continent. Madison county paid a higher valuation on her horned stock than any other county in Ohio, and, doubtless, in the United States. During the latter years of David Selsor's life, he annually shipped to New York the premium beef of the metropolis; and it is a well-known fact that this beef, fed upon the bluegrass and corn of Madison county, brought the highest prices in that market of epicures.

HERD ATTRACTS NATIONAL ATTENTION.

The herd of Red Poll cattle belonging to Frank Nelson has attracted national attention, Mr. Nelson having received the following letter from B. H. Heide, secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition:

"Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.,
"October 10, 1914.

"Mr. Frank Nelson, London, Ohio.

"My Dear Sir: As it has come to my attention that you have some high-class Red Polls which should be exhibited at this show, I felt it my duty to send you one of our premium lists so that you might be able to glance over the classes and thus be in a better position to reach a decision in this connection.

"If you should decide to bring some of your animals to this year's 'International,' I trust you will advise me of the fact at your earliest convenience so that the necessary entry forms may be mailed to you without delay.

"Yours very truly,
"B. H. HEIDE, Secretary."

MADISON COUNTY PERCHERON BREEDERS.

It is not generally known that Madison county ranks fourth in the state among the breeders of Percheron horses. During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1914, breeders of this county recorded twenty-eight Percherons in the Percheron Society of America. This number was registered by thirteen breeders, all of whom belong to the society. In number produced the county is third in the state, but the ranking is done on a basis of the number of Percherons per square mile of the county. Following is a list of Madison county Percheron breeders and the number registered last year: Marion Bidwell, West Jefferson, three; C. A. Butler, Plain City, two; J. W. Goodson, West Jefferson, one; C. M. Jones, Plain City, five; Louis Matteler, Plain City, one; Wilbur Murray, London, one; P. H. Roberts, Route 5, London, one; Smith and Houston, Route 7, London, one; James E. Spencer, West Jefferson, five, and one imported; A. J. Torbert, Plain City, one; G. M. Van Dyke, London, one; Moses I. Weaver, Plain City, four; Cloud Smith, London, two.

RESIDENT LANDOWNERS IN MARCH, 1819.

The people of today hardly realize or appreciate what they owe to the large-hearted pioneer fathers and mothers, who, with their children, braved the perils of the wilderness; who reared their families in the fear of God, and implanted within them all the virtues necessary to the welfare of humanity, and passed away, leaving to them an inheritance that is invaluable and that should ever be cherished and kept in sacred remembrance. The record of Madison county would be incomplete without some notice of these pioneers, who, by reason of their limited sphere of action, could not become conspicuous in the great drama of pioneer life, but whose busy hands and conscientious regard of duty made them great factors in the establishment of the solid foundation upon which the society of today rests. It is a little thing to preserve their names in the pages of history; yet it is about all that is left to do. Their lives were much alike; they met the stern necessities of the hour, and were content in the consciousness of duty nobly done.

In March, 1819, the commissioners of Madison county prepared a duplicate of all the resident landowners of said county at that time, and while hunting through the musty pages stored away in the court house vaults, the historian fortunately discovered this record. It consists of a few sheets of paper sewed together, without back or cover;

yet for years it has preserved in its pages the names of those men who settled and built up the rich and prosperous county of Madison. It reads as follows:

"London, Commissioners' Office, March, 1819.—Duplicate of resident land proprietors for the tax of 1819, with all new entries and transfers made in this office, Madison county, Ohio: John Adair, Jr., John Arbuckle, Charles Atchison, Jonathan Alder, Paul Alder, John Adair, William Alkire, Leonard Alkire, Samuel Alkire, Jacob Alkire, Abram Alkire, Robert Alkire, Samuel Adair, Samuel Adams, Charles Andrews, William Akins, Francis Ayres, Annanias Allen, Jacob Blougher, Samuel Baskerville, John Beetley, Hezekiah Bayliss, William Blaine, Norton Bailey, Vestal Blair, Daniel Brown, Jonas Bradley, Jonathan Burgess, Peter Buffenburgh, Francis Brock, John Baird, James Bowls, Peter Baker, Thomas Baldwin, William Buffenburgh, Elisha Bidwell, Isaac Bidwell, Joseph Bidwell, Stephen Buckman, Uri Beach, Ambrose Beach, Thompson Cooper, William Cummings, John Clements, Peter Cutright, Andrew Cypherd, Philip Cryder, Abijah Cary, Luther Cary, Calvin Cary, William Chard, James Criswell, James Cowen, Elizabeth Cary, James Curry, Samuel Colver, Levi Cantrel, Thomas Clark, Henry Coon, Louis Coon, John Caruthers, James Collins, Jeremiah Converse, Joshua Cope, Abner Chapman, John Carpenter, William Creath, Ashel Cleveland, Samuel Carroll, David Colver, Levi Churchill, Otho W. Delashmutt, Joseph Downing, John Downing, James Dines, James Douglass, E. L. Delashmutt, George Deeds, Francis Downing, Judah Dodge, Thomas Davidson, John Davidson, William Dakin, David Dennison, Walter Dun, Jesse Dungan, James Dungan, John Erwin, Joshua Ewing, James Ewing, Edward Evans, William Erwin, Reason Francis, Daniel Francis, John Fifer, William Frankabarger, Lewis Foster, David Foster, Joshua Foster, William Fleming, Isaac Freeman, Abram Fresher, Jacob Fairfield, Benjamin Garrett, Daniel Gamble, Nehemiah Gates, Thomas Gwynne, D. Gwynne, Fergus Grimes, John Grimes, James Grimes, David Groves, William Rennick, Henry Goodall, George Hoover, David Harris, Michael Harpole, Martin Humble, Levi Humble, Cornelius Humble, Samuel Herrod, Israel Heath, John Heaton, William Howsman, Mary Holbert, Philip Holbaugh, Elisha Hard, John Irwin, Jacob Johnston, Mary Johnston, William Jameson, John Johnston, Andrew Jameson, Stephen Johnston, John Kelso, William Kirkly, Benjamin Kirkpatrick, James Kent, John Kent, Baltzer King, Thomas Kilgore, Nahum King, William King, John Lane, John Littler, William Linton, Dennis Lane, William Lapin, Elias Langham, William Lewis, Joshua Littler, George Linson, Nathan Low, Joseph Melvin, John Marsuis, Jonathan Minshall, John Mozer, Hugh Montgomery, John Melvin, James McDonald, William Mann, Samuel Mitchell, David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Moses Mitchell, David Mitchell, Jr., John McDonald, —— Mathews, William McCoy, James Moore, James Marquis, Gabriel Markle, William Marquis, Roger Moody, John McNeal, Jacob Mozer, Rowan McCaully, Sally Moore, Jesse McKay, John Mills, S. McDonald, Reuben Mann, Samuel Mann, Robert Nelson, Andrew Noteman, Ann Noteman, Robert Nicholson, Usual Osborn, George Prugh, William Patterson, Robert Powers, John Pepper, John Phoebus, Peter Paugh, Thomas Patterson, Samuel Powell, Samuel Pearce, David Park's heirs, James Pringle, George Phifer, Robert F. Pringle, Andrew Rea, Daniel Ross, Henry Roby, Thomas Robinson, James Robinson, Samuel Robinson, John Robinson, Thomas Reed, E. Reynolds, John Rathburn, John Simpkins, William Starnes, John Stroup, John Smith, Tobias Shields, Robert Soward, George Sutherland, John Sutherland, Abram Shepherd, Frederick Sager, Christian Sager, Samuel Sager, Philip Sidener, Jacob Sidener, John Selsor, Henry Smith, William Sharp, Benjamin Springer, Silas Springer, John Scott, Jacob Steele, George Sager, Henry Shover, Charles Sterret, Abram Sager, Henry Sager, Thomas Stoddard, John Stafford, David Sidener, Isaac Smith, Gibson Savage, John Taylor, William Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Richard Taylor, John Troxel,

Alexander Thompson, Enoch Thomas, Jacob Trumbo, Isaac Troxel, Joshua Thompson, Jonah Toppin, William Thomas, Robert Thomas, Phineas Trussel, Peter Vandevender, George Vanness, Joseph C. Vance, Jacob Vandevender, John Warner, Walter Watson, David Watson, James Withrow, John Williams, James Whitesides, William Woods, Jane Wingate, Isaac Williams, Delashmutt Walling, Valentine Wilson, James Wright, Daniel Wright, George Weaver, Joseph Wiley, William Wilson, Joseph Ward, Samuel Watson, Joseph Warner, William Warner and David Wit'er.

The historian cannot vouch for the accuracy of this list or that it contains the name of every landowner residing in Madison county in March, 1819. The list is copied verbatim, and it is presumed that such a record would be correct. The only object in printing it is to try and preserve the names of many who have long since been forgotten. If this has been accomplished, the purpose of publication is attained, and it is felt that the reader may derive some interesting information from a careful perusal of a list of pioneers who laid the foundation of the present commonwealth.

MADISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1846, the Clark and Madison County Agricultural Society was organized, which held fairs alternately at South Charleston and London. The last of these fairs was held in London, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October, 1852. On the 13th of November, 1852, the following Agricultural notice appeared in the *Madison Reveille*: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Madison county, are in favor of calling a county convention, for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society, within and for Madison county, separate and apart from Clark county; and recommend such convention to be held on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1852. Paul Smith, Sabastian Roberts, Abraham Johnston, Thomas J. Stutson, J. McCullough, R. Acton, G. W. Lewis, G. B. Olney, N. H. S. Miller, Jennet Stutson, F. H. Olmstead, O. C. Standart, G. E. Hartwell, Nathan Burnham, E. S. Hancock, B. Crabbe, N. E. Davis, Evans Pennington, Henry Alder, Carlton E. Gregg, John G. Dun, Caleb Morse, James Burnham, John T. Maxey, Robert Armstrong, William C. Minter, Dr. J. Stutson, A. Toland, A. J. Ryan, John Williams, William Morris, Washington Withrow, Jackson Brock, W. A. Koontz, Coleman Asbury, William Riddle, D. Haskell, P. R. Asbury." In response to this call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers, mechanics and business men took place in London on that date.

The meeting was organized by appointing T. J. Stutson, of Jefferson township, chairman, and William H. Creighton, secretary. The chairman, in a brief but appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting, which was to dissolve the connection which had theretofore existed with Clark county in an agricultural society, and to organize such society for Madison county alone. The necessity of such a course was obvious. The fairs were held in Clark county "except occasionally by special favors, and by private individuals at London defraying certain expenses." The consequence was that a very large portion of the county was excluded from its benefits by being so remote from the point where the fairs were held. He urged that Madison county contained the elements within herself to produce the very best agricultural exhibitions of any county in the state. On motion of David Haskell, it was resolved to proceed to organize a Madison county agricultural society, and elect such officers as were necessary to conduct the affairs of such society. On motion of John Melvin, it was resolved that the officers of this society should be a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and five directors. The officers were then elected as follow: President, Richard Cowling; vice-president, Dr. J. Stutson; treasurer, John Rouse; secretary, W. H. Creigh-

ton; directors, John H. Findlay, John T. Maxey, John G. Dun, Jesse Watson, Jonathan Farrar.

On motion, Messrs. Toland, Findlay and Stutson were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the society, which was reported and unanimously adopted. On motion it was resolved that a committee of one for each township in the county be appointed to solicit names for members of this society, whereon John Melvin was appointed the committee for Jefferson township; John Williams, Stokes; Charles Phellis, Pike; Henry Alder, Canaan; John Smith, Darby; David Morris, Monroe; W. B. Davis, Fairfield; John H. Kennedy, Somerford; James Q. Minshall, Range; James Robinson, Pleasant; R. B. Winchester, Union; John G. Dun, Deer Creek. On motion, it was resolved that one hundred and fifty copies of the constitution of the society be printed for distribution through the county. On motion, it was resolved that John T. Maxey, Richard Cowling, and Jonathan Farrar be a committee to wait on the directors of the late Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, and obtain from them the portion of the money in the hands of the treasurer of the said society that was contributed by and properly belonged to Madison county.

THE FIRST ANNUAL FAIR.

The first fair of the Madison County Agricultural Society, was held in London on September 28 and 29, 1853. The officers of the society, under whose auspices this fair was held, were elected on June 4, 1853, and were as follow: John H. Findlay, president; James Foster, vice-president; John Rouse, treasurer; J. F. Freeman, secretary; Richard Cowling, Charles Phellis, James Burnham, William Harrold and John F. Chenoweth, directors. The day prior to the opening of the fair, the sale of the imported thoroughbred stock, brought from Europe a short time before, took place, and gave the new enterprise of the agricultural society an impetus it could have received in no other way. Hundreds of leading stock men attended the sale, and remained for the fair, which proved a grand success. In September, 1854, the society purchased eight acres and eighty perches of land, in survey No. 5670, from John T. Maxey, paying for the same four hundred and twenty-five dollars. This tract is located in the northeast part of London, and the fairs were held there for fourteen years, with varying success. The last exhibition was held on September 18, 19 and 20, 1867, and the following were the officers at that time: J. Swetland, president; John Reed, vice-president; S. W. Durflinger, secretary; Preston Adair, treasurer; directors, David Haskell, William Curtain, Robert Deyo, Adam Young; committee of arrangements, J. Swetland, L. Mount, Preston Henry Tyler, James Converse, Charles Phellis, John Mitchel, L. Mount, Daniel Boyd, Robert Deyo, Aam Young; committee of arrangements, J. Swetland, L. Mount, Preston Adair, Henry Tyler; marshals, William Summers and J. C. Bridgeman.

Many causes led to the abandonment of these fairs. In the fall of 1868, a Union Agricultural Society was organized at Mechanicsburg, which had for its promoters some of the leading citizens of the northwestern portion of Madison county. These men had previously belonged to the Madison county society, and their withdrawal from it, together with the starting of a new association so close to the north part of the county, naturally had a dampening effect upon the old organization. A second cause was the absence of a track where horsemen could exhibit their animals. The grounds were small, and races were not a part of the program at these fairs; hence one of the principal attractions was missing. Efforts were made at different times to purchase additional ground, with the object of constructing a good track thereon, but nothing was ever accomplished in that direction. The principal cause, however, why the holding of fairs in London was abandoned, was on account of the rapid growth of the Madison county stock sales, at that time and for years the glory and pride of this portion of

Ohio. This county needed no annual fair, for it held one every month. The Madison County Agricultural Society, however, still lived; its organization was kept intact and its financial condition healthy. Its officers were: Stephen Watson, president; Jeriah Swetland, vice-president; J. C. Bridgeman, treasurer; Edwin Phifer, secretary; Preston Adair, Joseph Williams, Stephen Watson, James Millikin, John Pancake, Charles Phellis, Jr., R. G. Dun, Philip Durflinger, J. C. Bridgeman, W. H. Summers, Daniel Boyd, Jeriah Swetland, Adam Young, Robert Boyd and Erwin Phifer, directors.

LONDON DRIVING-PARK ASSOCIATION.

The first step taken toward the revival of the county fairs was probably the organization of the London Driving-Park Association. This association was formed early in the year 1883 and soon after leased sixty acres of land for a park of R. B. Cowling, about one mile east of London, between the railroad and the Jefferson pike. On March 23, of the same year, they gave the contract for building a half-mile dirt track to Morris Nevils for three hundred and thirty-nine dollars, the track to be finished by May 1. During that spring the local papers began the discussion of the revival of the old county fairs. Stables on the driving association's park were erected by E. S. Vent and a high board fence was placed around the grounds by A. L. Slagle. The park was opened on July 4, with the following program of races: Gentlemen's trot; 3:00 trot, purse one hundred dollars; 2:40 pacing, purse one hundred; 2:35 trot, purse one hundred and fifty; one-half mile running; one-half mile bicycle. Admission was placed at fifty cents for gentleman; ladies free. Of this association C. F. Richman was president; A. W. Boyd, secretary and F. T. Creamer, treasurer. This meet was a great success and it was estimated that there were from five to seven thousand people present.

On August 8, 1883, another successful race program was held. The following year the following directors were chosen: F. T. Creamer, C. T. Richman, A. T. Landers, W. H. McKinna, Fred Gillett, Leon Minsball and Albert W. Boyd. There were two hundred shares of stock in the association, of which one hundred and eighty-two were sold. Another race meet was held on the Fourth of July that year, with a similar large crowd.

In the *Democrat* for March 4, 1885, is found the following: "We, the undersigned citizens of Madison county, are in favor of calling a county convention for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society within and for Madison county, Ohio, and recommend that said convention be held at the court house in London on Saturday, the fourteenth day of March, 1885, and respectfully invite all persons interested to attend said convention." This call was signed by about one hundred and fifty of the most prominent citizens of the county. The immediate results of this meeting are not now quite clear, but it is recorded that on January 5, 1886, the Madison County Agricultural Society met and elected the following officers: Stephen Watson, president; F. C. Gillett, vice-president; Erwin Phifer, secretary; Job J. Clark, treasurer; and Jacob Peetrey, S. Bonner, H. C. Guy, Job J. Clark, Walter Dun, John E. Lotspiech, Noah Thomas. F. C. Gillett, William Curtin, Erwin Phifer, A. H. Underwood, Austin Hutson, H. Toland, and Matt Rea, directors. At a meeting of the board of directors, January 15, 1886, it was decided to sell the old fair grounds and secure new grounds, and a committee composed of H. C. Guy, Harford Toland and M. L. Rea, were appointed to purchase or lease new grounds. A committee composed of J. J. Clark and William Curtin was appointed to prepare a premium list. However, for reasons unknown, no fair was held in that year.

In January, 1887, G. W. Wilson, then president of the Madison County Agricultural Society, met the directors of the London Driving Park Association and submitted the following proposal:

"To the London Driving Park Company:

"The Madison County Agricultural Society desires, if practicable, to hold a county fair this year. The society is without funds to purchase grounds, and can only purchase if favorable terms can be had.

"The most convenient grounds for a fair are now occupied by the London Driving Park Club, by virtue of a lease from the owners of the grounds. We understand that there is a clause in the lease binding the lessee not to re-lease the premises. If so, perhaps the association would not lease the same to the society. But if we cannot lease and control the grounds, you may grant the society the privileges of holding a fair on your grounds.

"The agricultural society would be pleased to have the association consider the matter of granting the privilege of holding a county fair on the grounds and take such action as shall seem best. If thought best, a committee of both associations could be appointed to meet, consider and report."

This proposition was favorably considered by the Driving-Park Association, which at that time was about one thousand dollars in debt and in poor financial shape, and the members offered to assign their stock to the agricultural society if the latter would assume that indebtedness, or, offered to rent the grounds for the remainder of the lease, six years. But the hopes for a fair that year were dashed by the county commissioners refusing to accept a quit-claim deed for the old fair-grounds from the Madison County Agricultural Society on the grounds that the society had abandoned the grounds.

PERMANENT REVIVAL OF INTEREST.

On November 9, 1889, an enthusiastic meeting of the agricultural society was held at the court house and interest was revived in the proposed fair. A campaign was started to increase the membership of the society. A committee composed of G. W. Wilson, Fred Webster and D. T. Garnard was appointed to prepare a new constitution. On April 14, 1890, the society held a meeting at the office of G. W. Wilson, and the matter of leasing and buying ground adjacent to the old fair-grounds on North Elm street was discussed, two parcels of land being in view—those of Robert Boyd and W. H. Chandler, Sr. It was finally decided to lease the Chandler land back of the old grounds, which contained twenty-five acres, located suitably for a good half-mile track. There were about eight acres in the old grounds, well shaded. The written proposition of Mr. Chandler for a five-year lease at two hundred and twenty-five dollars was accepted and the lease was ordered prepared at once. The committee on grounds was instructed to sow the hillside facing the proposed track with grass. Local horse fanciers were to build the track at their own expense, reserving the privilege of using the same for training purposes, the agricultural society to be put to no expense for the same. Committees on rules and regulations and on premiums were appointed and set to work. The state board of agriculture placed Madison county in the Ohio Valley circuit and fixed the time for the fair for the week including September 1-5, inclusive. The track was laid out by Engineer Arnett and extended on to the grounds of Mrs. James Hamilton and A. J. Coover, eight acres of ground being leased from the former and three from the latter. On April 30, 1890, the village council of London voted five hundred dollars from its general funds to aid the society in the improvement of its grounds. On May 13, 1890, the contract for the building of the track was let to Patrick McDonough for five hundred dollars. The track was fenced, both inside and out, and a neat judges' stand was erected, purposely made small to exclude intruders. Over fifty box-stalls were erected. A large and commodious building for the exhibition of farm products, with an upper story devoted to fine arts, archaeology, etc., was erected and sheds for cattle, sheep, and hogs were built. Four wells were driven on the grounds to furnish water.

The fair was a great success. Every department was patronized almost to its full capacity for exhibits, while several of them "crowded the limits." Thursday was the big day, it being estimated that twelve thousand people were on the grounds during that day. Rain on Friday prevented a large attendance and interfered with the races, which were postponed until Saturday, on which day rain still curtailed the sport. The total cash receipts reached about four thousand dollars, leaving a surplus, after paying the premiums and running expenses. The success of the fair was largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Fred Webster, secretary of the board, who was ably assisted by the president, G. W. Wilson, T. J. Houston, D. T. Genard and others.

The Madison County Agricultural Society has continued to give an annual fair at the fair-grounds since, with varying success. In 1900 the lease on the grounds expired. On May 19 the commissioners voted to direct the directors of the society to extend grounds and to make improvements, not to exceed eight thousand dollars in cost. On September 3, the board bought twenty-six and one-half acres, partly in survey No. 8886 and partly in survey No. 5679, of Robert Boyd, for three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve cents. In October of the same year the directors purchased of the W. H. Chandler heirs eleven and thirty-eight one-hundredths acres, in survey No. 5670, for one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. These purchases, with the eight acres already owned, gave the agricultural society a fair-ground of about forty-five acres. A new track was laid out and built that year. This is the track used at present and is considered by horsemen generally one of the best half-mile tracks in the state. In 1901 many improvements were made; many of the buildings were repaired and remodeled and a new grandstand, two hundred by forty-six feet, with a capacity of twenty-eight hundred people, was erected.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1915.

The twenty-sixth annual Madison county fair was held on August 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1915, with the following official roll: Marion Sanford, president; John L. Houston, vice-president; George Langen, treasurer; Lamar P. Wilson, secretary, all of London; directors (1916), J. W. Johnson, Range; J. P. Foody, Stokes; J. L. Houston, Somerford; George Langen, Union; Wm. Irwin, London village. (1917) Chas. Prugh, Canaan; Charles Wilson, Darby; Henry Hildinger, Deer Creek; E. O. Fitzgerald, Fairfield; M. E. Hummel, Jefferson. (1918) Marion Sanford, Monroe; Robert C. Rea, Oak Run; E. T. Jones, Paint; Sweyne Kennedy, Pike; G. W. Hornbeck, Pleasant. J. Scott Chenoweth, marshal. Prices of admission— Membership ticket, admitting man, wife and children under 12 years of age one dollar; single ticket, twenty five cents; children under fifteen years of age, fifteen cents; single horse, ten cents; double team, twenty cents.

The various departments were managed by the following persons: Speed ring, E. T. Jones, G. W. Hornbeck, L. R. Watts and R. C. Rea; class horses, M. E. Hummel, H. L. Hildinger and J. Scott Chenoweth; cattle, J. P. Foody, J. W. Johnston and Charles Shough; sheep, Charles Wilson, E. O. Fitzgerald and S. E. Thompson; swine, E. O. Fitzgerald, Charles Wilson and S. E. Thompson; poultry, Marion Sanford; farm products, fruits and flowers, Sweyne Kennedy and J. L. Houston; fine arts, etc., Charles Prugh and Miss Ethel N. Williams; manufacturers, William Irwin and L. P. Wilson; merchants' exhibits, William Irwin and L. P. Wilson; sale of privileges, E. O. Fitzgerald, William Irwin and L. P. Wilson; executive and finance, Marion Sanford, J. P. Foody, E. T. Jones and Henry Hildinger; auditing committee, R. C. Rea, E. O. Fitzgerald and J. L. Houston.

THE MT. STERLING FAIR.

The first fair of the Mt. Sterling Fair Association was held during the week of September 3, 1890. Details of information concerning this fair now are somewhat indefinite, but the meeting must have been a success, as the second annual fair was held on Sep-

tember 2, 3 and 4, 1891. The grounds were located within the corporation limits of the village of Mt. Sterling and were easy of access. A good track was built and a grandstand with a seating capacity of about three thousand people was erected. This fair continued until about 1898 when it was temporarily discontinued. In the fall of 1914 the fair was revived and a successful meeting was held that year and also in the fall of 1915.

THE GRANGE.

By T. Hollon Orcutt, Secretary of Oak Run Grange.

Believing that everyone would be interested in perusing a history of the origin and purpose of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of the subordinate grange as well, I was constrained to prepare this short article for publication. It is given to but few men to set in motion great humanizing forces, agencies or influences, to be founders, builders, organizers, for humanity's sake. Such must have the prophet's vision coupled with the prophet's faith. They may dream dreams and see visions, but we bring things to pass. Such a man was Oliver H. Kelley, the originator and first among the founders of the order.

On October 20, 1865, Isaac Newton, then United States commissioner of agriculture, appointed Mr. Kelley as special agent of the department and to proceed immediately through the states lately in hostility against the government, to procure statistics and other information bearing upon the agricultural resources of the South and to report the same to the department for publication. Mr. Kelley left Washington for the South, January 13, 1866, and while on this trip conceived the idea of a secret organization of farmers, north and south, to renew and promote a more fraternal feeling. Mr. Kelley told the following incident: "I was directed to visit a Mr. B., a very bitter Southern man, for some of my information. I proceeded at once to his residence and as I came up to the door Mr. B., seeing me approaching and that I must be a man from the North, said to me, 'No d—d Yankee can cross my threshold! Get out of there!' But Mr. Kelley, being a Mason, gave a sign as he turned to go and Mr. B., who also was a Mason, recognized the same and immediately a different feeling existed between the two men and Mr. Kelley secured his information without further difficulty."

Six months prior to the date of Commissioner Newton's letter to Mr. Kelley, or on April 9, 1865, Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, on April 14th President Lincoln was shot. Public feeling was intense. The nation was stirred to its depths. Agriculture was a thing quite forgotten. The devastated farms of the South bore crops of cannon balls, instead of cotton balls. On April 21, 1866, Mr. Kelley returned to Washington from his Southern trip and proceeded to Boston, Massachusetts, to visit his niece, Miss Caroline A. Hall, at which time he explained to her his plans for the new organization, and it was she who suggested that women be given full and equal right of membership in the order. About this time Mr. Kelley had associated with him in his work two brother Masons, Ireland and Trimble, whose counsel he needed, particularly in preparing the ritualistic work. Also William Saunders, head of the government experimental grounds, and Ansen Bartlett, of North Madison, Ohio.

After much correspondence and discussion it was decided that the new order was to me known by the name of "Patrons of Husbandry." The first meeting, which was not at all formal, was held at Washington, November 15, 1867, W. M. Ireland presiding and Mr. Kelley, acting as secretary. A short time afterward a motto was decided on, i. e., "*Esto Perpetua*," meaning "let it be perpetual," and so it has become a mighty force for the agriculturist, extending from Maine to California; but, strange to say, the Southern farmers never took up the new order that was intended for their benefit. However, of late years, a few granges have been established in the South. There are seven degrees, as follow: First, second, third and fourth, constituting the subordinate; the fifth, of pomona; sixth, or state, and the seventh, or national.

It was the intention of the organization to add other degrees as the order progressed, similar to the Masons; for instance, the eighth degree was to be known as the "Degree of the Golden Sheaf." The membership of the Grange has grown very rapidly in the past ten years. At the present time we have a round million of Grangers in the United States, Ohio furnishing over sixty-five thousand and with about forty thousand voters and six hundred subordinate granges.

Madison county has seven well-organized granges, viz.: Darby, Canaan, Bradford, Oak Run, Madison Banner, Pleasant and Fairfield, with a membership of almost five hundred members in good standing. There have been organized in the United States one hundred and thirty-five new granges in three months, April 1 to June 30, 1915, Ohio being second, with eighteen, and Kansas leading, with nineteen.

The principal corner stones on which the Grange is built are education, legislation (fraternity-sociability) and co-operation. Take the word "education" from our creed and the order can but die. The Grange stands for better education, better homes and better rural communities. Man is by nature a social being. Left to himself, he becomes narrow and selfish. Meeting together in a social way, as people do in the Grange, has a tendency to make them more intelligent; "contact sharpens the mind." The Grange is non-partisan, yet partisan. Almost all the laws pertaining to agriculture have been enacted through the efforts of the Grange. One of the greatest conveniences that the farmer enjoys today (rural mail delivery) has come by the persistent efforts of the Grange.

Fraternity! Fraternity! Walter Scott said, "The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt."

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are saved each year by Grange co-operation. A great many examples might be given, but lack of space forbids it.

The initiation fee is one dollar for men and fifty cents for women. The dues are one dollar and twenty cents per year for the subordinate grange. The Pomona grange fifth degree consists of members of the subordinate grange. The initiation fee is twenty-five cents and twenty cents per year dues. The sixth degree is one dollar, without and dues, also the seventh. The Grange has a place in American history, because it has served agriculture and humanity. It will continue to hold its place as long as it is of service to the farmer and his family; to the community; to the state and to the nation.

OAK RUN GRANGE.

The membership of the grange at Oak Run has grown very rapidly in the past ten years. At the present time there are a round million of grangers in the United States, Ohio furnishing over sixty-five thousand, with about forty thousand voters and six hundred subordinate granges.

The Ohio state grange is officered as follow: Master, T. C. Laylin, Norwalk; overseer, S. J. Pierce, Warren; treasurer, O. J. Demith, New Philadelphia; secretary, Eugene F. Cranz, Ira.

Madison county has five subordinate granges, as follow: Darby at West Jefferson; Oak Run at London; Canaan at Plain City; Bradford, Brandford School; Pleasant at Mt. Sterling and a Pomona made up from the membership of the above granges.

Oak Run grange was organized at Oak Run school house on April 16, 1874, and survived for a short time. It was again reorganized at London and a duplicate charter bearing date of October 28, 1905 was granted. It has a membership of one hundred and fifteen and the following are the principal officers: Master, C. C. Hankinson; overseer, Mrs Esta Gerrard; treasurer, A. J. Blue; secretary, T. Hollen Orcutt.

A well-known member of the grange advances three reasons why farmers should belong to the grange. There is a social reason. Man is by nature a social being. Left to himself he becomes narrow and selfish. Meeting together in a social way as people do in the grange, has a tendency to make them more intelligent. "Contact sharpens the mind." One of the specific objects of the grange was and is to develop a higher manhood and womanhood. Another reason why farmers should belong to the grange is for the improvement of the nature that the development of the fraternal spirit, "feels for the wants and relieves the distress of our brothers and sisters." A third reason why farmers should affiliate with the grange is because of the opportunity it affords for co-operation. The grange has a place in American history because it has served agriculture and humanity. It will continue to hold its place as long as it is of service to the farmer and his family, to the community, to the state and nation.

BRADFORD GRANGE.

Bradford Grange No. 877, was organized on May 11, 1874, at the McCliman school building, now known as Bradford. This first organization was effected through the efforts of the county organizer, Deputy Alford Pringle. J. M. Johnson was the first master. This grange was disbanded in 1882, through lack of interest on the part of the members, but was reorganized in the fall of 1897 by State Organizer Hale, at the Pancake school house. There were fifty-six charter members and J. W. Johnston was chosen first master. The meeting place was changed to the Johnston school house, but recently the meetings have been held at the Bradford school house.

The present membership is fifty-two. The officers for the present year (1915) are J. S. Irion, master; A. E. Henry, overseer; Mrs. W. D. Snyder, lecturer; Fred McClimans, steward; Allan Shepherd, assistant steward; J. W. Johnston, chaplain; L. M. Johnston, treasurer; Mrs. J. D. Truitt, secretary; O. T. Dunkle, gate keeper; Mrs Marion Warren, Ceres; Mrs. A. E. Henry, Pomona; Mrs. K. L. Foster, Flora; Mrs. O. T. Dunkle, lady assistant steward.

PLEASANT GRANGE.

Pleasant Grange No. 1853 was organized on April 13, 1912, with fifty-six charter members. The first officers of the grange were as follow: A. S. Thomas, master; L. R. Kions, overseer; W. S. Robison, lecturer; James H. Blain, steward; B. R. Harrison, assistant steward; J. W. Kellough, chaplain; J. W. Anderson, treasurer; J. S. Core, secretary; T. H. Carpenter, gate keeper; Fidelia Robison, Ceres; Nettie Henry, Pomona; Mrs. William McKinley, Flora; Mrs. T. H. Carpenter, ladies' assistant steward.

The membership at present numbers ninety-five and the meetings are held in I. O. O. F. hall at Mt. Sterling on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Following are the officers for 1915: J. W. Call, master; C. P Corkwell, overseer; Nettie Henry, lecturer; Lloyd Thornton, steward; B. R. Harrison, assistant steward; D. B. Saint, chaplain; A. S. Thomas, treasurer; J. S. Core, secretary; Ray Dennison, gate keeper; Mrs. Thomas Hartley, Ceres; Mrs. A. S. Alkire, Pomona; Mrs. A. S. Thomas, Flora; Mrs. J. W. Call, ladies' assistant steward.

MADISON BANNER GRANGE.

Madison Banner Grange No. 1952 was organized on November 25, 1914, with thirty charter members. The officers who first served this grange, and are still in office, are Robert R. Ritnour, master; Daniel Struble, overseer; Mary Self, secretary; B. B. Spolm, lecturer; and Cora Morris, treasurer.

The membership at present numbers forty. The regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays, in the Knights of Pythias lodge hall. The programs consist of discussions of the different subjects of interest to the farmer. Co-operative buying is another great work of the grange. The aim of the officers of this grange is to

FARMERS' CLUB MEETING, AT HOUSTONIA FARM

make all meetings as interesting as possible and to promote the growth of friendship and sociability.

FAIRFIELD GRANGE.

Fairfield Grange No. 1991 was organized on March 10, 1915, by Deputy Master Blue and is composed of all new members of the order. Several calls were made before an organization was effected, but since the order has been installed there has been much interest manifested. There were thirty-five charter members and this has been increased to fifty.

The officers for the organization are J. F. McGuire, master; Mrs. Belle Fitzgerald, overseer; Jay Fitzgerald, lecturer; E. E. Young, steward; T. A. Groves, assistant steward; Elta Lukens, chaplain; Fred Karn, treasurer; E. E. Lever, secretary; F. E. Simons, G. K.; Marjorie L. DeLong, Ceres; Anne Young, Pomona; Mary Karn, Flora; Cecile M. Simons, ladies' assistant steward; W. R. Bales, business agent.

The most active work which the Fairfield grange has accomplished so far has been in increasing the membership. Since the order is composed of new members they have not taken up the various things that go to make grange work valuable in a community. The chief aim at present is to acquire a strong membership and the larger work will follow later. This is the last grange organized in the county.

MADISON COUNTY FARMER'S CLUB.

At the close of the Agricultural Extension School, held in London in January, 1911, C. C. Hankinson drafted resolutions proposing that the members of the school organize themselves into a farmers' club and that a committee be appointed by the chairman, Mr. Orcutt, to draft a constitution and by-laws. The resolutions were adopted and the committee appointed. Soon after this the committee met and framed a constitution and by-laws and submitted them at the February meeting, the result being the adoption of them and the election of officers. The following officers were elected for the first year: Charles C. Hankinson, president; William B. Cryder, vice-president; L. R. Bostwick, secretary; J. B. Van Wagener, treasurer.

Mr. Hankinson alone is responsible for the life and extensive growth of this club, which at the time of its birth numbered a scant two dozen members, and at present has increased in numbers to such an extent that it has been advised to take under consideration an amendment to limit its territory and in this way limit its membership. He realized that anything which unites farmers mentally and socially, that offers relaxation from daily farm labor, that breaks the monotonous routine of farm life, is to be commended. The object of this society is to promote agricultural knowledge and the intellectual and social advancement of its members.

The attendance at the first meetings was small, sometimes not enough to hold a meeting, so Professor Tetlow, of the Agricultural School, was invited to appear and address the members. This created a marked interest and also increased the attendance. It was then suggested that the meetings last all day and be held at the homes of the members. Before this time, from January until the September meeting, they were held in the court house and only in the afternoon. Sherman Simpson was the first to respond with an invitation to meet at his home and the first all-day club meeting was therefore held at Mr. Simpson's beautiful country home "Tekenink," in September, 1911. Professor Graham, of Columbus, was given an invitation to attend and give a talk on the social side of farm life, which he did, and it was so thoroughly enjoyed that invitations were then extended by John Houston for the November meeting, and by C. F. Sanford for December, which completed the first year's existence. Each subsequent meeting has been held at the home of some member. The largest attendance in 1912 was at the home of T. H. Orcutt and in 1913 at Houstonia farm. During this time the club has been addressed by some thirty prominent agricultural instructors on topics relative to agricultural interests.

It is interesting to note that at the first meeting of the club at the homes there were present some thirty-five members whose means of transportation was the faithful old horse and carriage—there was, in fact, but one automobile among the members and that was sent to the station to meet the speaker of the day. Three years from that time there was held another meeting at the Simpson home, when the attendance was about two hundred and sixty persons, who attended in some fifty automobiles and a scant half dozen carriages.

One of the most tremendous advantages of the organization is the bringing together of the men and women of a community for the exchange of ideas. The club meets on the third Thursday of every month, and each member, in turn, is supposed to act as host or hostess. The club assembles as near noon as possible. A social hour is enjoyed until one o'clock, when dinner is served. The picnic dinner, which is only one of the principal features of the occasion, is spread on the long tables under the large tent owned by the club. The club has its own dishes and silver, which, with the tables and tent, are taken care of by a member, who is centrally located in London.

Any special holiday, as Washington's birthday, St. Patrick's day, Flag day, etc., are carefully observed in the decorations. One can infer from the facts just given that the club is up-to-date in every respect. It numbers among its members not only the active, but also the retired farmer, not only the landowner, but the tenant as well. It was indeed organized for the betterment of mankind.

A program is prepared by a well-chosen committee several weeks in advance. Music comes first, either vocal or instrumental, for most farm houses have a piano, organ or phonograph. This is followed by the secretary's report of the previous meeting. At each meeting some member gives a paper on current events, and this has been one of the most interesting program numbers, covering the main issues of the day.

Frequently an extension worker has been obtained to address the club at the state's expense. At other times noted political speakers have filled a place on the program. No club meeting is complete unless a lady member reads a paper or gives a talk on home economics, choosing any topic that suits her fancy. The reading of papers is usually followed by an informal discussion of the subject under consideration, after which there is more music and general conversation while the atmosphere is full of uplift and one cannot fail to catch the inspiration that will lighten labor for many a day. It was a revelation recently to the male faction, when the president asked the ladies of the club to take charge of the March meeting.

The club does not include woman's day in the regular program, but during the past year this was an occasion of much unusual interest that they merit this concession to convention. Without doubt it will became an established custom to set aside one meeting of the year when the ladies of the club will have entire charge, not only of the culinary but the literary part of the program.

It is also desired that one month be dedicated to the celebration of club daughters' day. The farm women and daughters can do much along the line of the betterment of rural conditions. Some members of the Farmers' Club are far-sighted enough to believe that the woman's point of view is not only worth while, but that it is essential in many lines of public welfare.

While the main object of the society is the promotion of agricultural knowledge and the intellectual and social advancement of its members, the greatest thing that results from the club meetings is the closer relationship among the farmers. Also to boost home enterprise and everything that is for the betterment of the farmer and his interests.

The last great work of this culb is the August meeting, which is made an open meeting for every one in the county, whether a member of the club or not. It is a general booster for the county, and everyone is cordially invited to attend and assist in the success

of this undertaking. The first meeting of this kind was held on August 17, 1915, at the Houston athletic grounds. The speakers of the day were Governor Willis, Senator Harding, Congressman S. D. Foss and several other noteworthies. This meeting was such a decided success that its future is assured.

The officers for 1915 are: President, Charles C. Hankinson; vice-president, Berthier Lohr; secretary, Arnett Harbage; treasurer, J. B. Van Wagener; executive committee, Frank Jones, W. H. Laird, Lewis Hunter, Charles A. Wilson, W. H. Sidner.

CANAAN GRANGE NO. 857.

Canaan Grange No. 857 was first organized on May 5, 1874. No records, only the charter, can be found on which to base a history of this grange from the time of its organization until it was reorganized on March 2, 1898. The officers after reorganization were as follow: Master, Frank Latham; overseer, John Robinson; lecturer, George Ruhlen; steward, I. H. Warner; assistant steward, J. B. Cutler; chaplain, S. H. Ruhlen; treasurer, John Scott; secretary, S. M. Smith; gate keeper, William Michael; ceres, Mrs. S. H. Ruhlen; pomona, Mrs. I. H. Warner; flora, Mrs. S. M. Smith; lady assistant steward, Mrs. John Robinson. There were sixteen charter members and the number of present members is seventy-three. The present officers are as follow: Master, George A. Currier; overseer, Marion Fry; lecturer, Dale Powell; steward, Harry A. Marsh; assistant steward, Glenn Powell; chaplain, Mrs. Minta McDowell; treasurer, John Kilbury; secretary, Mrs. Mae Marsh; gate keeper, Mrs. Allie Fry; ceres, Mrs. Ida Kilbury; pomana, Mrs. Susie Ruhlen; flora, Mrs. Nettie Kile; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Evolena Boyer.

A literary program is held each meeting, but when degree work is given the program is omitted. A team for doing degree work was organized in December, 1913. Following is the program for 1915: January 5, "A Trip to Washington," Glenn Powell; January 19, installation of officers; February 4, a report of the anti-saloon league convention Henry Bowman; February 16, degree work; March 2, degree work; March 16, degree work; April 6, "The Farm Garden," Charles Converse; "Flora's Relation to the Home," Mrs. Nettie Kile; April 20, "Seed Corn," E. M. Kilbury; "Reading," Mrs. Florence Latham; May 4, "What Is a Successful Farmer," J. A. Snider; a paper, by Mrs. E. M. Kilbury; May 21, degree work; June 4, degree work; June 18, "The Best Hay Crop" Isaac Warner; "What Makes the Eternal Distinction Between Household Work and Drudgery?" Mrs. Evolena Boyer; July 2, "The Farmer's Tool Chest," Henry Bowman; "Home Dietetics," Mrs. Mae Marsh; July 16, "Principles of Stock Judging," Glenn Powell; "The Kitchen," Mrs. Henry Bowman; August 6, "Farm Waste," Marion Fry; "Home Entertainment," Mrs. J. A. Snider; August 20, degree work; September 3, degree work; September 17 "The Agricultural College," William J. Davis; "The School Lunch-Basket," Mrs. J. L. Converse; October 1, "Our Friends and Foes," Harry A. Marsh; "Important Problems Before Housekeepers," Mrs. Allie Fry; October 15, "The Grange Ginger Jar," committee of three; November 2, "Farm Marketing," J. L. Converse; "Bread Making," Mrs. Charles Converse; November 16, election of officers; December 7, degree work; December 21 "Farm Account Book," George A. Currier; "Home Baking," Mrs. Isaac H. Warner.

Canaan Grange No. 857 meets in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Plain City. The time of meeting is the first and third Tuesday afternoons of each month during the spring, autumn and winter, and the first and third Friday nights of each month during the summer.

DARBY GRANGE NO. 779.

In response to a desire on the part of the social individual to bring about a greater interest and co-operation in improving living conditions in the country, Darby Grange

No. 779 was organized on the 10th day of April, 1874, at the Hambleton school house on the Georgesville road. This organization was due, largely, to the efforts of George Durflinger, of West Jefferson, Ohio, who at that time was engaged in farming. The pioneer members of this organization are as follow: A. J. Dickerson and wife, George Durflinger and wife, Maurice Bradfield and wife, I. H. Hambleton and wife, Michael Billman and wife, S. H. Summers and wife, Thomas Goodson, Joshua Truitt, J. W. Durflinger, Jacob Beers, E. W. Stoner, Charles Slagle, B. F. Roberts, T. J. Roberts and George Kellar. After meeting for a few years at the Hambleton school house, the place of meeting was changed to the old township hall at West Jefferson. Being unable to retain that room, Grange meetings were held at the homes of the various members throughout the community.

From 1882 to 1897 the Grange was dormant. During the latter year it was reorganized by C. W. Hale, of Huron county. The membership, at this time, was made up of eleven old and twelve new members, the new members being as follow: Leona Hambleton, D. R. Edwards, C. W. Deem, Mary Deem, H. C. Wilson, Kate Wilson, J. H. Johnson, Mary Johnson, F. B. Biggert, Martha High, S. E. Baker.

On January 10, 1899, Ponoma Grange was organized at West Jefferson by Mr. Shields, of Union county. In August, 1909, this Grange made an agricultural exhibit at the county fair, and received the blue ribbon as a token of its efforts.

At the present time Darby Grange has a comfortable meeting place in the township hall. Its membership list numbers seventy-seven. It also has a team, composed mostly of the younger members, who do their work very effectively. Following are the officers and members: Master, H. D. Folmer; overseer, B. F. Roberts; lecturer, Alvira Folmer; steward, D. R. Edwards; assistant steward, J. H. Johnson; chaplain, Prudy Rice; treasurer, A. F. Rice; secretary, Maria S. Miller; gate keeper, J. H. Sceva (deceased); Ceres, Carrie J. Holway; Pomona, Annis Miller; Flora, Shirley R. Hart; lodge assistant, Margaret Prose; purchasing agent, P. B. Holway. Members—Arley Berry, Ella Billman, Lena Billman, J. L. Billman, T. E. Biggert, Maria Biggert, Glenn Ball, Ruth Bidwell, Mrs. Alice Bidwell, Magdalena H. Bidwell, Edward Ball, Lida Ball, D. J. Cutler, Electra Cutler, Wanda Clark, George Durflinger, Jennie Durflinger, D. R. Edwards, Mrs. D. R. Edwards, H. D. Folmer, Alvira Folmer, Alice Finley, Dr. A. F. Green, Josephine Green, Helen Gregg, Lenwell Gregg, Paul Holway, Shirley Hart, J. C. Hambleton, James I. Hambleton, Olivia Hambleton, Jennie Harbage, Perceival Harbage, James Holway, Hiram Ingalls, Smithfield Jackson, Jennie Jackson, Earl Johnson, J. H. Johnson, Mary Johnson, L. W. Johnson, Lottie Johnson, Frank Johnson, Wilson Johnson, Ida Johnson, Clara Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, Walter Johnson, Alma Lloyd, Nellie Lucas, Annie Miller, John D. Miller, Marie S. Miller, Magdalena Mortimer, Parner Norton, Lu Norton, Wallace McCoy, Dessie McCoy, Webster Olney, Margaret Olney, Margaret Prose, A. F. Rice, Prudy Rice, B. F. Roberts, Virginia Roberts, William Roberts, Alice Roberts, Ann Roberts, Ethel Roberts, M. R. Roberts, Laura Roberts, Nellie Ramey, Laura Sceva, Bernice Smith, Sara Wood, Nornea Wood.

Considering the things for which it stands, and the work it does, Darby Grange is regarded as one of the most worthy and beneficial organizations in the community.

CHAPTER XXII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

MADISON NATIONAL BANK.

It is not definitely known when the first bank was established in London, although it is fair to presume that some of the early merchants bought and sold commercial paper. The first bank which deserves the name made its appearance in the summer of 1861, when the Madison County Bank (No. 1) was organized by Dr. A. Toland, E. W. Gynne and Richard Cowling. The stockholders of the institution were E. W. Gwynne, B. Gwynne, Richard Cowling and A. Toland, who organized, with Richard Cowling as president; A. Toland, vice-president, and B. Gwynne, cashier. The bank opened for business on July 9, 1861, in the Toland block on Main street. This bank was organized under the banking laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continued to operate without a change in management until May 15, 1865, when it was merged into the Madison National Bank.

In January, 1865, the owners of the Madison County Bank had applied for a charter for a national bank and on the 19th of the same month they were granted a charter, authorizing a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The first officers of the Madison National Bank were as follow: Henry W. Smith, president; Richard Cowling, vice-president; B. Gwynne, cashier. The first directors were Richard Cowling, Aquilla Toland, Baldwin Gwynne, Addison Shankin, Henry W. Smith, Jesse Watson and James Q. Minshall. The present officers of the bank are as follow: J. C. Bridgman, president; Minnie Cheseldine, vice-president; George H. Van Wagener, cashier; W. T. Booth, assistant cashier. The directors at the present time are J. C. Bridgman, S. B. Rankin, P. R. Emery, Frank Jones, J. P. Skinner, Minnie Cheseldine and George H. Van Wagener.

The following have served as president of the bank: Henry W. Smith, May 15, 1865, to November 22, 1867; Richard Cowling, November 22, 1867, to January 28, 1871; Jesse Watson, January 28, 1871, to September 5, 1871; James G. Minshall, January 15, 1872, to January 22, 1880; Stephen Watson, January 22, 1880, to October 15, 1897; W. M. Jones, January 11, 1898, to May 1, 1907; Charles Cheseldine, May 1, 1907, to March 5, 1908; J. C. Bridgman, March 5, 1908, to the present time. The cashiers of the bank have been as follow: Baldwin Gwynne, May 15, 1865, to April 11, 1866; Harford Toland, April 11, 1866, to January 22, 1880; B. F. Clark, January 22, 1880, to April 25, 1892; Wyatt Minshall, April 25, 1892, to January 13, 1903; George H. Van Wagener, January 13, 1903, to the present time.

This bank has now been in operation as a national bank for half a century, and during that time has paid its stockholders six hundred thousand dollars in dividends, which, with its present surplus and undivided profits of $83,753.08, give the bank net earnings of $683,753.08 since its organization. It has successfully gone through every panic which has swept over the country since 1865 and has emerged from each crisis with its assets unimpaired and its standing in the community stronger than before.

LONDON EXCHANGE BANK COMPANY.

The London Exchange Bank Company is the outgrowth of a private bank known as the Madison County Bank (No. 2), which was opened in the Phifer building on June 1,

1866, by Robert Boyd and Addison Shanklin. The Madison County Bank continued in business under this name until July 1, 1870, when it was reorganized and started under the name of the London Exchange Bank. The stockholders of the reorganized bank were Robert Boyd, Harford Toland, Wyatt Minshall, Stephen and David Watson, S. H. Watson, J. C. Bridgman and Otway Watson. The capital stock, of sixteen thousand dollars, was divided among the stockholders, with Boyd and Minshall as the heaviest holders, each having forty shares of the one hundred and sixteen shares of the bank's capital. In the summer of 1870 the bank moved into the building on the corner of Main and High streets, which it still occupies. The bank purchased this building in July, 1915.

The first officers of the bank were as follow: Robert Boyd, president; Stephen Watson, vice-president; Otway Watson, cashier; Wyatt Minshall, teller. The first directors were the officers and J. C. Bridgman. On June 20, 1899, the bank was reorganized as a state bank and the name changed at the same time to the London Exchange Bank Company. It opened for business as a state bank on October 2, 1899. During part of the career of the bank it has been closely associated with the Madison National Bank; in fact, for many years the directors of the latter bank were the directors of the Exchange Bank.

The first annual statement of the bank, on July 1, 1871, showed deposits of $84,711.61, with a capital stock of only sixteen thousand dollars. The total resources at the end of the first year of business totalled $109,190.16. When the bank was organized as a state bank, in 1899, the capital stock was sixty thousand dollars, but only half of it was asked to be paid in. On May 12, 1913, the directors ordered the remaining thirty thousand dollars paid in by the first of the following August. The bank now has thirty-six stockholders. The surplus and profits at the present time average fifty thousand dollars, with deposits averaging three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The last report of the bank shows that it had twelve hundred and sixty-seven depositors.

The bank has had only two presidents during its whole career of forty-five years, Robert Boyd, who served from its organization until May, 1893, and John Vent, who has served since that year. There have been four cashiers: Otway Watson, Wyatt Minshall, A. C. Watson and R. W. Boyd. Mr. Boyd has been cashier since May 15, 1893. The directors of the bank from the beginning are as follow: Robert Boyd, Wyatt Minshall, Otway Watson, J. C. Bridgman, Stephen Watson, David Watson, William Houston, E. R. Florence, W. M. Jones, J. F. Rankin, J. T. Vent, S. W. Durflinger, Cary Jones, Scott Chenoweth, W. A. Jones, M. S. Murray and R. W. Boyd. The latter eight, with the exception of S. W. Durflinger (deceased), constitute the present directorate. The present officers of the bank include: J. T. Vent, president; J. F. Rankin, vice-president; R. W. Boyd, cashier; O. E. Jones, teller; Cheney E. Burnham and Emmett R. Schurr, bookkeepers.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF LONDON.

The Central National Bank of London is the successor of the Central Bank of London, from whose records the following details have been secured: In response to a call issued by John Farrar, William Farrar, Robert Rea and others, for a meeting to be held in Dr. James T. Houston's building on Main street, London, Ohio, December 14, 1875, for the purpose of organizing a banking association, the following subscribers for stock in said association were present: John Farrar, Robert Rea, Jeremiah Rea, Alexander Wilson, William Farrar, R. B. Cowling, M. M. Thomas, David Tway, John Jones, Dr. J. T. Houston, T. J. Stutson, Oliver Slagle, William Riddle, Thomas Wood, F. M. Chenoweth, James Wilson, W. A. Koontz, W. D. Pringle, C. W. Pringle, Elijah Chenoweth, N. T. Tenny, George Lincoln, Catherine Slagle, S. F. Marsh and Mrs. J. W. Hicks. The above representative citizens of Madison county immediately elected the following board of directors: John Farrar, Robert Rea, John Jones, Thomas J. Stutson

and Wilson A. Koontz, which board, on December 18, 1875, elected Robert Rea, president, and William Farrar, cashier, designating January 1, 1876, as the time for opening the bank for business. By an increase of capital stock Dr. W. D. Williams was added to the list of stockholders on January 1, 1878, at which time Robert Rea resigned as director and Jeremiah Rea was elected in his stead. These gentlemen all worked in harmony for the success of the institution.

Since the bank opened for business the following gentlemen have served as president; Robert Rea, John Farrar, T. J. Stutson and Horace G. Jones. As cashier, there have been but two, William Farrar, continuously from January 1, 1876, to the time of his death in 1890, and Xerxes Farrar from 1890 to the resent date. Charles W. Pringle was the first teller and in the year 1878 John D. Maddux succeeded L. W. Burnham as teller, continuing in said office to the present time.

This bank continued with marked success until the year 1913, when the same was reorganized and is now known as the Central National Bank of London, with Horace G. Jones, president, W. E. Farrar, vice-president and Xerxes Farrar, cashier and the following directors: L. H. Williams, M. L. Rea, E. O'Day, John Ellsworth, R. H. McCloud, T. J. Dwyer, Horace G. Jones, W. E. Farrar and Xerxes Farrar. The motto of this bank has always been "Safety First" and it ever has demonstrated its willingness to cooperate with its patrons in the development of their respective business interests. The customers of the Central National Bank value and "bank on" that institution's willingness and ability to assist them in every way consistent with safe, sound banking, whether their accounts be large or small, which makes for a mutually satisfactory and profitable relationship and for the future well-being of both bank and patrons.

PEOPLE'S COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF LONDON.

The People's Commercial and Savings Bank was incorporated under the laws of Ohio as a state bank on January 27. 1910, and opened for business on the 5th of the following March. The incorporators were O. P. Anderson, H. B. Lenhart, Samuel P. McCollum, M. B. Armstrong and W. H. Carl. The first officers included: E. S. Gordin, president; H. B. Lenhart, vice-president, and S. P McCollum, cashier The only change in the list of officers was made when H. B. Welsh succeeded Mr. McCollum as cashier on January 10, 1915. Miss Jennie Davidson has been added as bookkeeper. The first directors were E. S. Gordin, H. B. Welsh, O. P. Anderson and H. B. Lenhart. The present directors are E. S. Gordin, H. B. Welsh, John Crawford, O. P. Anderson, H. B. Lenhart, Leon Lenhart, Howard Lewis, John Vallery, Herbert Adams, J. C. Plimell, E. W. Bidwell and J. L. Pierce.

The bank has a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and deposits of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The surplus and undivided profits amount to five thousand dollars. The bank has maintained a savings department since it was organized, five years ago, and according to its last report, had eight hundred and seven depositors in the department, with total savings of fifty-one thousand dollars. The total number of depositors average twelve hundred. The bank has been located at No. 115 South Main street since it was organized. This is the youngest financial institution in Madison county, but by careful attention to its affairs has built up a business which is steadily increasing from year to year.

CITIZENS' LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, OF LONDON.

The Citizens Loan and Savings Company, of London, was organized on May 11, 1891, with capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This was doubled, in accordance with the laws of Ohio, on January 14, 1913. According to the last report (December 31, 1914), two thousand nine hundred sixty-seven shares of stock had been

sold, at a hundred dollars a share. At that time there were two hundred sixty-four stockholders, one hundred ninety-six depositors and sixty-eight borrowing members. Practically all of the stockholders live in London and the seventy-five thousand dollars loaned on mortgages is placed on property in this city. The officers of the company are: R. W. Boyd, president; H. M. Chaney, vice-president; O. E. Jones, secretary. The offices of the company are in the London Exchange Bank Company.

LONDON HOME AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

The London Home and Savings Company was granted articles of incorporation on January 31, 1889, and opened for business on February 13, 1889, with the following officers: F. M. Chenoweth, president; Dr. J. T. Houston, vice-president; William Farrar, treasurer; J. R. Atchinson, secretary; M. S. Murray, attorney. The incorporators were Xerxes Farrar, R. H. McCloud, J. R. Atchison, J. F. Johnson, William Cartzdafner and Horace G. Jones. The company opened for the transaction of business in the drug store of J. R. Atchison and remained there until March, 1909, when it was removed to the Central Bank, now the Central National Bank.

The original capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars was increased to five hundred thousand dollars by a vote of the stockholders on July 21, 1890. The par value of a share is two hundred dollars. According to the report at the end of the last fiscal year (February 28, 1915), there were two thousand five hundred fifty-six shares sold, three hundred ninety borrowing and non-borrowing members, eighty-six borrowing members, and outstanding loans of ninety-five thousand one hundred seventy-one dollars. Practically all of the stock in the company is held by residents of London. A few loans are made on farm lands, although the company does not make a practice of such loans. There are never over three or four farm loans at a time.

At the last annual election, held February 8, 1915, the following directors were chosen: C. E. Arbuckle, John W. Byers, W. H. Chrisman, M. M. Creath, A. T. Cordray, George F. Dodds, Otto Ebner, Xerxes Farrar, J. A. Gardner, J. D. Maddux, R. K. Shaw, S. L. Turner and J. B. Van Wagner. The board of directors organized by electing the following officers: R. K. Shaw, president; M. M. Creath, vice-president; Xerxes Farrar, treasurer; J. D. Maddux, secretary.

FIRST STATE BANK, PLAIN CITY.

The First State Bank, of Plain City, was organized in 1914, with the following stockholders: Dwight Harrison, G. W. Rhoades, N. E. Vining, M. Fultz and M. T. Frazer. The first officers were as follow: W. B. Gilgore, president; Henry Bowman, vice-president; L. A. Taylor, cashier; W. P. Hudson and A. B. Fiedler, assistant cashiers. The first directors were W. L. Blaney, C. D. Brown, G B. Chapman, W. B. Gilgore, Charles Wilson, Henry Bowman, Frank Cary, O. K. Howland and D. L. Lombard. The bank erected its own building, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. It is a handsome brick structure and the banking quarters are equipped with all the fixtures necessary for the transaction of modern banking. The bank has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, with a surplus of equal amount. The deposits on August 5, 1915, were $259,104.52. The present officers of the bank are: W. B. Gilgore, president; Charles Wilson, vice-president; W. P. Hudson, cashier; A. B. Fiedler, assistant cashier.

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, OF PLAIN CITY.

The Farmers National Bank, of Plain City, was organized on August 6, 1900, with William Atkinson, Charles F. Atkinson, Cephas Atkinson, J. L. Ballinger and Charles F. Dutton, as stockholders. The bank was started with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, which remains the same. The first officers were as follow: William Atkinson, president; Charles F. Dutton, vice-president; Cephas Atkinson, cashier. The

first directors included the officers and J. L. Ballinger, C. Humphreys, John Florence and Charles F. Atkinson. In 1902 the bank erected a brick building, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and now has one of the best-equipped banking quarters of any bank in the state in a town of the size of Plain City. In 1907 C. F. Dutton became president. Cephas Atkinson, vice-president, and J. R. Woods, cashier. In 1914 Cephas Atkinson was elected president and W. H. Hauer, vice-president. During the fifteen years the bank has been doing business it has lost less than one hundred dollars a year on an average. Since February 1, 1909, it has paid three per cent. interest on time deposits and has built up a big business along this line, despite the fact that it is in competition with eleven banks within twelve miles of Plain City which pay four per cent. on time deposits and saving accounts. According to the last report of the bank, June 23, 1915, it had deposits of $263,670.79; surplus and undivided profits of $40,073.99, and loans of $266,656.36.

PLAIN CITY HOME AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

The Plain City Home and Savings Company was organized in May, 1887, by J. L. Ballinger, Daniel Perry, R. C. Hager and Charles F. Margan. The first officers were: William I. Ballinger, president; R. C. Hager, vice-president; J. F. Feather, secretary; Charles F. Margan, treasurer. The present capital is five thousand dollars. According to the last annual report, there were one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight shares in force, three hundred seventy-one stockholders, two hundred two borrowing members and nine hundred seven shares loaned upon. The present officers are as follow: J. W. Bowers, president; R. C. Hager, vice-president; J. R. Woods, secretary; Cephas Atkinson, treasurer. The office of the secretary is in the Farmers National Bank.

SECURITY BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY, MT. STERLING.

The Security Building and Loan Company, of Mt. Sterling, was incorporated in 1889, by W. W. Schryver, J. G. Loofbourrow, J. A. Miller, W. R. Richards, Sherman Leach, I. S. Henkle, John Crotly, J. T. Walters and R. N. Schryver. The first officers were as follow: J. A. Miller, president; J. T. Walters, vice-president; R. N. Schryver, secretary; J. G. Loofbourrow, treasurer. The present officers include: J. T. Walters, president; J. N. Waldo, vice-president; C. M. Neff, secretary; R. N. Schryver, treasurer. The company has its offices in the Security building in Mt. Sterling. According to the last report (June 30, 1915), the company had $390,200 of its authorized capital stock of $500,000 subscribed and in force. There were at that time 3,902 shares in force, owned by 652 individual stockholders. A total of 2,136 shares were loaned upon, the number of borrowers being 298. The 481 depositors had $107,709.68 on deposit. Sufficient facts have been given of the company to show that it is a very prosperous institution and well worthy of the confidence of the community it seeks to serve.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, OF MT. STERLING.

The Citizens National Bank, of Mount Sterling, was organized in 1908, by the following stockholders: James Johnson, John Miller, S. W. Beale, A. S. Alkire, E. C. Breyfogle, F. L. Albright, T. J. England, Willis Jones, N. C. Gantz, J. C. Murray, G. W. Miller, John McCafferty and S. H. Ridgway. The first officers and directors were as follow: John Miller, president; S. W. Beale, vice-president; H. J. Taylor, cashier. This bank is the outgrowth of the Alkire-Beale private bank, which lost its identity with the organization of the Citizens National Bank, on April 4, 1908. At the time of the organization of the national bank it started out with total resources of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The present officers are as follow: A. S. Thomas, president; S. W. Beale, vice-president; H. J. Taylor, cashier; A. Ross Alkire, assistant cashier. The directors are A. S. Alkire, F. L. Albright, E. C. Breyfogle, T. J. England, Harry G.

Beale, Willis Jones, N. C. Gantz, J. C. Murray, G. W. Miller, John McCafferty and S. H. Ridgway. The bank erected a brick building in 1909, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The capital stock is sixty thousand dollars, with a surplus of twenty thousand dollars.

THE FARMERS BANK, OF LILLY CHAPEL.

The Farmers Bank, of Lilly Chapel, was organized in May, 1909, with R. E. Hall as president and Henry Lilly, as vice-president. Mr. Lilly died in 1910, and in 1913 Mr. Hall sold his interest in the bank to the Horn brothers. The present officers of the bank include: F. M. Horn, president; E. A. Horn, vice-president, and F. M. Stickley, cashier. The bank has enjoyed a prosperous career and is an institution of which the people of Fairfield township have every reason to be proud. It has a patronage, not only in Fairfield township, but in Jefferson, Deer Creek and Union townships as well.

FARMERS BANK, OF WEST JEFFERSON.

The Farmers Bank, of West Jefferson, was organized on January 1, 1901, with Owen Harbage, Benjamin Harbage, A. C. Millikin and C. H. Putnam as stockholders. The first officers and directors were as follow: Owen Harbage, president; C. H. Putnam, vice-president; Benjamin Harbage, cashier; A. C. Millikin, assistant cashier. Shortly after the organization of the bank, C. H. Putnam sold his interest. Upon the death of Benjamin Harbage, in 1903, E. W. Johnson took his position as cashier and at the same time bought a third interest in the bank. A. C. Millikin died on January 21, 1908, and R. C. Millikin took his place as assistant cashier. Clark Wade, teller, died in 1914, after having served the bank in this capacity for three years. The present officers of the bank are as follow: Owen Harbage, president; E. W. Johnson, cashier; R. C. Millikin, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, a surplus of two thousand dollars and deposits of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WEST JEFFERSON.

The Commercial Bank of West Jefferson, was organized in 1882 by Ashton A. Gregg and Dr. Jefferson Coliver, with Ashton A. Gregg as president and John B. Hill as cashier. The present officers of the bank include: P. M. Gregg, president; J. C. Gregg, vice-president; A. A. Gregg, cashier; Howard Johnson, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of twenty thousand dollars, with deposits of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and a surplus of twelve thousand dollars.

FARMERS AND TRADERS BANK OF SOUTH SOLON.

The Farmers and Traders Bank of South Solon was organized in 1906. It was founded as a state bank by the following men: E. W. Christy, A. P. Gatch, J. A. Simmerman, D. J. Schurr and C G. Harrod, who also served as the first officers in the following order: E. W. Christy, president; A. P. Gatch, vice-president; D. J. Schurr, cashier. The first directors consisted of the officers of the bank and J. A. Simmerman, C. G. Harrod, E. S. Gordin and A. P. Gatch.

This bank through its safe and conservative methods has experienced a steady growth from the beginning to the present time The report of December 5, 1907, showed assets of fifty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the last statement showed assets of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. This bank has always paid four per cent. on savings and at present has two hundred and fifty savings accounts. The present capital of the bank is twelve thousand five hundred dollars, with surplus and profits of thirteen thousand dollars and deposits amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The present officers are Charles G. Harrod, president; C. C. Farley, vice-president; U. G. Evans, cashier; George T. Harrod, assistant cashier; Robert L. Ritnour, O. M. Earley, E. S. Gordin, Floyd A. Johnston, Charles G. Harrod and C. C. Earley, directors.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NEWSPAPERS OF MADISON COUNTY.

Newspaper men have frequently tried to sum up, in a pithy paragraph, the function of the newspaper and thousands of articles have been written on its influence on modern life. Perhaps no more apt summary of the place of the newspaper in our civilization of today has ever been written than that of Joseph H. Finn, a newspaper man of Chicago, and delivered by him as part of an address before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the spring of 1915. His apostrophe follows:

"I AM THE NEWSPAPER."

"Born of the deep, daily need of a nation—I am the Voice of Now—the incarnate spirit of the Times—Monarch of Things that Are.

"My 'cold type' burns with the fireblood of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I know not day nor night nor season. I know not death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every moon—with every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

"Those who created me cease to be. The brains and heart's blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on—and on.

"I am majestic in my strength—sublime in my power—terrible in my potentialities—yet as democratic as the ragged boy who sells me for a penny.

"I am the consort of kings—the partner of capital—the brother of toil. The inspiration of the hopeless—the right arm of the needy—the champion of the oppressed—the conscience of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's Comedy and Tragedy.

"My responsibility is infinite. I speak, and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war lords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of Public Opinion. Rightly directed, I am the creator of confidence; a builder of happiness in living. I am the teacher of patriotism.

"I am the hands of the clock of time—the clarion voice of civilization. I am the newspaper."

The history of the first newspapers in Madison county is shrouded in more or less obscurity, due to the fact that no files have been preserved. According to the best accounts, there were at least two papers in London prior to 1835, but their names and dates of publication are unknown. Pazzi Lapham, who was appointed postmaster of London on October 10, 1834, and followed by John Rouse on November 15, of the same year, is credited with being the editor of the first paper in London. The second paper, the name of which is unknown, as well as its exact date of first issue, is said to have been started by Joseph Anthony. The best authority places both of these papers before 1835 and it is reasonably certain that both enjoyed but a brief career.

LONDON TIMES.

The present paper bearing the title of *The London Times*, the oldest in point of continuous publication, dates from September, 1843, although it has been known by the present name only since October 27, 1870. It bore four different titles from 1843 to 1870,

namely: *London Sentinel*, September, 1843, to March 1, 1851; *Madison Reveille*, March 8, 1851, to February 2, 1854; *Madison Chronicle*, March 4, 1854, to May, 1863; *Madison County Union*, May, 1863, to October 20, 1870; the name, *London Times*, has been carried at the head of the paper since the issue of October 27, 1870. The detailed history of the *London Times*, arranged chronologically, follows:

1843, September 1—*London Sentinel*, founded by George W. Sprung as editor and proprietor; folio, six-column, eighteen by twenty-four inches; Whig in politics; published weekly on Saturday.

1851, March 1—Name changed to *The Madison Reveille;* published by George Sprung and edited by E. E. Hutcheson.

1851, March 8—First issue of *Reveille* appears.

1854, February 2—Office destroyed by fire; issues of February 11, 18 and 25 published in Columbus.

1854, March 4—Paper re-established in its own plant in London; appears under the name of *The Madison Chronicle* at the request of the subscribers; size of the paper changed to seven column.

1857, March—Day of publication changed to Thursday.

1863, May—*Chronicle* sold to J. D. Stine and John Wallace; new owners change the name to *The Madison County Union.*

1864, January—J. D. Stine withdrew from the paper, John Wallace continuing as sole owner and editor.

1864, September—J. D. Stine becomes sole proprietor and editor.

1867, April 11—Col. C. W. Griffith, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, formerly of the *Bellefontaine Republican*, becomes a member of the firm.

1867, May 2—Size of the paper increased to eight columns.

1869, May—Colonel Griffith sold his interest to Col. George E. Ross.

1870, August—Colonel Ross withdrew from the firm.

1870, October 20—J. D. Stine sold out to Colonel Ross; D. L. Harbaugh became associated with Colonel Ross; paper enlarged to nine columns; new press, type and fixtures purchased; name changed to *The London Times.*

1870, October 27—Paper first issued under the name of *The London Times.*

1874, February 4—Colonel Ross became the sole proprietor.

1875, November 3—Peyton H. Acton became a partner of Colonel Ross.

1876, September 6—Paper leased to P. H. Acton and J. M. Klingelsmith; name changed to *The London Weekly Times.*

1877, January—J. M. Klingelsmith sold his interest to E. I. Acton; paper now issued by the Acton Brothers.

1878, E. I. Acton withdrew, P. H. Acton continuing as owner and editor.

1879, January 10—The London Publishing Company bought the paper.

1879, April 25—D. Mann & Son bought the paper; John D. Maddux became the editor.

1880, September 3—Name of the paper changed back to *The London Times;* Col. George E. Ross again became sole proprietor; shortly afterward James F. Kelley became associated with Colonel Ross.

1881, August—W. S. Shepherd purchased the interest of James F. Kelley.

1882, October—J. M. Craig purchased the interest of Colonel Ross; date of publication changed to Friday morning.

1886, February 26—S. M. Prugh and H. N. Blair became the owners of the paper; George W. Clark became local editor.

1886, November 5—S. M. Prugh sold to A. J. Henitzelman.

1887, April 15—C. D. Bailey, formerly of the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, bought the paper.

1887, August 19—William D. Mulford and J. C. Van Harlingen bought the paper from C. D. Bailey.

1887, December 30—A. C. Carson and E. N. Gunsaulus bought the paper from Mulford and Van Harlingen.

1890, September 19—A. C. Carson withdrew from the paper, leaving Gunsaulus in sole charge.

1891, July 9—The paper changed to an eight-page sheet; publication day changed from Friday to Thursday.

1892, November 10—The *Times* moved from the room over Lanigan's grocery to its present offices in the Fulton building on East High street.

1901, January 17—E. N. Gunsaulus sold the paper to the London Times Publishing Company; C. E. Arbuckle became the managing editor.

1902, February 6—C. E. Arbuckle retired and W. D. Bacome became managing editor.

1903, September 24—M. F. Dunn and W. D. Bacome purchased the *Times*.

1905, January 5—M. F. Dunn became the sole proprietor.

1905, June 19—H. F. Harrington and R. K. Shaw purchased the paper and conducted it under the firm name of Harrington & Shaw; the sheet was changed to its present size of eight pages and six columns.

1905, July 8—Harrington & Shaw bought the *Madison County Republican*.

1908, February 26—H. F. Harrington retired from the paper and R. K. Shaw became the sole owner and is still in charge of the paper.

THE MADISON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The *Madison County Democrat* is a lineal descendant of the *Buckeye Union*, which made its first appearance in London on Saturday, February 21, 1857. E. Douglass King established the *Buckeye Union* and continued it under this name until November 5, 1857, when he changed its name to the *National Democrat*. On November 12, 1857, the first issue of the paper under the new name appeared; it was a folio, seven columns, eighteen by twenty-four inches in size. On January 7, 1858, John M. Smith bought the paper from King and associated with him as editor D. M. Creighton. Creighton, however, remained with the paper only a short time, retiring on the 28th of the same month. At this time Mr. Smith engaged two practical printers, John A. Kissinger and M. L. Bryan, to take charge of the paper. The subsequent history of the paper has been written by the late M. L. Bryan and, since the paper has been in the hands of the Bryan family since 1858, it appears appropriate to give the remainder of the history of the paper in the words of M. L. Bryan, the father of the present editor, Chester E. Bryan:

"During the month of December, 1857, news reached Columbus that John M. Smith, a prominent merchant and an active and energetic Democrat of London, Madison county, Ohio, wanted some practical printer to come to the town and take charge of a weekly Democratic newspaper he had started with his own means. As an inducement, Smith proposed that to any printer who would run the paper one year he would make a present of the printing material, then consisting of a small Washington hand-press and a few cases of badly-worn type. This proposition reached the ears of two compositors on the *Daily Fact*, an independent daily paper published by Col. John Geary.

"These two printers were John A. Kissinger and M. L. Bryan and they came at once to London and found a paper which had been running as the *National Democrat* since November 12, 1857, with J. M. Smith as owner, D. M. Creighton, editor, and E. Douglass King, foreman. The paper had a circulation of less than three hundred. The first number under the new management was issued on January 28, 1858, with Bryan & Kissinger as editors and proprietors.

"The new firm took hold with a will, determined to do the best they could under the circumstances. They worked early and late, doing all of the type-setting and press work

(with the aid of a 'devil'), collecting news items and writing editorials at odd spells. They were assisted in the editorial work by D. Meade Creighton and, afterward, Robert Hutcheson. At that time Madison county had a Democratic sheriff, William Smith, and this fact was a financial asset to the struggling paper. The office was in the Addison Shanklin building.

"The public-spirited citizen, popular merchant and stanch Democrat, John M. Smith, did not live long to note the growing prosperity of the paper which his liberality had brought into existence. He died in May, 1858, less than four months after the paper had changed hands. During the latter part of October, 1858, Bryan bought the interest of Kissinger and became the sole owner and editor.

"The name of the paper was changed on March 20, 1862, from the *National Democrat* to the *Madison County Democrat*, a name which it still bears. During the year 1866, Mr. Shanklin desiring the rooms occupied by the paper for a residence, the office was moved to an upstairs room in a frame building on what was then the London & Springfield railroad. On the night of September 30, 1867, the building took fire from some unknown cause and burned to the ground—the entire material of the office going up in flames or falling down in melted metal. Not a single type was spared, not even a scratch of a pen against any of the patrons—nothing saved from the wreck except its despondent publisher.

"During the ten years of the existence of the *Democrat* it had won the favor of the people of the county to the extent that they would not consent to see it burned at the stake, as it were; so a subscription was started by some of its good friends and in less than a week a sum of money between three hundred and fifty and four hundred dollars was secured, many of its subscribers paying one year or more in advance and others donating sums ranging from five to twenty-five dollars. With the amount collected, the editor went to Cincinnati and bought one thousand dollars worth of material and, after an interval of only one week, the *Democrat* was on its legs again, brighter and newsier than before.

"At this time (1867) there was such a business boom in London that every room was occupied. As a last resort, the paper was compelled to start up in an old, unoccupied, rickety frame building, then standing on the site of the present Universalist church. The building was the property of Dot Dunkin, who offered it rent free to the struggling publisher. It was a hard job to tide over the severe winter with a leaky roof, airy windows and shaky doors, with the wintry wind whistling through the editor's whiskers—but it was done without any loss of life. The next spring the paper found somewhat more comfortable quarters above a livery stable owned by Michael Millay, afterwards a marshal of London. Here the office remained one year and was then removed to Judge Clark's building in a room fitted up for the purpose. After remaining three years in this new location and finding more room necessary to accommodate the growing business, the office was moved across the street to M. Riley's new brick building, above his grocery store. The offices of the paper remained here until November, 1886, when the present quarters, at the corner of Second and Oak streets, were secured. While in the Riley building a Campbell cylinder press was installed and many other improvements made in the plant."

Thus closed the account of the *Democrat* as penned by the late M. L. Bryan, who was connected with the paper continuously from January 28, 1858, until he sold it to his two eldest sons, Chester E. and Ormond M., in 1898. M. L. Bryan died on May 26, 1902. There are some facts concerned with his paper which he did not mention and which should be added in order to give a full account of it. Starting in as a six-column, four-page sheet, it was enlarged in the seventies to a nine-column quarto. On March 14, 1888, it was enlarged to a twelve-page paper and in 1894 it was made a sixteen-page five column weekly sheet. Soon after the Bryan brothers became the owners of the paper,

they issued it as a semi-weekly, publishing it on Tuesdays and Fridays. As business increased it was found necessary to install better machinery and in 1908 a Hoe three-revolution press, with a speed of twenty-six hundred papers per hour and operated by a four-horse-power Otto gas engine, was added to the plant's equipment. Some time later a Dexter folder was purchased. In 1901 a Simplex typesetting machine was installed and this was replaced in April, 1908, by a Mergenthaler linotype machine at a cost of four thousand dollars. In October, 1908, Chester E. Bryan became the sole owner of the paper. In 1912 a duplex perfecting press, with a speed of six thousand five hundred eight-page papers, cut and folded, per hour, was installed. Mr. Bryan remodeled his building in 1912 and made it one of the most complete newspaper plants in the state. The plant utilizes all of the space in a two-story brick building, twenty-two by one hundred and thirty-four feet, with large basement, containing steam heating plant and storage room for a car of news-print paper. By putting in cement and tile floors and steel ceilings, the building is rendered practically fire proof. The plant is equipped with three electric motors—one a ten-horse power, and a twelve horse-power gas engine; natural-gas heating is used in mild weather. The electric-lighting system is so complete that work is carried on at night even better than by daylight. The job department is equipped with a Swink cylinder and two platen presses; pressed-steel type cabinets and the latest faces of type; paper cutters, staplers, stitchers and perforators and such other material as are required in a first-class printing plant.

The *Democrat* office force includes nine persons in addition to the editor, namely: Martel Bryan, assistant editor; George Clark, reporter; Edward Neese, general foreman; William S. Stearwalt, job foreman; Lester Payton, linotype operator; John O'Connell, pressman; Kate Fleming, mailing clerk; Doris Holloway, janitor; Mary Ballenger, bookkeeper. In addition, extra help is required at times to assist in getting out special editions. Correspondents are maintained in all the towns in the county as well as in territory adjacent to Madison county.

The history of the *Democrat* would not be complete without mentioning an unusual honor which was conferred on the paper in the fall of 1914. It is patent to anyone who examines the paper that it is one of unusual merits, but that it is recognized as one of the best country newspapers in the United States is not known to everyone. However, this distinction has been conferred on the *Democrat* by a committee of newspaper men of the United States. On October 26, 1914, Mr. Bryan received a letter from Eric W. Allen, head of the department of journalism in the University of Oregon, which tells of the place which the *Democrat* holds in the estimation of the newspaper men of the country. The following quotation from this latter is self-explanatory: "A questionaire recently sent out by the department of journalism of the University of Oregon among the newspaper men of the United States resulted in the selection by the men of fifty-two country newspapers as 'among the best.' Your newspaper is one of the fifty-two." Thus it may be seen that Madison county has a paper of which it may justly be proud and one which reflects honor on its editor.

LONDON VIGILANT.

The *London Vigilant* was established by A. J. Heintzelman in January, 1885, and published by him for ten years, the last issue appearing December 24, 1895. F. A. Taylor was editor of the paper until his death, on July 25, 1891, being succeeded by T. A. Cooper, who continued as editor until the paper was discontinued. This paper advocated the principles of the Prohibition party.

MADISON COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

The *Madison County Republican* was the immediate successor of the *London Vigilant* and made its first appearance on January 6, 1896. In fact, it should be considered as a

continuation of the *Vigilant*, since Heintzelman still used the name *Vigilant* as a subhead. He kept the paper running until July, 1905, when he sold it to Harrington & Shaw, the new proprietors of the *London Times*.

LONDON ENTERPRISE.

The *London Enterprise* was founded on January 1, 1872, by John Wallace, one of the best-known newspaper men in central Ohio. "Devoted to the Interests of the People and Its Publisher," was the motto of the newspaper. The *Enterprise* was four pages twenty-five by thirty-eight, seven columns. In his salutatory, Mr. Wallace had this to say: "In accordance with a time-honored custom, 'we rise to explain' the *Enterprise* will not be a political paper, but will make a specialty of local news—improving the bare one advantage we possess over the city press. We have no promises to make, but will let each issue of our paper speak for itself. Our terms will be two dollars per year as near in advance as we can get it. Persons who feel that they cannot pay for the paper had better not take it from the postoffice." The friends of Mr. Wallace were generous in their response for subscriptions to the new paper and the *Enterprise* was soon read in hundreds of homes, not only in Madison but in adjoining counties. A good advertising and job-printing business was built up and the success of the venture was assured, due largely to the hard work of the editor to make it so.

The *Enterprise* was continued as an independent paper until April 16, 1879, when Mr. Wallace, at the urgent solicitation of many prominent Republicans of the county, came out with the announcement that the *Enterprise* would advocate the principles of the Republican party, which policy has been continued fearlessly ever since, causing it to be recognized as the Republican organ of Madison county. Since the death of Mr. Wallace, which occurred on September 30, 1901, due to apoplexy, the *Enterprise* has been published under the management of his son, M. H. Wallace, who had been connected with the paper as local reporter since leaving the London high school. The firm name is E. F. and M. H. Wallace, the senior partner being Elizabeth F. Wallace, daughter of the deceased, who assists in the publication of the *Enterprise*.

During the career of the late John Wallace, not one issue of the *Enterprise* was missed, although for about twenty years the deceased was unfortunately deprived of his eyesight, due to overwork in his newspaper business. Mr. Wallace possessed a wide acquaintanceship throughout Madison county, and with the assistance of a guide, would cover the county several times each year, his write-ups of such trips being a feature in the columns of his paper. In later years this custom was discontinued, owing to the failing state of his health.

The *Enterprise* was first located in the Toland block, on South Main street, and the location was not changed until March 1, 1912, when the office was removed to the paper's own two-story brick building, No. 31 West First street, where a largely increased business is conducted both in the newspaper and job department. The *Enterprise* was published as a weekly journal until 1897, when its publication day was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday and Friday, thus making it the oldest semi-weekly paper in Madison county.

THE PLAIN CITY ADVOCATE.

The *Plain City Advocate* was founded on November 3, 1894, by Noland R. Best and Thomas R. Coles but its ownership was vested in twenty-four business and prominent men of the town. It was first run under the firm name of Best & Coles, but only for a few months, after which, still owned by a company, it was conducted by the following men in the following order: William A. Brown, Jr., Dwight L. Matchette, W. W. Lowery, Dell Dougherty, Howe Woodruff, Mrs. Lillie Malee and C. F. Monroe. The stock company controlling this paper sold it in December, 1896, to E. Beach, Howard C. Black

and B. A. Taylor. In June, 1898, E. Beach and Olive B. Ward (now Olive B. Mackan) assumed ownership. A few years later the plant became the property of Olive B. Mackan, who has remained the sole owner to the present time.

The present editor, Olive B. Mackan, learned the type-setting trade in the office of the *Plain City Dealer* in the summer of 1891, and worked there until the *Advocate* was launched in November, 1894, when a position was tendered her to set straight matter in the latter office. The first type for the new paper was set by Mrs. Mackan and she has been actively associated with the paper ever since. For a number of years she was foreman of the composing and press rooms. In the spring of 1898 a half interest in the paper was purchased by Mrs. Mackan, and in the summer of 1902 the entire plant was leased by her. Then a short time later she became owner of the entire plant, since which time it has been edited and published by her. In October, 1912, the competing weekly paper, the *Plain City Dealer*, which had been published for more than thirty years by Charles W. Horn, was purchased by Mrs. Mackan and was consolidated with the *Advocate*, since which time the *Advocate* has been the only paper in Plain City.

In September, 1911, the size of the paper was enlarged to seven columns and eight pages. It is published every Thursday. The equipment of the plant consists of a Cox Duplex perfecting press, linotype, paper knife, cylinder and platen presses for job work, and an abundance of type, cases and other office equipment. The power for the presses is furnished by one seven-and-one-half and one three-and-one-half horsepower electric motors.

THE PLAIN CITY DEALER.

The *Plain City Dealer* was founded in September, 1880, by Charles W. Horn. This paper continued for thirty-two years under the ownership and editorship of Mr. Horn and was purchased by the *Plain City Advocate* in October, 1912, at which time the plant was consolidated with that of the *Advocate*.

WEST JEFFERSON NEWS.

The *West Jefferson News* is the outgrowth of the *West Jefferson Clipper* and subsequent publications of different names. The *Clipper* was established by Ezekiel Metals. Just how long Metals issued the paper is not known, neither is it known when the *Observer*, owned and edited by J. O. Lee, came into existence. The first definite date of a paper in the town is 1889, in which year the *Jeffersonian* appeared on the newspaper horizon. Wright & Heintzleman were the proprietors of this paper from 1889 to 1894. In the latter year a man by the name of F. C. Fullmer bought the paper and changed its name to the *Home News*. Fullmer owned the paper a short time and then disposed of it to a man by the name of McCracken, who, in turn, sold it to Wilson & Cartwright. J. R. Cartwright became the sole owner and proprietor in 1911 and has since managed the paper alone. Upon taking over the paper in 1911, Mr. Cartwright changed its name to the *News*. The paper is a seven-column, eight-page sheet and appears on Thursday of each week. The plant has two presses, three jobbers and a complete equipment of material for doing all kinds of printing on short notice.

MT. STERLING TRIBUNE.

The *Mt. Sterling Tribune* was founded in January, 1887, by J. W. Hanawalt. The following is a list of editors from the beginning, with their period of service: J. W. Hanawalt, 1887-89; J. M. Williams, 1889-91; W. A. Bownocker, 1891-08, seventeen years; J. M. Williams, 1908 to the present.

J. W. Hanawalt, the founder of the paper, was editor and proprietor for two and one-half years. The paper was then purchased by J. M. Williams, in August, 1889.

in 1891, W. A. Bownocker purchased a half interest and the firm of Williams & Bownocker continued until 1908. At the latter date W. E. Carlisle purchased Bownocker's interest, selling his interest one year later to R. E. Embry. In 1910 Mr. Williams purchased Embry's interest and became sole owner.

The paper is published on Friday of each week. It is a four-page, eight-column paper and has a good circulation. The equipment of the plant consists of a four-horsepower gas engine, a cylinder press, two jobbers and a fully equipped job plant.

THE MT. STERLING REVIEW AND HUSBANDMAN.

In April, 1871, M. W. Schryver commenced the publication of a newspaper in Mt. Sterling, known as the *Mt. Sterling Review.* This paper he continued for eighteen months, at the end of which time he changed the name to the *Husbandman.* He continued the publication of the latter paper until May 1, 1874, when it ceased for want of sufficient support to justify the publisher to continue it. Both of these papers were purely local weeklies, but failed to receive the support of the community.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EDUCATION.

Those venerable men of today who are familiar with the olden time in Madison county, of which they were a part, and who grew up with the ever enlarging civilization of this region, are living in a changed atmosphere. So suddenly and so strangely has the genius of change and alteration waved his charmed wand over the land, that the early settler has changed and kept pace with the changing years, and the unwritten history of the early days is recalled, as one remembers a fading dream. The sharp and hard conflicts of life make heroes, and the fierce struggles of war and bloodshed develop them into self-reliant, stubborn and aggressive men, as fierce and sanguinary as their bitter foes. We are living in the age of invention and machinery. These factors have destroyed the romance of frontier life, and much of the strange, eventful realities of the past are rapidly becoming traditional; the narratives of the generation that settled the Scioto valley, abounding in rich treasures of incident and character, are being swallowed up and forgotten in the surging, eventful present.

The most casual observer cannot but have noticed that notwithstanding the privations and discomforts attending the lives of the early settlers, they manifested a most earnest zeal in education, and that, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils could be collected and a teacher secured, a house was created for the purposes of a school. The period just preceding the Revolution was characterized by its number of literary men and the interest they gave to polite learning; and the patriots who were conspicuous in that struggle for human liberty were men, not only of ability, but of no ordinary culture. We can readily understand that the influence of their example had its weight in molding public sentiment in other respects besides that of zeal for the patriot cause. To this may be added that, for the most part, the early pioneers were men of character, who endured the dangers and trials of a new country, not solely for their own sakes, but for the sake of their children, and, with a faith in what the future would bring forth, clearly saw the power and value of education. From the beginning they kept their object steadily in view, and made provision for its successful prosecution. The express declaration of the fundamental law of the state enjoins that "The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other distribution of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to the state for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific object of the original grants or appropriations and the General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise, as, from the income arising from the school trust fund, shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state."

SCHOOL LANDS.

The act of Congress providing for the admission of Ohio into the Union offered certain educational propositions to the people. These were, first, that section 16 in each township, or, in lieu thereof, other contiguous or equivalent lands, should be granted for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, should be granted to the state, never, however, to be sold or leased for a longer period than ten years; and third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the state should be applied toward the construction

of roads from the Atlantic to and through Ohio. These propositions were offered on the condition that the public lands sold by the United States after the 30th of June, 1802, should be exempt from state taxation for five years after sale. The ordinance of 1787 had already provided for the appropriation of section 16 to the support of schools in every township sold by the United States; this, therefore, could not in 1802 be properly made the subject of a new bargain between the United States and Ohio, and, by many, it was thought the salt reservations and one-twentieth of the proceeds of the sale of public lands were inadequate equivalent for the proposed surrender of a right to tax for five years. The convention, however, accepted the propositions of Congress, on their being modified and enlarged as to vest in the state, for the use of schools, section 16 in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity respectively to one-thirty-sixth of the Virginia military reservation, of the United States military tract and of the Connecticut west reserve; and to give three per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the state to the construction of roads in Ohio, under the direction of the Legislature. Congress agreed to the proposed modifications, and, in March, 1807, offered to the state, in lieu of the one-thirty-sixth part of the Virginia military reservation, eighteen quarter townships and three sections of land lying between the United States military tract and the Connecticut reserve. On the 14th of January, 1808, the state accepted these lands and released all right and title to the school lands in the Virginia military district, thus providing the bases of the common-school fund of Ohio, never probably conjectured or intended to be sufficient for the purposes of education, but adequate to encourage broader and more liberal views.

In the foregoing it is disclosed how Congress, by a compact with the people, gave them one-thirty-sixth of all of the lands northwest of the Ohio river for school purposes. The lands for this purpose set apart, however, were often appropriated by squatters, and through unwise, careless and sometimes corrupt legislation, these squatters were vested with proprietorship. Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in speaking on this subject, says: "Members of the Legislature not infrequently got acts passed and leases granted, either to themselves, their relatives or to their partisans. One senator contrived to get, by such acts, seven entire sections of land into either his own or his children's possession." From 1803 to 1820 the General Assembly spent a considerable portion of every session in passing acts relating to these lands, without ever advancing the cause of education to any degree.

THE SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In 1821 the House of Representatives appointed five of its members, Caleb Atwater, Lloyd Talbot, James Shields, Roswell Mills and Josiah Barber, a committee on schools and school lands. This committee subsequently made a report, rehearsing the wrong management of the school-land trust on behalf of the state, warmly advocated the establishment of a system of education and the adoption of measures which would secure for the people the rights which Congress intended they should possess. In compliance with the recommendation of the committee, the governor of the state, in May, 1822, having been authorized by the Legislature, appointed seven commissioners of schools and school lands, viz., Caleb Atwater, Rev. John Collins, Rev. James Hoge, N. Guilford, Ephraim Cutler, Josiah Barber and James M. Bell. The reason why seven persons were appointed was because there were seven different sorts of school lands in the state, namely: Section 16 in every township of the Congress lands, the Virginia military lands, Symmes' purchase, the Ohio Company's purchase, the refugee lands, the French grant, and the Connecticut western reserve. This commission of seven persons was reduced by various causes to one of three, Messrs. Atwater, Collins

and Hoge, who performed the arduous duties incumbent upon them with but little remuneration, and (at the time) but few thanks.

The Legislature of 1822-23 broke up without having taken any definite action upon the report presented by the commission, but, during the summer and autumn of 1824, the subject of the sale of the school lands was warmly agitated, and the friends of this measure triumphed over the opposition so far as to elect large majorities to both branches of the General Assembly in favor of its being made a law. The quantity of land set apart was ascertained, in 1825, to be a little more than half a million acres, valued at less than one million dollars.

Having now briefly related the facts connected with the school lands, a review will be made of the legislative enactments through which these lands were disposed of. On the 17th of February, 1809, the lands belonging to the Virginia military district were authorized to be leased and the proceeds thereof paid into the state treasury for the future use of the schools. From 1810 up to 1824, acts were passed at nearly every session of the Legislature, more fully describing the condition of those leases and providing for the disposition of moneys accruing therefrom. In 1827 a law was enacted directing a vote to be taken in the district as to whether these lands should be sold or not. The vote decided in favor of selling, and on January 28, 1828, the Legislature ordered them to be sold. In 1829 an act authorized the distribution among the several counties, or parts of counties, in said district, of the sum of fifty-four thousand dollars of school moneys, then in the state treasury, Madison county receiving as her share two thousand and seventy-five dollars and thirty-four and one-half cents. This distribution, however, was for some cause postponed by an act passed on January 21, 1830, until May 1, 1830. The manner of apportionment was as follows: The school directors delivered to the county auditors a list of white children in their respective districts, between the ages of four and sixteen; the county auditors transmitted said lists to the auditor of the state, who divided the school fund among the several counties, or parts thereof, according to the foregoing enumeration. From that time up to the present this principle has been carried out, each county receiving annually its quota of moneys derived from this school fund. The reader must bear in mind, however, that the school age was changed whenever the General Assembly saw fit to do so, or considered such a change necessary or judicious.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

In the early development of Madison county, a great variety of influences were felt in the way of general education. The settlements were, and for years continued to be, sparse. The people, as the pioneers of all new counties are, were poor and lacked the means of remunerating teachers. Their poverty compelled all who were able to labor, and the work of the females was as important and toilsome as that of the men. Added to these discouragements, both teachers and books were scarce. This condition of things continued perhaps for more than a quarter of a century. Taking these facts into consideration, it is surprising that the pioneers had any schools whatever.

The interest awakened in literature and science immediately after the Revolution followed the pioneers to their western homes; but, to make their efforts productive of useful results, time became absolutely necessary. Just as soon as the settlements were prepared for the experiment, schools were opened; but at every step it was the acquisition of knowledge under difficulties. Everything connected with the pioneers was as simple and primitive as were their dwellings, food and clothing. School houses were built in the various neighborhoods as occasion made necessary, not by subscription in money, but by labor. On a given day the neighbors assembled at some place previously agreed upon, and the work was done. Timber was abundant; they were skilled in the use of the ax, and, having cut logs of the required length, out of these the walls were

raised. The roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by heavy poles reaching the length of the building. The door was of clapboards and creaked on wooden hinges, the latch of wood and raised by a string. The floor was "puncheon," or trees split in the middle, tolerably true, the edge and face being dressed with an ax. The crevices between the logs forming the walls were filled with "chinks," split sticks of wood, and daubed with mud. The fireplace was equally rude, but of ample dimensions, built on the outside of the house, usually of stone, to the throat of the flue, and the remainder of the chimney of split sticks of wood, daubed with puddled clay within and without. Light was admitted through the door and by means of an opening made by cutting out one of the logs, reaching almost the entire width of the building. This opening was high enough from the floor to prevent the boys from looking out, and in winter was covered with paper, saturated with grease, to keep out the cold, as well as to admit the light.

In the rural districts school "kept" only in winter. The furniture corresponded with the simplicity of the house. At a proper distance below the windows, auger holes were bored in a slanting direction in one of the logs and in these strong wooden pins were driven, and on these a huge slab or puncheon was placed, which served as a writing-desk for the whole school. For seats they used the puncheon, or, more commonly, the body of a smooth, straight tree, cut ten to twelve feet in length, and raised to a height of twelve to fifteen inches by means of pins securely inserted. It has been said that not infrequently the pins were of uneven length, and the bench predisposed to "wobble." Many of the pioneer "masters" were natives of Ireland, who had fled from the cruel oppression of the English government prior to and succeeding the struggle for Irish independence in 1798, and here in this land of freedom were putting to good use that education obtained in their native isle. Thus did the oppression of England inure to the benefit of the young republic; and the literary ability of Irishmen, like their military prowess in the Revolutionary war, did much toward founding and building up this great free and enlightened nation. Doctor Johnson's notion that most boys required learning to be thrashed into them was practically carried out in the pioneer school house. The pupils sat with their faces toward the wall, around the room, while the teacher occupied the middle space to superintend each pupil separately. In some rooms a separate bench was furnished for those too young to write. Classes, when reciting, sat on a bench made for that purpose.

A PRIMITIVE CURRICULUM.

The books were as primitive as the surroundings. The New Testament was a common reading book; the "English Reader" was occasionally found, and sometimes the "Columbian Orator." No one book was common in all the families. The reading class recited paragraphs alternately, and the book in use was made common property, passing from hand to hand during recitation. It was not unusual for the teacher to assist a pupil in one of his "sums," discipline a refractory pupil, and hear the reading class, while the reading was going on. Deibold's, Smiley's and Pike's arithmetics were commonly used, with the examples for practice almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence, and a marked absence of clear rules and definitions for the solving of the different divisions. Webster's "American Speller" was the ordinary spelling-book, which afterward made way for Webster's "Elementary Speller." This latter book maintained its popularity for half a century. The spelling class closed the labors of the day. All who could spell entered the "big class," and the rivalry was sharp as to who should rank first as good spellers. The members of the class were numbered in the order in which they stood in line, and retained the number until a "miss" sent someone above them. Spelling-matches were frequent, and contributed largely to the making of good spellers. Grammar was not often taught, partly for the reason that the books were hard to get, and partly because some of the teachers were not proficient in this branch

of learning. When the science was taught the text-book was the earlier and larger edition of Murray, which, by the close of the first quarter of the century, was largely superseded by "Kirkham," which, though of little real merit, stimulated a taste for grammar. The boys and girls went to the same school, but sat on opposite benches. It occasionally happened that teachers were employed who had learned that an elephant may be led by a hare, or more probably were blessed with gentle natures, and these won the hearts and lifelong affection of their pupils by their pleasant and loving ways; but these were exceptions. The standard of excellence was often measured by the teacher's ability and swift readiness to thrash the pupils on any provocation. Disobedience and ignorance were equally causes for the use of the "hickory." "Like master, like boys." The characteristics of the one tended to develop a corresponding spirit in the other, and the cruelty of the one, with the absence, too frequently, of all just discrimination in the use of the rod, excited animosities which lasted through life. There were few boys of that day who did not cherish the purpose to "whale" the "master" on sight at some future day.

The schools were supported by subscription, the charge being from one to three dollars per term of three months, during winter, to begin at eight o'clock in the morning, with an hour or an hour and a half recess at noon, and to close at five o'clock. One-half of Saturdays, or alternate Saturdays, made part of the term. Writing was taught to all the larger pupils, and the only pen used was the goose or turkey quill, made into a pen by the skillful hand of the teacher. Mending the pens was an essential part of the work. Copybooks were made of sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, and copies were "set" by the teacher during recess, which were commonly taken from the maxims in use from time immemorial. Sometimes the teacher was partly paid in produce or other commodities, which were the equivalent to him of money, while his support was often obtained by "boarding around." Money was scarce, and to make change it was usual to halve and quarter pieces of silver coin with an ax or chisel.

The introduction of schools in one settlement was an incentive to their speedy adoption in all. The above description applies to all the earliest school houses erected. The building of saw-mills and the opening up of wagon roads brought about a better order of things, and plank, weather-boarding and glass took the place of clapboards, puncheon floors and log benches. For a more detailed history of the pioneer schools in the different localities of Madison county, the reader is referred to the chapters relating to London and the several townships, where the subject is fully written up from the recollections of the oldest living pioneers.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION.

The gradual development and progress of education in Ohio was encouraged and fostered by state laws that were the germs from which came forth the present common-school system. Believing that a brief synopsis of these enactments will be of value in this article, the following facts have been culled from the Ohio statutes, which will no doubt assist the reader in understanding more thoroughly the history of the schools in the Scioto valley up to the adoption of the new constitution. On the 2nd of January, 1806, three trustees and a treasurer were authorized to be elected in each township, for the purpose of taking charge of the school lands or the money arising therefrom, and applying the same to the benefit of the schools in said township. In 1810 this act was more fully defined, and, in 1814, every person of school age was entitled to his or her share of said school fund, even when attending a school outside his own township. In 1815 these moneys were distributed according to the time of school attendance, an account of which each teacher was required to supply to the trustees, and the apportionment was made accordingly. No act of any importance was then passed until January 22, 1821, when a vote was ordered to be taken in every township for the pur-

pose of deciding, for or against, organizing the same into school districts; also, for the election of a school committee of three persons, and a collector, who was also treasurer in said district. These committees were authorized to erect school houses in their respective districts, on land donated or purchased for that purpose, said schools to be paid for by donations and subscriptions, together with the taxes raised for such purpose. By the terms of this act, all lands located in said districts, liable to state or county taxation, were also liable to taxation for erecting school houses and for educating the children of those unable to pay for schooling. Parents and guardians were assessed in proportion to the number of children sent to school by them, but those unable to pay had their assessment remitted, and such deficiency was paid out of the fund raised by taxation. Of course, the moneys accruing from the school lands went into the school fund held by the treasurer of each district.

The first general school law, passed on February 5, 1825, provided "that a fund shall hereafter be annually raised among the several counties in the state, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of common schools, for the instruction of youth of every class and grade without distinction, in reading, writing, aritmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." This was in harmony with the constitution, which asserted that schools and the means of instruction should forever be encouraged by legislative provision. This act provided for a general tax to be levied for the fostering of common schools throughout the state, which was to be collected annually and used for general educational purposes. Three school directors were to be elected annually in each district, to transact the business of said schools, erect buildings, employ teachers, receive and expend all moneys derived from any source, etc. The court of common pleas in each county was authorized to appoint annually three suitable persons to be called examiners of common schools, whose duty it was to examine teachers for qualification and grant certificates; also, to visit and examine the schools throughout the county. If any district neglected to keep a school therein for the space of three years, its proportion of the school fund was divided among the other districts in said township that employed teachers. The school fund of each county was taken charge of by the auditor, who distributed the same between the several townships. In 1827 this act was amended. The directors were instructed to appoint a treasurer for each school district. Fines imposed by any justice of the peace, for offenses committed in any given district, were to be paid to the treasurer, to be used for the support of education in said district. Taxes were levied to build new houses and repair old ones. Every householder, whose tax was less than one dollar, had to pay that amount or give two days toward the building or repairing of school houses. The number of examiners was increased, but at no time were they to exceed the number of townships in the county.

COLOR LINE RIGIDLY DRAWN.

In February, 1829, a law was enacted providing more fully for general education, but the children of black or mulatto persons were not permitted to attend these schools, nor were such persons compelled to pay taxes toward the support of the same. The official term of the examiners was designated as two years, and their number to be not less than five in each county, nor more than one in each township thereof. Whenever the regular school fund ran short, the teachers, if not paid by voluntary subscription, were to be paid by those sending children to said schools. Often the regular fund did not pay for more than three months' schooling annually, so that even then the schools, though slowly improving, were anything but flourishing. The act of 1830 did not materially improve them, and, in March, 1831, the following clause appears in a law relative to raising the school fund. It says a general fund shall be raised "for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade," so that, although Ohio was a

free state, a black man was debarred from the educational advantages accorded to his white brother; and, though his body was not kept in slavery, his mind was kept in ignorance, as far as the state laws had the power to do so. With all this injustice, however, the property of negroes was exempt from taxation for school purposes, which was at least a small grain of justice to the despised race. The school age was changed so as to include those between four and twenty-one years, and the clause relating to the number of examiners was changed to read, "not less than five in each county, nor more than two in each township."

On the 2nd of March, 1831, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a fund to be designated "the common-school fund," the income to be used for the support of common schools. All moneys arising from the sale of school lands were to be put into this fund, and the state guaranteed a certain interest on all such moneys paid into the state treasury. The county auditors were authorized to draw said interest and distribute it among the several districts in their respective counties, to which said lands originally belonged. Donations and bequests were also put into this fund and used for the same general purpose. These moneys, however, were to be funded annually, until January 1, 1835, after which date the interest was to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white males over twenty-one years of age residing therein.

Up to this time women were not eligible as school teachers, for it is found that an act was passed on December 23, 1831, allowing directors to employ female teachers, but the directors had to signify in writing to the school examiners that it was the desire of the inhabitants of said district to employ "a female teacher for instructing their children in spelling, reading and writing only." The examiners were then empowered to give the lady a "special certificate" to teach those branches. It is unnecessary here to comment on this injustice, it being taken for granted that the most illiberal men will agree that this discrimination against women was a grievous wrong and wholly unworthy of this great commonwealth. In 1833 other provisions and amendments were made to the school laws, the object of which was to increase their influences, but no material changes were made in former laws.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The office of state superintendent of schools was created on March 7, 1837, and was made permanent a year from that date. The superintendent was elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years, but on the 23rd of March, 1840, the office was abolished and the secretary of state was required to perform the duties thereof. In 1838 a fund of two hundred thousand dollars was provided for, to be annually distributed among the several counties, according to the number of white youth, unmarried, between the ages of four and twenty-one. It was known as the state common-school fund; was reduced on March 7, 1842, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and again raised to three hundred thousand dollars on the 24th of March, 1851. By article 6 of the new constitution, it was declared that the principal of all funds accruing from school lands, donations or bequests, "shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished." It was enacted by the law of 1838 that the township clerk should be superintendent of schools within his township, and this law remained in force until the reorganization of the school laws under the new constitution of 1853. By this same law, the county auditor was endowed with the position of superintendent of schools throughout the county. The number of school examiners was reduced to three members for each county, who were appointed by the court of common pleas.

On the 16th of March, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of night schools in towns wherein male youth over twelve years of age, who could not

attend school in the daytime, might be instructed. This law also declared that pupils could not attend German schools, and at the same time receive their quota of school money. Subsequently the German language was introduced into the schools as a part of the regular studies.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTH.

On the 24th of February, 1848, a law was passed authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored children. This law was amended in 1849, and was thought by many to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, but the supreme court declared it constitutional. Separate school districts were authorized to be organized and managed by directors chosen from the adult male colored taxpayers, whose property was alone chargeable for the support of said schools. Colored children were not really debarred under the constitution at that time from attending the schools of white children, but it amounted to about the same thing, as the objection of any parent or guardian whose children attended said school might operate to prevent the attendance of colored youth. Thus the law existed until 1853, when the schools of colored children were placed upon the same basis as those for white. By the law of 1853, boards of education were directed, when the colored youth in any school district numbered more than thirty, to establish a school for them. This law was so amended in 1864 that two or more districts could unite for the same purpose. Much trouble has been caused in different towns by the colored people insisting on sending their children to the schools for whites. In some places little or no opposition has been manifested, while in others a bitter struggle resulted. In the country districts, white and colored children usually attend the same school and seem to work harmoniously together.

LATER GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

The school laws of 1853 made ample provision for the education of every class and grade of youth within the state. In the preceding pages it has been pointed out that those who participated in the organization of the Northwest Territory, and subsequently the state, recognized religion, morality and knowledge as necessary to good government and happiness of mankind. The gradual development of education from its earliest inception in the state up to its present permanent foundation, through the law of 1853, also has been pointed out. Under the latter law, the state was divided into school districts as follows: City districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, village districts, special districts and township districts. To administer the affairs of the districts, and to look after and promote the educational interests therein, the law has provided for the establishment of boards of education in each district. These boards could acquire real or personal property for the use of their districts, and were required to establish schools for free education of the youth of school age, and could establish schools of a higher grade than the primary schools. They were to determine the studies to be pursued and the text-books to be used in the schools under their control; to appoint superintendents of schools, teachers and other employees, and fix their salaries. They were authorized to make such rules and regulations as they might deem expedient and necessary for the government of the board, their appointees and pupils.

The state commissioner of common schools was elected by the people, and his official term was three years. He was required to superintend and encourage teachers' institutes, confer with boards of education, or other school officers, counsel teachers, visit schools and deliver lectures calculated to promote popular education. He was to have supervision over the school funds, and had power by law to require proper returns to be made by the officers who had duties to perform pertaining to schools or school funds. It was his duty to give instructions for the organization and government of schools, and to distribute the school laws and other documents for the use of school officers. He

was required by law to appoint a board of state examiners, consisting of three persons, who held their office for two years. This board was authorized to issue life certificates to such teachers as may be found, upon examination, to have attained "eminent professional experience and ability." These certificates were valid in any school district in the state, and superseded the necessity of all other examinations by the county or local boards of examiners. Each applicant for a state certificate was required to pay a fee of three dollars.

There was in each county in the state a board of examiners appointed by the probate judge, their official term being three years. The law provided that "it shall be the duty of the examiners to fix upon the time of holding the meetings for the examination of teachers, in such places in their respective counties as will, in their opinion, best accommodate the greatest number of candidates for examination, notice of all such meetings being published in some newspaper of general circulation in their respective counties, and at such meetings any two of said board shall be competent to examine applicants and grant certificates; and as a condition of examination, each applicant for a certificate shall pay the board of examiners a fee of fifty cents." The fees thus received were set apart as a fund for the support of teachers' institutes. In city districts of the first and second class and village districts, having a population of not less than two thousand five hundred, the examiners were appointed by the boards of education. The fees charged were the same as those of the county boards, and were appropriated for the same purpose.

DISTRICT SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

There were in the different districts, sub-districts, in which the people elected, annually, a local director, whose term of office continued for three years. From this it will be seen that each sub-district had a board consisting of three directors. These directors chose one of their number as clerk, who presided at the meetings of local directors, and kept a record thereof. He also kept a record of the proceedings of the annual school meetings of the sub-district. The board of education of each township district consisted of the township clerk and the local directors who had been appointed clerks of the sub-districts. The law provided that "in every district in the state there shall be taken, between the first Monday in September and the first Monday in October, in each year, an enumeration of all unmarried youth, noting race and sex, between six and twenty-one years of age, resident within the district, and not temporarily there, designating also the number between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, the number residing in the Western reserve, the Virginia military districts, the United States military district, and in any origianl surveyed township or fractional townships to which belongs section 16, or other land in lieu thereof, or any other lands for the use of schools or any interest in the proceeds of such land: Provided, that, in addition to the classified return of all the youth residing in the district, that the aggregate number of youth in the district resident of any adjoining county shall be separately given, if any such there be, and the name of the county in which they reside." The clerk of each board of education was required to transmit to the county auditor an abstract of the returns of enumeration made to him, on or before the second Monday of October.

The county auditor was required to transmit to the state commissioner, on or before the 5th day of November, a duly certified abstract of the enumeration returns made to him by clerks of school districts. The law provided that "the auditor of state shall, annually, apportion to the common-school funds among the different counties upon the enumeration and returns made to him by the state commissioner of common schools, and certify the amount so apportioned to the county auditor of each county, stating from what sources the same is derived, which said sum the several county treasurers shall retain in their respective treasuries from the state funds; and the county auditors shall, annually, and immediately after their annual settlement with the county treas-

urers, apportion the school funds for their respective counties, according to the enumeration and returns in their respective offices."

This law provided that the school year should begin on the 1st day of September of each year, and close on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. A school week should consist of five days, and a school month of four school weeks. The law also provided, in relation to common schools, "That they shall be free to all youth between six and twenty-one years of age who are children, wards or apprentices of actual residents of the school district, and no pupil shall be suspended therefrom except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education of the district, or local director of the sub-district, nor be expelled unless by a vote of two-thirds of said board of local directors, after the parent or guardian of the offending pupil shall have been notified of the proposed expulsion, and permitted to be heard against the same; and no scholar shall be suspended or expelled from the privilege of schools beyond the current term: Provided, that each board of education shall have power to admit other persons, not under six years of age, upon such terms, or upon the payment of such tuition as they prescribe; and boards of education of city, village or special districts shall also have power to admit, without charge or tuition, persons within the school age who are members of the family of any freeholder whose residence is not within such districts, if any part of such freeholder's homestead is within such district; and provided further, that the several boards of education shall make such assignments of the youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their districts; and provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall supersede or modify the provisions of section 31 of an act entitled an act for the reorganization, supervision and maintenance of common schools, passed March 14, 1853, as amended March 18, 1864."

Provision was made by law for the establishment and maintenance of teachers' institutes, which were established for the professional improvement of teachers. At each session competent instructors and lecturers were employed to assist the state commissioner, who was required by law to superintend and encourage such institutes. They were either county, city or joint institutes of two or more counties, and the examination fees paid by teachers to boards of examiners were devoted to the payment of the expenses incurred by these institutes.

It is said that a state consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of this republic must consist in the morality and intelligence of the people. Every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education, and since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the state, which was in the heart of the wilderness but a little more than one hundred years ago, now presents to the world not merely an an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE NEW LAWS.

By J. R. Clarke, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Southeast Ohio District.

A little more than a year ago (1913) our Legislature and our enthusiastic governor gave us a legal survey of all schools outside of the cities, and we have all found out what many already knew, namely, that most township and village schools were without any system; and in these everything unsanitary, unattractive and retrogressive were found that everywhere goes with a lack of system. The report of the school survey commis-

sion is full of the shortcomings of our schools and gives the school air a bad perfume —some say a worse one than it deserves. Be that as it may, it tells too much truth for such a state as Ohio. What now would be the results if the state, through its department of public instruction, were to get out a volume of the many, many virtues and gracious centers of learning and refinement found in all corners of our state—the high and consolidated schools; the modern single room schools; the model teachers; and all those with the best equipment and physical conditions—libraries, pictures on the walls, clean rooms and premises—and God's out of doors? The message of these must of necessity be carried in print or by messenger to the teacher and boards who have been laggards. Laws will not create school spirit nor make good teachers; the inspired word and the gentle touch of spirit with spirit will give us both.

Briefly, the new laws provide for a well-defined school administration, for standardizing the schools, for training the teachers, and for very much more money from the state treasury for schools. Much more is provided in these laws along other lines.

The administration is planned in a superintendent for each county and a local superintendent in each rural and village district, or a superintendent for a combination of these rural and village districts. The county superintendent is the state representative in each county. He will be the head of all school work in his county, if he is big enough, and if he is not, he will be sand on the machinery. He will of necessity be the county director of the teacher training schools in connection with the first grade high schools, and to do this effectively must be the peer of any teacher in the county, or his leadership will take the schools downhill. He is the clerk of the board of county school examiners; he will provide a manual of courses of study to the districts of the county, which will outline a minimum of work; he nominates the local superintendents in most cases and does much in directing the teachers' institute work.

In short, he is the legal leader of the county school forces. Will he lead educationally? We all pray for an affirmative answer—and will get this answer where the county board of education, unafraid and in its own best judgment—elects the right man—an educator who is well qualified for the work and who has shown unmistakable qualities of leadership.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

College diplomas and high school certificates are not the most important qualifications of the new educational county official. The new school code of Ohio makes radical and sweeping changes in the organization and administration of the rural and village schools. The county superintendent has many problems to solve—problems more delicate, more important and more difficult that confront the city superintendent. It has been no easy task to install this new school machinery successfully from the outset. Judging from the duties laid down in the new code, this official must possess, in a high degree, organizing, administrative and executive ability.

Among the duties of the county superintendent under the new code are the following: He shall be in all respects the executive officer of the county board of education; he shall act as secretary of the county board of education; he shall conduct a county convention of school board members; he shall prepare a minimum course of study which shall be a guide for the local boards of education; he shall nominate the district superintendents; he shall hold monthly meetings with the district superintendents and advise with them on matters of school efficiency; he shall visit and inspect the schools under his supervision; he shall have direct supervision over the training of teachers in the county normal training schools; he shall be a member of the county school examiners and act as its secretary; he shall make reports to the county auditor, to the county board of education, and to the state superintendent of public instruction; he shall lead in managing the county institute. These are only some of the duties of this county school

official—the county superintendent, and it is very evident from these and other duties not enumerated that he should be a man of high qualifications—a man of wide range of experience and a high order of executive and administrative ability.

CENTRALIZATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

The new code places great emphasis on the centralization of rural schools. It has been demonstrated in Ohio that this form of school organization affords the best opportunity for the ideal rural school—the best opportunity for the successful teaching of agriculture and domestic science—the best opportunity for the development of the rural spirit and country life—the best opportunity to give the youth of the rural districts that kind of an education which will fit them best for their life work.

But the people of Ohio are a conservative people. There are many "stand-patters" in education, and a campaign must be waged in every township to educate the people up to a higher standard and to this more improved form of rural school organization. The new school code makes ample provision for the centralization of schools, but without able leadership very little can be accomplished. The county superintendent should not only possess strong executive and administrative experience and ability, but he should be a strong and prudent leader in all educational reforms and improvement.

THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The people are coming to realize more and more that equality of opportunity for the people of the rural districts means the improvement and development of the rural high school. The new code provides for this improvement.

The new code recognizes the fact that the rural high school must be made the equal in all respects to the city high school. Its aim is to make the rural high school a social and educational center for the best development of the whole rural community life. The rural high school is to become the crowning feature of our modern rural school system. The improvement and enrichment of the rural high school is one of the many good features of the new code. A good high-school education today is more essential than a common-school education was in the days of the fathers.

A close analysis of the new code shows that the standards now set for rural and village schools are higher than those for the city schools. Dean H. G. Williams, of Ohio University, writes: "Ohio's greatest need within the next few months is for educational leaders. No state in the Union has swung more rapidly into the progressive educational column than Ohio, and we have today a new school code which will tend to revolutionize educational policies and practices."

RESUME OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The rural school came into Ohio from New England, first establishing itself in the Western reserve. Only the more densely populated and progressive communities were blessed with schools during the first quarter of the past century. The school houses were very remotely placed, and the schools served very large areas. School teachers were even more scarce, and often suitable ones could not be found. It frequently happened that a student in college found it very convenient to replenish his dwindling funds by dropping out of college for a term during the winter time and go to one of the back districts of Ohio and teach a six or even ten weeks' term of school. That young people appreciated the opportunities that thus occasionally came to them is attested by the fact that these early schools often numbered from seventy-five to one hundred pupils.

Before 1852 only four branches were required to be taught in Ohio schools, namely: reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. The men teachers were required to take examination in reading, writing and arithmetic; but the lady teachers were let off a little easier, and for some reason—the reader may speculate—they were permitted to

substitute orthography for arithmetic. Evidence of proficiency in these branches usually secured the coveted license to teach, and these permits were from six months to eighteen months in length. After the year above mentioned two more subjects were added to the list of requirements; they were English grammar and geography. The additions have continued from time to time until today the teacher is required to pass an examination in ten subjects before being permitted to teach in the rural schools.

RURAL POPULATION DWINDLING.

Between 1870 and 1880 improvement in the rural schools of Ohio consisted mainly in these five things: the building of more school houses, of better school houses, raising the educational requirements of the teachers, paying better wages, and enforcing attendance on the part of the children. By 1885 or 1890 the rural school had reached its greatest efficiency and enjoyed the splendor of its sentimental glory. Soon thereafter the rural exodus began. Some rural communities in Ohio, between 1890 and 1910 lost one-third of their populations. The number of one-room school houses, which, before 1890, existed in about the right ratio to population to best serve the rural communities of the state, became too numerous in 1910, not because there had been so many new school houses built, but because there were fewer families and, therefore, fewer children in the rural districts of the state to make use of them. So it has come to pass that the rural schools, and the system of rural education generally, became a burden to the rural people when considered from the standpoint of efficiency. The Ohio state school survey was the outcome of an effort to seek a remedy from these various ills of our rural school system.

In the meantime, however, there were isolated efforts towards a solution of the great rural education problems. The most common method of bettering the rural schools of the state, and one which reached, in some parts, where strong educators were placed in control, a high degree of development, is the system of township supervision of the one-room elementary rural schools in connection with a township high school. In this system the civil township, usually including a village, is the school-administration unit, which is still quite common in New England, but which has quite disappeared in all other parts of the country in favor of the county unit. Ohio is the latest state to follow the accepted order of the great states of the famous American corn belt.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF MADISON COUNTY.

The county board of education at its first meeting in May, 1915, divided Madison county into supervision districts. It was decided that the three village districts, Plain City, West Jefferson and Mt. Sterling, should remain as separate supervisory districts. The remainder of the county was divided into four districts as follows: Rural district No. 1, Darby, Canaan and Jefferson townships; No. 2, Pike, Monroe, Somerford and Deer Creek townships; No. 3, Fairfield, Oak Run, Pleasant and East Range townships; No. 4, Union, Paint, West Range and Stokes townships. It is estimated that this will save the county about five thousand dollars in cost of supervision and will enable the school boards to pay their teachers better salaries. The salaries of the teachers vary in the different townships from forty-five to seventy-two dollars per month.

LONDON'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The new high school building at London, the county seat, was formally opened in May, 1913. The chief speaker of the occasion was Prof. Edward E. Sparks, a former graduate of that high school, who is now president of Pennsylvania University. The class of 1913 had the honor of being the first to graduate from the new building.

The London high school stands on the accredited list and ranks among the best and largest schools in the state. Superintendent W. H. Rice is the head of the efficient

faculty; Mrs. Lester Bidwell, English department; Miss Grace Thurness, German and senior mathematical department; Miss Marie Bowers, Latin department; Miss Marguerite Bange, history department; Miss Beulah Wells, mathematical department; Mr. Garrison, commercial department; Mr. M. C. Wagner, scientific department.

The first year in the new high school building aroused in the students a new spirit of loyalty, pride and admiration. They realized the advantage afforded by the building in each of the different departments. The gymnasium was a source of physical development and pleasure to both boys and girls. Basketball was most popular and several very interesting and closely contested games were played. The senior girls' basketball team holds the girls' championship in the high school. The auditorium, with its finely equipped stage, has been of great benefit, rendering the presentation of the senior play a simpler matter.

The students of science have been greatly benefited. The laboratories are completely equipped and have made it possible for each student to perform the different experiments individually. Those who are taking the commercial course have had the advantage of using the most complete and up-to-date desks in this part of the state. The work in each department is made exceedingly interesting by its head. The following sketches, one by Mrs. Minnie Creath Bidwell, on "The Study of English," and one by Miss Marguerite Bange, on "The Study of History," give an idea of the work done in these two departments and are illustrative of the high standard of the work in all departments.

ENGLISH.

"The problem of teaching English to high-school pupils is not an easy task, but one that yields genuine pleasure and constant enlightenment.

"The child's school life should be like his play, the outpouring of his whole being. Especially should this be so when he is occupied with those studies which involve the art side of human nature; and where can a finer opportunity for art work be found than in our prescribed course in English? It is the duty and the pleasure of the English teacher to bring the average boy and girl to look upon the art of composition as a natural mode of self-expression. All children love to express themselves, though they do not always like to express what other people think they should. But give them subjects which appeal to their inner beings, and they will cheerfully study all the rules which underlie narration, description and exposition, in order, as effectively as possible, to tell the stories they enjoy, describe the things they like, explain the games they know, and argue the points of their beliefs. No boy needs to be compelled to memorize the rules of baseball if he loves our national game. Just so no boy needs to be compelled to write a composition or orally discuss a subject if the assignment be something in which he is really interested. Meet the boy on his own ground and he will do the rest.

"Most of our 'classics' which now form an important part of our English course are admirably adapted for the development of literary appreciation, if the children are not forced to toil over unimportant details. But if, on the other hand, they are led to enjoy the story, to feel the chivalry of 'Ivanhoe,' to learn the great moral and religious lesson of 'Sir Launful,' to suffer and be redeemed with the 'Ancient Mariner,' new worlds will open before them. The writer has often watched with great pleasure the growing interest of her pupils in the character study in 'Silas Marner,' their love of the beautiful and the exciting in 'The Lady of the Lake,' and their appreciation of the nineteenth-century ideals of beauty, love and morality found in the 'Idylls of the King.'

"Some one has said, 'Literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thoughts, emotions, aspirations; it is the history and the only history of the human soul. Its object, aside from the delight it gives us, is to know the soul of man rather than his actions; and since it

preserves to the race the ideals upon which all civilization is founded, it is one of the most important and delightful subjects than can occupy the human mind.'

"Such being the purpose of the study of English, the appeal which it makes to pupils and to teachers is the strongest than can delight the mind."

HISTORY.

"'Study the past, if you would divine the future.' In this command of the famous Chinese philosopher, Confucius, is summed up the principle which for centuries has prompted the policies of the Chinese nation—a principle which has given them a civilization rich in culture and traditions, but nevertheless, a civilization which has, within itself, no germ of development. In the study of history, the adverse criticism is made that the past is studied to the neglect of the movement of our own times.

"This may be true. However, we all interpret the present in terms of the past, and it is by the knowledge and light of a former age that we are enabled to interpret the trend of the present. Without the past there could be no present, for the present in itself is wholly an evolution of the past. Given certain conditions, human nature is invariable, and the adage, 'History repeats itself,' must have justification for its existence.

"The teachings of John Ball live over again in the present-day Socialists and the jingle which held thousands to his belief might pass for the creation of some Debs of our own day.

"'When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?'

"Then, too, many pessimists of our own time see in the fate of the Roman empire a sinister prophecy for the United States. Surely we should profit by the experience of an age long past. To quote Fuller: 'History maketh a young man to be old without wrinkles or gray hairs, privileging him with the experience of age, without either the infirmities or inconveniences thereof.'

"It is therefore the aim of the history department of the high school to make the lives of the people of yesterday, whose tombs have long been covered by the dust of ages, stand forth free from the marks of Time and see them as they were living, breathing human beings, who lived and loved, struggled and fought, suffered and died—maybe for a principle, and more often not. The words of the historical enthusiast, 'It is delightful to transport one's self into the spirit of the past, to see how a wise man has thought before us, and to what a glorious height we have at last reached.'

THE DUTY OF THE STUDENT.

"Nor is it sufficient merely to know just what act a certain man performed—in short, what were the events of his life. This process creates absolutely no human sympathy, nor does it incline one's mind to a broad toleration in the passing of judgment. The student must learn to place himself in the time when these people lived—to see the events through their eyes—to work under the same handicaps with them; in short, he must feel the spirit of the time in which his character lived, else his vision is astigmatized and as a result his judgment biased.

"For the student to know merely that Philip II. carried on his persecutions with a relentless severity almost without parallel in Christian history and that the defeat of the Spanish Armada marks the beginning of the decline of Spanish prestige is not sufficient. Before passing judgment upon Philip, he must know what motive impelled that grim-visaged fanatic to pursue the course which he did. He must also see how this policy reacted upon Spain and he must see the relationship existing between Philip's narrow-mindedness and Spain's decline. Also he must realize the age which

could produce a Philip II. It is in this way only, that the student's history will be of profit to him. Because he has seen the effect of the narrow-mindedness of one individual upon the history of a whole nation, he may thus be enabled to profit by experience. The student should be taught that he may say with Shelley, 'I know the past and thence I will essay to glean a warning for the future, so that man may profit by his errors and derive experience from his folly.'

"The history course in our high school is necessarily somewhat limited. However, in the course as it stands, we seek to give the student the broadest and most comprehensive view of the ages past, and particularly that history which will prove most useful to the student himself.

"Many children, of necessity, are not able to pursue their high school course beyond the first year; many more find it impossible to enter upon their third year of work. Largely for this reason, English history, which is, broadly speaking, our own history previous to 1776, is taught in the first year of the high-school course. In the second year, our historical attention is centered upon the study of general history, while an advanced course is elective to fourth-year students.

REASON FOR UNHAMPERED GROWTH.

"The study of English history is mainly a study of constitutional growth. The steady growth of the parliamentary system, and in particular, the steady growth of the power of the people, vested on that wonderful organization—the House of Commons—runs like a clear strong thread through the entire fabric of English history. We seek for the reason for this steady, unhampered growth of democracy in England and we find it in the fact of England's insular position and in the fact that she was more free from invasion; more free from neighborhood turmoil and boundary strife than her contemporaries across 'the ditch,' as Napoleon called it.

"In second-year history work, or general history, the work of necessity cannot be so intensive. It must be extensive and comprehensive. To traverse in nine months' time the growth covered by the human race in seven thousand years and to trace the growth of humanity from its infancy when it made mud houses and ate out of baked-mud or clay dishes on the banks of the Nile or the Tigris or the Euphrates, to its present maturity when it plays with its own complicated inventions on the banks of a Panama canal or the ties of a Trans-Siberian canal or the ties of a Trans-Siberian railway or at the sluice gates of an Assouan dam—to traverse this distance is a task worthy of the effort. To trace the rise of nations to their heights of power, their subsequent decline and fall—the growth of the new from the ashes of the old—is an occupation, fascinating withal, yet not less difficult because it is fascinating.

"Our interest most naturally is centered upon those countries which have touched most vitally our own lives—Greece, with her culture; Rome, with her laws; Italy, with her renaissance; Germany, with her Reformation; France, with her political revolution; England, with her parliamentary growth, and Spain, with her ever-present example of the deadening influence of a restrictive policy. All these things claim some of our attention; when any one of them might justly claim our whole thought. We deal with them all to the best of our ability in the attempt to feel that without that past there could be no present, as, without the child there can be no man.

"The realm of history is so broad; there is so much of great importance that can be touched upon only lightly and the architecture, art and culture of these nations must of necessity be studied in connection with other courses. The best aim of our education is to obtain a clear sense of relative value, to create a broad human understanding and to inspire a deep lasting appreciation of the Good, the True and the Beautiful."

CHAPTER XXV.

CHURCHES OF MADISON COUNTY.

There is no more potent factor in the life of any community than the church, and the influence of an active religious denomination is measured by the wholesome spirit which may be found in the community. More than a hundred years have elapsed since the first settlers of Madison county made their permanent homes here, and within that time many churches have arisen in the county. Many of them have long since closed their careers, but the good which they accomplished still remains. There are those who maintain that the people of today are not as religious as were the pioneers of the state, but things religious are not to be measured by human standards. The mere fact that there are fewer churches in Madison county today than there were fifty years ago does not argue that the people are any the less religious; neither does it imply that the life of the people is of a lower standard than it was in the "good old days."

Churches may come and churches may go, but a better civilization is not gauged by the mere number of churches. Many factors have entered into the disappearance of the rural church, and not the least of these is the shifting of population from the country to the towns and villages. For this same reason there are hundreds and even thousands of public schools throughout Ohio which have been discontinued within the past twenty-five years. Many a neighborhood which had from fifty to seventy-five school children half a century ago cannot even support a school with the minimum number required by the law at the present time. This ever-increasing drift from rural to urban centers affects not only the church and school, but life along all lines. Nor does it mean, in any sense of the word that the people are becoming less religious because of fewer churches, or more ignorant because of the abandonment of so many rural schools.

There can be no question that Madison county has passed through a marked religious change during the past three-quarters of a century, nor can it be denied that things might be better. Yet it must be admitted that the people of the county are living today much closer to the Ten Commandments than ever before. History reveals that the forefathers were not always as good as they have been pictured; could we of today see them in their daily life we should be surprised at some of the things they did. The great majority of them drank—and drank whisky; they were very profane; they were prone to fight; they grafted in public affairs, just as has been done since; they had many shortcomings which we have not been accustomed to associate with them. Yet, they were religious—though the preacher often worked his sermon out with the aid of a whisky flask. In those cold churches of the twenties and thirties the bottle was called upon to supply the heat denied by the fireplace or rude stove. It was the way people lived in those days; in their point of view a bottle of whisky was as essential to the farmer on harvest day as the bottle of machine-oil is today.

Under truly pioneer conditions did our forefathers live for many years, and to see them file to church on Sunday morning in the thirties, one would certainly think so. The historians of the Central West often find where the congregations were mostly barefooted. Some wore moccasins, some buckskin breeches and hunting shirts, with 'coon, fox or 'possum-skin caps on their heads. Many of the caps were ornamented with

fox tails. According to the custom of the period, the men sat on the left side of the centre aisle and the women on the right. Husbands and wives and sweethearts went to and from church together, but sat apart during the services, lest their attention be distracted from the preacher's sermon. Then the women used to sing treble, and one would hear a woman's voice away above that of the congregation. They thought it was fine, but, under the new way, the men sing the tenor. The hymns were "lined out," as it was then called. Two lines would be given out by the minister or clerk, then sung by the congregation; then two more lines would be read and sung, and so on to the end of the psalm or hymn.

PRIMITIVE HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

The forefathers in Madison county did not worship in beautiful churches, but gathered in their own homes, in school buildings, in groves when the weather permitted, and even in barns. They neither grumbled nor complained, but were joyful and happy in the position in which Providence had seen fit to place them. Their services were very irregular; they had no Sabbath schools and no musical instruments. Without any of the modern attractions which are now deemed a necessary part of the church, they worshipped in a quiet, simple and unostentatious manner. Often weeks must pass without a regular minister, and then some pioneer would conduct the services; if not in an orthodox manner, yet with true Christian spirit, which, no doubt, found favor with the Giver of all good things. In these humble meetings—and often the little band did not number over a dozen—they thanked God for what He had vouchsafed them and asked Him to continue His blessings toward them. And who is there to say that they did not do all they could to advance the cause on earth of the Kingdom of Heaven?

As one writer puts it, what is wanted is "a religion that softens the step and tunes the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke. A religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family and keeps the husband from being cross when the dinner is late and the wife from fretting when he tracks the floor with his muddy boots, and makes him mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants, besides paying them promptly; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon; makes a happy home like the Easter fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the ripened fruit; a religion that shall interpose between the ruts, gullies and rocks of the highway of life and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them." And who shall say that the simple faith of its forefathers was not as potent in bringing all that about as the religion preached today.

The Methodists and Baptists were the first to establish churches in Madison county, and they were closely followed by a number of other denominations. The Presbyterians and Christians were early in the field and by the middle of the last century more than fifty churches were scattered throughout the county. The Protestants had the field to themselves until about 1850, when the first Catholic church was organized, and since that year the Catholics have steadily grown in power and influence. But whether Protestants or Catholics, the influence of the church is always exerted in behalf of cleaner living and for a higher conception of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

In the discussion of the churches of Madison county it seems best to submit a list of all the churches, both active and discontinued, which have appeared at one time or another in the history of the county. For the purpose of location they are given by townships, as follows:

Union Township—Lower Glade, Methodist Episcopal; Kingsley Chapel.

London—Methodist Episcopal, First Presbyterian, Trinity Protestant Episcopal, Universalist, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, St. Patrick's Catholic, First Missionary Baptist (colored), African Methodist Episcopal.

Somerford—Summerford, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Dunkard, or German Baptists; Tradersville, or Fletcher East, Methodist Episcopal.

Stokes—Grassy Point, Christian.

Range—Sedalia, Methodist Episcopal; Concord, Methodist Episcopal; Bethel, Methodist Episcopal; Range, Methodist Protestant; Sedalia, Presbyterian; Darbyville, Presbyterian.

Fairfield—Big Plain, Methodist Episcopal; Lilly Chapel, Methodist Episcopal; Dennison Chapel, United Brethren; Lilly Chapel, German Lutheran.

Deer Creek—Upper Glade, or McDonald, Methodist Episcopal; Lafayette, Methodist Episcopal; Dun Lawn Chapel, Episcopal; Lafayette, Christian.

Darby—Converse Chapel, Methodist Episcopal; Plain City, Methodist Episcopal, Universalist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, United Brethren.

Canaan—Big Darby, Baptist; Amity, Methodist Episcopal, Union.

Jefferson—West Jefferson, Methodist Episcopal; Foster Chapel, Methodist Episcopal; Blair, or Gullivan Chapel, Methodist Episcopal; West Jefferson, Baptist; Alder Chapel, Universalist, Sts. Simon and Jude, Catholic, Antioch Mission Union and African Methodist Episcopal.

Monroe—Fair Plain, Christian; Wilson Chapel, Methodist Episcopal.

Oak Run—Christman Chapel, Methodist Episcopal.

Paint—Newport, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant.

Pike—Barrow Run, Methodist Episcopal; Rosedale, Methodist Protestant, Catholic, Union; Little Darby, Christian.

Pleasant—Antioch, Christian; McKendree, Methodist Episcopal; Mt. Sterling, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian.

LONDON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of London was established shortly after the town was laid out, in either 1813 or 1814. The society worshipped in private residences, and belonged to a large circuit, which in 1819 had twenty-four preaching places. Its first church was erected on a lot at the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, purchased from Patrick McLene for eleven dollars. Its officials were William Erwin, Jonathan Minshall, John McDonald, William Warner, Sr., William G. Pritchard, Robert Warner, David Watson, James Greenley and Amos G. Thompson. This was a log meeting-house with puncheon floors and seats of split rails and was the first church structure in London. For twenty years this humble building served the congregation. Then two lots were secured on the southwest corner of Second and Oak streets, where they built a new church about the year 1840—a frame structure some sixty feet square, with a gallery and two upstairs class rooms. A small brick parsonage stood on the west side of the church. The congregation worshipped there another twenty years, when this building was removed to make way for a brick building, forty feet wide, ninety feet long, with a tower seventy-two feet high. It faced Oak street and its site is now occupied by the corner residence. This church was begun in 1859 under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Tippett, and was dedicated on February 25, 1860, by Bishop D. W. Clark, under the pastorate of Rev. Levi Hall and his colleague, Rev. A. M. Alexander. The former but recently passed away at his home in Minneapolis while a son of the latter is now a resident of London. This church cost seventy-five hundred dollars, of which one thousand six hundred was raised at the dedication.

In September following, London was made a half station, having as its only

other appointment little Kingsley chapel, three miles west of town, which has since gone out of existence. It stood on the farm of Joseph Warner and was named for Bishop Kingsley.

In 1862-3 a new brick parsonage was built, which still stands as the residence of the late Dr. W. H. Christopher. It was begun by Rev. J. M. Jameson, and was first occupied by Rev. Levi Cunningham. In 1866, Mrs. Eliza Chrisman donated seven thousand dollars for a chapel at the rear of the church, which was dedicated by Bishop Clark on Christmas day. This building is now a double residence structure facing Second street.

By 1868 this church had grown strong enough to entertain the conference, which was presided over by Bishop Kingsley. Rev. H. K. Foster was then pastor, serving three years. He was followed in 1869 by Rev. C. D. Battelle, who also remained three years, the full limit.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of this church was organized in 1871. Rev. I. F. King succeeded Mr. Battelle, staying one year, and then was made a presiding elder. Rev. T. H. Monroe came next, remaining three years, during which time the great revival under the evangelists, Mr. and Mrs. Frame, occurred. In the fall of 1875, Rev. J. T. Miller became pastor, remaining three years. He was followed by Rev. J. C. Jackson, Sr., who came from Bigelow chapel, Portsmouth, and remained three years. The next pastor was Rev. J. W. Peters, who also came from Bigelow, Portsmouth, and remained three years. In 1881 this church again entertained the conference, under Bishop Andrews. Rev. T. R. Taylor was the next pastor for three years. Rev. J. W. Dillon followed him, staying four years, as the pastoral term had then been lengthened to five years. In the fall of 1890, Rev. W. L. Slutz became pastor, coming from Bigelow, Portsmouth, and staying five years, during which time the old church and parsonage were sold, and the present edifice erected, costing about forty-five thousand dollars. It was dedicated on November 18, 1894, by Bishop Joyce.

A house which stood on the lot of the present church was removed to a lot donated by Mr. Jereia Sweatland, on Elm street, and remodeled for a parsonage, June 17, 1894. Mrs. Slutz died in this parsonage, and on September 21, following, Rev. Mr. Slutz's two daughters and his sister-in-law were killed by a passenger train. He was followed by Rev. B. L. McElroy, from Bigelow, Portsmouth, where he had succeeded Rev. Mr. Slutz. The next autumn, 1896, this church again entertained the conference. Remaining but one year, Rev. Mr. McElroy transferred to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was followed by Rev. A. H. Norcross, who stayed three years. Rev. Franklin McElfresh became his successor, also remaining three years. Rev. D. Y. Murdoch next came as pastor, but after six months was claimed by death. Rev. J. H. Gardner filled out the unexpired year, as a supply, and Rev. T. G. Dickinson was appointed pastor in the fall of 1903, remaining four years. He was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Evans, who remained two years, and was followed by Rev. John C. Jackson, coming from Bigelow, Portsmouth, who served five years and was followed by Rev. C. B. Pyle, the present pastor. Under the pastorate of Rev. John C. Jackson, the church was renovated at a cost of over ten thousand dollars. Its present membership is about six hundred and fifty, with a Sunday school of seven hundred and forty-six, in which is a men's Bible class that has averaged over one hundred and ten for the past year, with a membership of over three hundred, and also a woman's Bible class with an enrollment of about one hundred.

It is impossible to give the present membership by name in this brief sketch. Among those who were prominent in early years, and many of whose families are still represented here are the Warners, the Watsons, the Farrars, the Minshalls, the Gosslees, the Dungans, Dunkin (David), the Boyds, the Joneses, the Morgans, the Chenoweths,

the Chrismans, the Clarks, the Slagles, the Adairs, the Lotspeiches, the Lohrs and the Phifers. The officiary today is as follow: Trustees, J. B. Van Wagener, R. W. Boyd, J. A. Long, Miss Minnie Cheseldine, F. C. Bostwick, J. P. Skinner, William Cryder; stewards, C. W. Farrar, G. F. Dodds, W. T. Booth, O. E. Duff, H. H. Johnstin, H. Hathaway, L. C. Houston, T. H. Orcutt, W. E. Lukens, J. J. Yearian, S. L. Turner, E. P. Fisher, J. W. Hume, J. H. Asher, M. L. Bryan, S. S. Van Cleave; Sunday school superintendent, Chauncey T. Jones; president Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. C. E. Gain; president Epworth League, Glenna West.

CONVERSE CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Converse Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1816, for many years the congregation's only place of worship being the Converse school house of that neighborhood. This society subsequently became the most flourishing society in the township. In 1840 it erected the largest church edifice in that part of the county. For about thirty-five years, this commodious building was used as a place of worship. About 1875, the congregation was united with that of Plain City.

FOSTER CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first religious society to be organized in Jefferson township was the Foster Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, at the home of Rev. Lewis Foster, in 1808. Following are a few of the names that constituted the original class: Lewis Foster and wife; Joshua, John, Benjamin and Joseph, four sons of Rev. Foster, and their wives; Rebecca Tomlinson; Cassa Dwyer; Joseph Downing, his brother Frank and their wives, and John Hayden, wife and family. Among the first ministers who served the class were Rev. William Simmons, Rev. Daniel Davidson and Reverend Finley. The congregation worshipped in their respective homes, alternately, until March, 1825, when Reverend Foster and wife deeded two acres and forty-three poles to a body of trustees for the sum of ten dollars, and for the purpose of erecting thereon a church building, the trustees at that time being John Hayden, Frank Downing, John Buck, John Foster and Joseph Powers, and the deed was acknowledged before Squire Samuel Sexton, of New Hampton. A comfortable hewed-log church was soon erected, wherein the notes of praise were sounded to the All-Wise, and the peoples' hearts rejoiced in the privileges they then enjoyed. Later a comfortable, neat and attractive brick church was built on the same ground.

GILLIVAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1844, largely by the efforts of the Blair family, a Methodist society was organized about four miles northwest of the town of Jefferson. In the year mentioned Rev. J. W. Young, of the Marysville circuit, was solicited to come and organize the society, which resulted in the following membership: John Blair and wife Jency, G. W. Blair, R. C. Blair, Jacob B. Coon, J. C. Coon, Elizabeth Tillman, Leonard Thomas, J. Zadock Chapman, Hiram Stodard and Eliza Stodard. For nine years after the society was organized the members worshipped in the residence of G. W. Blair, after which they threw their mites together; Mr. Blair donated a lot from his farm, and a frame church edifice was constructed, plain but comfortable, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars, and was dedicated in the fall of 1853, by Rev. Uriah Heath. The building served for a period of twenty-nine years, with the nominal expense for repairs of twenty dollars. The present building was constructed in 1882, at the little village of Gillivan, five miles northwest of Jefferson. E. B. Haynes donated the lot on which the building stands. This church was known as Blair Chapel until it was moved to its present site, since which time it has gradually assumed the name of the village in which it is located. The building is a beautiful, large structure, thirty-two by fifty-two feet, with

steeple and bell, surrounded by a nice lot and lighted by a gasoline lighting system. The church contains but one room, the auditorium, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty persons. The cost of its erection was two thousand six hundred dollars. This church is at present a point on the Lafayette circuit, with Rev. J. P. Landsittel as pastor, the trustees being Harry Wilson, Clint McCoy, W. R. Prose, Thurman Bidwell, Richard Wright, Jacob Beers and Dan Hoover. The present membership is eighty-one and the congregation maintains a thriving Sunday school of seventy-five members, of which Clint McCoy is the superintendent. Mrs. Della Bradley is president and Mrs. Thurman Bidwell, secretary of the ladies' aid society.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WEST JEFFERSON.

The society at Foster Chapel had grown and cast its seeds in the vicinity of the village of Jefferson, but not until 1833 was there a class organized there. The original class consisted of about ten or a dozen members, among whom were Ezekiel Arnett and wife; a Mr. Mortimore and wife, who lived in a log house where the residence of James Penne later stood, and in whose house the society was organized; Mrs. Jarvis Pike and Mrs. Mary Lewis. The officiating minister was Reverend Gavett. The members were industrious and zealous in the good work begun, and ere long the class numbered almost double as many as at first. They worshipped in Mortimore's residence mostly until 1836, when they commenced holding their meetings in the school house at Jefferson, where they were served by Reverend Sutton. They experiencd some unpleasantness with the Universalists, who also used the same building, and in 1837, even though the flock was small, and not financially able, they had the will and found the way to erect a substantial frame church on lot No. 50, in the village of Jefferson. While in this house the society still enlarged, and in 1862, a more modern and comfortable brick edifice was erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LAFAYETTE.

There is no evidence of the organization of a church among the early settlers along Deer creek until after the laying out of the town of Lafayette. About 1843, a few Methodists met together and, under the leadership of the Rev. Silas B. Chase, of Mechanicsburg, organized a class as follows: Reason Lotspeich and wife, James Wright, John Shryack, J. H. Badley, Rachel Badley and Sarah Warner—seven in all—with Reason Lotspeich as class leader. Their first meetings were held in the school house. They were received into the Jefferson circuit of the Chillicothe district and from that time on had regular preaching. About 1849 they erected a frame church edifice in the village of Lafayette, which house of worship was dedicated in June, 1849, in the presence of David Kemper, presiding elder. The first minister was Alanson Fleming and he was succeeded as follow: In 1850, by John W. Locke and James T. Bail; 1851, William Sutton and Thomas J. Loyd; 1852, William Sutton and John C. Fulton; 1853-54, Samuel T. Middleton and William Z. Ross; 1855-56, Archibald Fleming and Henry H. Ferris; 1857, William Sutton and Samuel P. Tippet; 1858, William Sutton and James Finch; 1859, John W. Young and James Finch; 1860, John W. Young and William P. Grantham; 1861, Levi Hall and William P. Grantham; 1862, Levi Hall and Jacob S. Adams; 1863, F. F. Lewis and Jacob S. Adams, after which date the church was served by the following, in the order given; Charles Lewis, Middleton, Burns, McLaughlin, Anderson, William Lewis, I. B. Brodrick, S. D. Hutsenpillar, C. A. Naylor, C. W. Bostwick and F. F. Lewis. Rev. Lewis was pastor about 1882. From that date until 1894 there is a breach in the pastors that the historian has been unable to fill out. After 1894 the church was served by the following pastors: R. Callaghan, 1894-96; Howard E. Wright, 1896-99; J. E. Walters, 1899-1903; T. G. Wakefield, 1903-05; J. I. Tyler, 1905-09; A. C. Bostwick, 1909-13, and J. P. Landsittel, the

present pastor, since 1913. The old frame church was torn down and the present brick church building was erected in 1892. It contains an auditorium that has a seating capacity of about two hundred and a primary room used by that department of the Sunday school. The building is lighted by a gasoline lighting system. The present trustees are George Kaufman, Walter Headley, Johnson Headley, Sherman Simpson, A. E. Long, Lucy Beech, Herbert Harper, Louis Tracy and John Lane. The membership at present is about one hundred persons. A thriving Sunday school is maintained in connection with the church, with a membership of about eighty. Forrest Baker is the superintendent. There is a ladies' aid society of about twenty-five members, organized during Reverend Tyler's pastorate, of which Mrs. Alice Taylor is president and Mrs. Sylvia Tracy, secretary. In December, 1909, a women's foreign missionary society was organized, which at present has about fifteen members and is maintaining two women teachers in the foreign field. The president of the society is Mrs. J. L. Landsittel, with Minnie Kaufman as secretary.

This church is at the head of a circuit that includes the following stations: Lafayette, Summerford, Gillivan and Plumwood. Until 1913 the circuit contained only the three points of Lafayette, Summerford and Gillivan, but in 1914, Plumwood was added to the charge.

SEDALIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is thought that the Sedalia—then known as Midway—Methodist Episcopal church was the first church organized in Range township. The first preaching point was at the house of William M. Linton, where it appears a class was early formed, probably about 1812-14, consisting of the following persons: David Dye and wife, Joseph Pancake and wife, Lockhart Biggs and wife, Elizabeth Counts and Septimus Stuthard and wife. These nine persons, with David Dye and Joseph Pancake, as class leaders, formed the first class. Soon after the following persons were added: Thomas Hughs and wife, William Chappell and wife, Andrew Johnson and wife, Zachariah Adams and wife, Thomas Bethard and wife, Lemuel Bethard and wife, and Isaac Fisger and wife. The home of Mr. Linton continued to be the preaching point until the erection of the David Dye school house, after which the latter building was used for church purposes until about 1844, when a frame building was erected at Sedalia, which was occupied until the erection of the present edifice, about the year 1850. The church is a frame building, capable of seating about three hundred persons and has a gallery in the rear. Among the first ministers who preached at this point were Reverend Nation, Rev. William Sutton, Reverend Young, Rev. Alexander Morrow and Rev. John Stewart. The following pastors have served this station in more recent years, in order and period of their ministries as follow: Isaac Mackey, D. J. Smith, two years; L. F. Postle, 1885-88; D. L. Mark, 1888-92; Ralph Watson, 1892-94; W. L. Alexander, 1894-97; George Cherrington, 1897-1900; A. L. Cherrington, 1900-03; George F. Simms, 1903-05; A. L. Madden, 1905-07; E. B. Foltz, 1907-09; C. N. Smith, 1909-13, and N. C. Patterson, since 1913. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five with the following as trustees: John V. Fenny, John Allen, Jesse Hankins, Crosby Duff, R. P. Shotts, Dr. F. B. Whifford, C. C. Hewit, and A. C. Kelso. The congregation maintains a prosperous Sunday school of about one hundred and twenty-five members, of which Mrs. Jennie Meade is the superintendent. Mrs. Lou Richardson is president and Mrs. Kate Williams, secretary, of the ladies' aid society of about sixty members. The women's home missionary society, of which Mrs. Florence D. Patterson is president and Mrs. Amanda Tenney, secretary, is a progressive group of twenty-two members. It was organized on November 11, 1914, and has sent boxes of clothing, etc., to the Eliza Dee home at Austin, Texas. The circuit of which this church is the head

consists of the congregations at Bethel, Concord and Sedalia, in Range township, and Newport, or Walnut Run, in Paint township. This circuit at one time also included a congregation at the Foster school house in Oak Run township. The parsonage of the circuit is located in Sedalia. A lot adjoining the church there on the north was purchased, and in the summer of 1868, a large two-story frame house was erected by Thomas Hughs, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. This parsonage is occupied by the present pastor. The pastor of the circuit preaches at each place every other week, at Sedalia and Newport on one Sunday, and at Bethel and Concord on the next.

CONCORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Concord was organized in 1816-17, at the house of Richard Gosslee, with a class consisting of the following persons: Richard Gosslee and wife, Charles Holland and wife, Thomas Dawson and wife, and a few others whose names are not now obtainable. The house of Mr. Gosslee continued as the preaching place until 1837, when the present church building was completed, and in due form was dedicated to service. In 1860, this church was remodeled and repaired, and rededicated to service by a sermon preached by Rev. A. B. See. Some of the early preachers who held services at the house of Mr. Gosslee were Jacob Hooper, James B. Findley, William Findley and William Westlake. The membership was about thirty-eight persons in 1880, but this has grown to the present membership of ninety-eight. The trustees are Nathan Gillespie, Frank Thomas, M. L. Shepherd, James Gillespie, Edward Shepherd, E. J. Gillespie, Allison Grimm, and Daniel Call. The congregation maintains a prosperous Sunday school of about fifty members, of which Oliver Shepherd is the superintendent. Mrs. Warner Snyder is president and Mrs. Maggie Call, treasurer, of the ladies' aid society. This church is a point of the Sedalia circuit, of which Rev. N. C. Patterson is the present pastor. The church is a neat frame building with a gallery in the auditorium and a basement that is fitted for entertainments.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1820 or 1821, by the Rev. Mr. Maley at the house of John Fisher. It is thought that the class consisted of the following ten persons: John Fisher and wife, Elizabeth Fisher, John Morris, Elizabeth Morris, Robert Farrar, Isabel Cox, James Fisher, Sarah Fisher and Prudence Steel. They continued to have preaching at the house of Mr. Fisher and in the summer in the groves of the neighborhood, until the erection of the church building, which it is believed was about 1847-48. The membership now consists of about one hundred persons. The trustees are J. W. Chenoweth, Howard Chenoweth, E. M. Tway, J. F. Martin, John Gill, Charles Wissler, C. M. Foster, T. L. Creath and J. E. Baker. It has a thriving Sunday school of about fifty members, of which J. E. Baker is the superintendent. Mrs. Martha Baker is president and Mrs. Minnie Kellough is secretary, of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. The Ladies' Aid Society has about one hundred members and Mrs. Beatrice Junk is the president, with Mrs. Gertrude McCallister, treasurer. The first church building is still standing and is a nice brick structure with a gallery. This church is a point on the Sedalia circuit, of which Rev. N. C. Patterson is the present pastor.

BARROW RUN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Early in the settlement along Barrow Run a Methodist class was organized by John Rathburn, with himself, the Allens, the Carrs and some others as the original members. They held their meetings for years in private homes and in the school house, but about 1832-33, they erected a frame building for church purposes, which stood for many years in a dilapidated condition long after its use was discontinued, but which has not entirely disappeared. Meetings and services were held at this house

until about 1865-66. At one time it is thought that this society was quite large and prosperous, but following the death of some and the moving away of others, the church waned and finally became extinct, over forty years ago. Among the early ministers who preached there were Reverend Morrison, Elder William Raper, Elder George Walker, Reverend Chase and Reverend Webster.

WILSON CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The origin of the Wilson Chapel Methodist Episcopal church dates from the spring of 1873, when a subscription was started and money was raised to erect a church edifice, which was built the same summer on land donated for that purpose by Washington Wilson, located on the Wilson and Winget pike, east of Little Darby creek about one-half mile, and the house was dedicated to service in the fall of the same year (1873), the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Elder I. F. King. The house was dedicated to service free from debt and incumbrance. Rev. R. D. Anderson was appointed to administer to this church and preached every two weeks the first year. In the spring of 1874 a series of meetings was held and several accessions were made to the church, and a class was organized consisting of the following persons: Mrs. Jennie Taylor, Daniel Anderson and wife, Isabel Woods and Mrs. Margaret Bradley, with Daniel Anderson as class leader. He was succeeded by Martin Huddle and he by Hiram Anderson, who was the last. Reverend Anderson was succeeded as minister by Rev. S. S. Sears, and he by Reverend Rudisil; then came to the charge Rev. Tressen Rider, then Reverend Carter, and during 1883, Reverend Lewis was the pastor. The church at one time reached a membership as high as sixty; but by the death of some and the moving away of others, the membership was reduced until during Reverend Lewis' pastorate it was only fifteen. At that time the church supported a good Sunday school of about sixty members, with Hiram Anderson as its superintendent. This church was discontinued a few years later.

AMITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Methodist Episcopal church was founded at Amity about 1833-5, when a few persons, under the leadership of John Mann, organized a class, embracing, it is believed, the following persons: Henry Downing and family, Eli Douglas and family, John Finch and family, Obil Beach, Benjamin Willey, Lorenzo Beach, Theron Eastman and wife, Rev. Henderson Crabb, and perhaps a few others, with John Mann as class leader. About 1837-38 the little congregation erected a brick church, which was duly dedicated to service, and the society continued in a very prosperous condition for several years, and at one time was quite large in membership. About 1849-50, Mr. Mann sold out his effects, having carried on a large business in an ashery and becoming quite wealthy. He started for California during the prevailing gold excitement there, and from the time of his departure the church began to wane, and finally became extinct—more than sixty-five years ago.

LILLY CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From the best information obtainable it appears that the Methodist Episcopal church at Lilly Chapel was organized about the year 1828, with the following persons constituting the first class: Philip Durflinger, Isaac Morris, George Bell, Amos Morris, Stephen Morris, William Tway, David Sidner, David Crane, Daniel Durflinger and Samuel Tway, with their wives. For many years their meetings were held in private homes of the neighborhood and then in the school house. In 1850 a frame building was erected and the congregation received the name of Lilly Chapel Methodist Episcopal church. This building served its purpose until 1887, when the present church edifice was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. It is a brick structure located in the center of the village of Lilly Chapel at the cross roads. A few

of the ministers who have served this charge are David Kemper, William Westlake, Reverend Pillsbury, David Young, Reverend Finley, B. F. Durling, Theodore Creighton, D. J. Smith, and J. D. Smith. The present pastor is Rev. R. S. Myers. In connection with the church is maintained a prosperous Sunday school which has a membership of about one hundred. S. A. Sidner is the superintendent. Mrs. Bessie Sidner is president of the ladies' aid society and Flora Truitt, president of the women's foreign missionary society.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BIG PLAIN.

Here as elsewhere the Methodist itinerant preachers are found early breaking into the field. A class early was organized at Spring Hill, about three miles northeast of Big Plain, and another class at the old Bales school house. At the latter place preaching was held regularly every two weeks. These meetings were generally conducted by a number of Methodist preachers, one after the other, as they came on the circuit, until the town of California, now known as Big Plain, was laid, when, in 1852, they decided to build a church in that town. Robert Thomas gave them a lot, and, in the summer of that year a frame house was erected, and they organized with the following members: John F. Chenoweth, Charles Henderson, Charles Warner, Moses Ellsworth, Hezekiah Chenoweth, Andrew White, John Callander, Thomas Corder, Richard Johnson and their wives, Rachel Bales, Sabina Hume and undoubtedly a few others whose names are lost at this late date. The class leaders for many years were Hezekiah Chenoweth and Charles Warner. Among the first ministers were the Reverends Hurd, Wolf, Smith, William Sutton, Stewart and Young. Others who have served the church as pastors in later years are J. W. Waite, Herman Carter, J. P. Pillsbury, J. W. Baker, T. W. Creighton, G. A. Marshall, T. J. Danforth, N. C. Patterson, I. M. Sollars, J. S. Griffith, J. Herman Mindling and Samuel Bishop, the present pastor. This church is in the Derby circuit, which includes Derby, Big Plain, Era and McKendre stations, with the parsonage at Derby. The membership is about one hundred and thirty-five. In 1883, the present church edifice was erected at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. The trustees of the church are Dr. F. P. Fitzgerald, E. O. Fitzgerald, E. C. Griffin, Frank D. Edwards, W. R. Laird, T. W. Nowland, with T. W. Nowland and E. O. Fitzgerald as stewards.

SUMMERFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first church to be organized in Somerford township was by the Methodists, about 1828, at the house of Charles Soward, by Rev. James B. Austin, with the following members: Sutton Potee, Charles Soward, Joshua Davis and Samuel, with their wives, with Sutton Potee as class leader. About 1834, the organization changed the place of holding its meetings to Summerford, and services were held in private houses and in the school house until about 1843-44, when a brick church was erected in the east part of town. There services were held until the fall of 1873, when the building was torn down and the brick was used to help build the present church, which is located in the western part of the village, at a cost of about one thousand seven hundred dollars. This house was dedicated to service by Rev. Granville Moody on October 25, 1874. The membership of this church some ten years later was about fifty persons. At present the membership is ninety-eight. This church for several years past has been a point on the circuit of which Lafayette is the head, with the parsonage. For the ministers of the circuit see the history of the Lafayette church. Rev. J. P. Landsittel is the present pastor. The trustees of the church are J. W. Edwards. B. H. Woosley, North Pitzer, Albert Fisher, C. G. Wilson, Earl Edwards, H. Nicewarner, Dan Hendricks and Clarence Potee. The congregation maintains a prosperous Sunday school in connection with the church, of about eighty members, of which B. H. Woosley is the superintendent.

NEWPORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WALNUT RUN.

One of the first, if not the first, churches to be organized in Madison county was the Methodist Episcopal church of Walnut Run, known as the Newport Methodist Episcopal church. In 1807, at the house of Jonathan Minshall, a class was organized with three members—Jonathan Minshall and wife and David Watson, with the former as class leader. Meetings were held, with occasional preaching, at the house of Jonathan Minshall until, in 1809, David Watson's father, Walter Watson, having located near his son's place, meetings were held at his house until 1822, when David's mother died, after which meetings were held at David's home. As the settlers in the neighborhood increased in number, the class grew. Between the years 1816 and 1820, there was held each year, for two or three years, a camp meeting in that neighborhood, which was probably the first of the kind ever held in Madison county. People came to these meetings from many miles distant and camped in tents. At one evening meeting twenty persons joined the church, under the preaching of Rev. Alexander Morrow. The members held their meetings in private homes until the building of a public school house, about 1831-32, when the services were held in the school house, which was erected where the cemetery is now located. There the church continued to hold services until about 1850, when the society built a church about one mile east of Walnut Run. The building was a good substantial frame structure, erected at a cost of about seven hundred dollars. This building served until the erection of the present edifice in Walnut Run, about 1872. It is a neat brick building, fifty-six by thirty-two feet, and cost about four thousand five hundred dollars. At the time of the erection of the first church building the society numbered about twenty members and at the time of the erection of the brick building, about seventy-five members, and at present about two hundred and forty members. The church building was dedicated in November, 1872, with Rev. Joseph Trimble preaching the dedicatory sermon. Since the erection of the first building the church has been served by the following ministers: Mr. Smith, John Stewart, Joseph Brown, Mr. Crum, Archibald Fleming, Mr. Spahr, Samuel Tibitt, J. T. Miller, Mr. Pitzer, A. Alexander, Mr. Heath, Mr. Vananda, A. R. Miller, I. Bradrick, Mr. King, and Isaac Mackey. For the ministers serving since the time of Rev. Isaac Mackey see the history of the Sedalia Methodist church, the head of the circuit of which the Newport church is a member. The present pastor of the circuit is Rev. N. C. Patterson, with his residence at the parsonage in Sedalia.

The present trustees of the church are J. W. Johnson, James Withrow, D. M. Withrow, D. G. Kilgore, Stephen Gregg, S. E. Thompson, Frank Kulp, J. M. Neff and Byron Snyder. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday school, which has been in existence continuously since the erection of the first frame church. It has a membership of about one hundred and fifty, with Elroy Moody as superintendent. Mrs. S. E. Thompson is president of the ladies' aid society and Oliver Withrow, president of the Epworth League.

MT. STERLING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class of the Mt. Sterling Methodist Episcopal church was organized in August, 1831, at the home of John Puckett, with the following members: Lewis Devoll and wife, John Puckett and wife, Sophia Puckett, Sarah Puckett, George W. Ingrim and wife, John Blain and wife and probably a few others whose names cannot be ascertained at this late date, with John Puckett as class leader. For the following three years the class continued to meet and occasionally had preaching at the house of John Puckett. Some of the men who preached there at that time were William Morrow, Jacob Martin, William Westlake and Philip Nation. Mt. Sterling was at that time one of thirty-four preaching points on the London circuit. About 1834, by an earnest effort, money was raised and a church building was erected on the ground now occu-

pied by the present church. This structure was of brick and cost about seven hundred dollars. In this building preaching and services were continued until the summer of 1859, when the old building was torn down and a frame edifice was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. This building was dedicated in the fall of the same year, Reverend Clark, later Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The historian was unable to obtain a complete list of the pastors that have served this congregation, but the following roster has been obtained through the generous help of the present pastor, Rev. Charles E. Hill: A. R. Miller; J. P. Pillsbury, 1881; P. B. Davis, 1884-85; J. M. Adams, 1885-87; W. S. Benner, 1887-88; David Storer, 1888-90; J. B. Bradrick, 1890-94; A. B. Sniff, 1894-96; J. W. Mougey, 1896-99; H. E. Wright, 1899-1901; A. A. Sayre, 1901-05; S. A. Crosby, 1905-09; Charles E. Hill, since 1909. The frame church building was used by the congregation until 1912, when the present beautiful building was erected at a total cost of about twenty-two thousand dollars. The cornerstone of the new building was laid on July 20, 1912, by Bishop Daniel H. Moore, of Indianapolis. The church was dedicated on August 31, 1913, with Bishop William F. Anderson preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is a handsome brick structure, trimmed in stone. It contains an auditorium and a Sunday school room that may be thrown together and is then capable of seating about eight hundred persons in view of the speaker. The basement is equipped with a kitchen and a dining-room for the use of the auxiliary societies of the congregation. It also contains the heating and ventilating apparatus and a large room that may be finished as a gymnasium and social room. The entire building is lighted by both electricity and gas. The church owns its parsonage, a neat frame cottage, which was built in 1865 and was remodeled in the winter of 1901-02, during the pastorate of Reverend Sayre. The church is planning to build a new parsonage in the near future, adjacent to the church. The present membership is about three hundred and twenty-five and Herman Carter, C. H. Clark, H. Clay Johnson, William Blaine, John S. Core, Harvey G. Beale and Willis Jones are the trustees of the church. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained, which has an enrolled membership of about four hundred and an average attendance of about two hundred and fifty. Milton Shepherd is the superintendent of the Sunday school.

LOWER GLADE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It seems certain that the first church organized in Union township was on Glade run, and is now known as the Lower Glade, or Melvin, Methodist Episcopal church. About 1808-09 several persons met at a log house on the farm later owned by Preston Adair, situated between what is known as the upper glade and the lower glade, and there, by the Rev. Mr. Pavey, a class was organized consisting of the following persons: John McDonald, James McDonald, Charles Ewing, Samuel Ewing, John Ewing, Jacob Sidener, John Adair, James Wright, Eliza Wright, William Erwin and his mother, Charles Melvin, John Melvin, Benjamin Melvin, Joseph Melvin, and their wives, Isaac Wright, James Wright, William Ragan, Abby Melvin, Schuyler McDonald, Phebe Melvin, Henry Coon and wife and Polly McDonald. While they continued to hold their meetings at this log house, they were ministered to by the Reverends Pavey, Smith, Bacon, Robert Finley, James Finley, William Sutton and William Simmons. About 1812, by mutual agreement, for the convenience of the members, the class was divided, those who lived in the vicinity of the upper glade, forming a class, which was the nucleus of the McDonald church, or the Upper Glade Methodist Episcopal church, and those who resided in the vicinity of the lower glade constituted a class, and the beginning of the church, the history of which is here given. This class was composed of the following: James McDonald, William Erwin and his mother; Schuyler McDonald, Charles Melvin, John Melvin, Benjamin Melvin, Joseph Melvin, Henry Coon, and

their wives; Abby Melvin, Phebe Melvin, Adam Bennett and wife; Jacob McCuen, Samuel Adair and wife, and John Harrison and wife, numbering twenty-six members in all. They held services in the house of James McDonald, and the homes of the others, and in the school house until about 1831, when they erected a log meeting house, which at that time was considered a fine structure. It was probably dedicated by Rev. William Simmons. The people worshipped in this log house for some time without a floor, the minister preaching to the people from a platform of boards laid upon some of the hewed joists. Many years afterward this log building was weather-boarded and repaired, and made to take on quite an improved appearance. Thus fitted up, this house continued to serve the people until 1881, when arrangements were made to erect, upon the same site, a substantial brick edifice, which was built by James Self, of London, and was a fine specimen of workmanship. This house was thirty-two by fifty-four feet, with an eight-foot tower projecting in front, making the extreme length sixty-two feet. In the interior, the house was neatly and tastefully furnished, the seats being of heavy ashwood, trimmed with walnut. The whole cost of the building was a little over twenty-seven hundred dollars. The house was dedicated to service on June 11, 1882, by the presiding elder of the district, Rev. J. F. King. The sermon was delivered on Sabbath morning at ten o'clock, from the text, "We shall be satisfied with the goodness of Thy house, even of Thy temple." (Psalm 65, iv). There were present two of the former pastors, Rev. A. M. Alexander and Rev. B. Tressenrider, also Rev. J. W. Peters, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of London, all of whom participated in the services. At the close of the discourse, a financial exhibit was made by the pastor, and the congregation was asked for six hundred and twenty-five dollars, the amount necessary to liquidate the indebtedness of the church. The response made to the call by the elder was both generous and general, and in a half hour or so, the membership and friends contributed about eight hundred and ten dollars. Several friends who were not present had remembered the church and had sent subscriptions. This liberality enabled the church to pay all of its indebtedness and to provide itself with a good bell. After the subscription, the church was presented, on the part of the trustees, by Brother J. J. Melvin, and was then formally dedicated to God as a house of worship, according to the ritual of the church. Rev. John Waite was pastor at that time. This building was occupied until August 23, 1912, when, during a storm, the tower was struck by lightning, setting fire to the edifice. The progress of the fire was swift and all that could be saved was the pulpit furniture. Insurance to the amount of two thousand dollars was carried on the building and came as a relief to the church in distress. The pastor at that time was Rev. E. A. Harper. Others who were pastors in the old brick church were Revs. Pearly Davis, Pillsbury, George Marshall, Herman Carter, J. W. Baker, Danford, Sollars, Creighton, Steel, Darling, George M. Hughes, Gilmuth, Crosby and Watson.

The present handsome frame structure was completed in January, 1915, at a cost of about two thousand four hundred dollars. This church has had no minister or regular preaching since August, 1912. Its Sunday school was organized in April, 1915, with J. J. Melvin as superintendent. The present membership of the church consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Summers, Libby Summers, Edward Summers, Mrs. Nancy Wheeler, Mrs. George Street, Mrs. James Holway, Mrs. Rebecca Lane and J. J. Melvin.

UPPER GLADE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is thought that the first church organized within the present limits of Deer Creek township was the Upper Glade, or, as it is also called, the McDonald, Methodist Episcopal church. Further below in the glade was a settlement of Methodists, of whom the Melvin family were numerous and active, and a class was early established there and a church organized. But it was too far distant for the people of the upper

glade to attend; so, about 1812, a class was organized at the upper glade with the following members: John McDonald, Jacob Sidener, Samuel Samuel and John Ewing, Daniel Wright and John Adair, with their wives. Their meetings were first held at their several homes. One of these homes where they met most often, and whose "latch string" was ever out to the intinerant minister was that of John McDonald, and from him and others of the McDonald family the church received strong support throughout the many years of its existence. After the building of the log school house on Mr. McDonald's land the meetings of the Methodist class were held there, where they continued, and where they had preaching as often as possible, until, about 1836, when the members contributed of their means and erected a frame building on a site provided by John McDonald, where they later erected their brick church. In this building they worshipped until the building became so dilapidated that it could no longer be occupied, after which they again resorted to the school house. Finally the members and people again rallied, contributing freely of their means, and, in the fall and winter of 1873, a neat and comfortable brick church edifice was erected. When ready for dedication, in March, 1874, it was clear of debt, lacking but forty dollars, whereupon George G. McDonald came forward with two twenty-dollar bills, cleared all indebtedness, and the church was dedicated free of all incumbrance.

The church prospered and increased in membership, until at the period of her greatest prosperity it probably numbered seventy or seventy-five members. Some forty years ago the church began to decline. However, the organization continued to be maintained until July, 1912, in which month a severe wind storm visited the county, wrecking the old church. It has never been repaired, though the old walls are still standing. At that time the membership consisted of about forty persons. This membership was then transferred to the West Jefferson church for the first year, and since that time has scattered. The remaining members continue to hope that they will again be assigned a pastor and then hope to erect a new building. Meanwhile irregular meetings are held when the opportunity offers itself in the school house. The Sunday school is still maintained with about twenty members, Mrs. Howard McDonald, superintendent.

M'KENDREE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In March, 1852, a class was organized at the King school house by Rev. David Smith, consisting of the following members: William Stone, Elizabeth Stone, Washington Morain, Nancy Morain, Eliza Ann Morain, Harrison Morain, Lizzie Morain, Albert Stone, Joseph Lane, Mary Lane, William Lane, Dilliann Lane, Samuel Thornton, Catharine Thornton, Philip Kyle, Mary Kyle, Harriet Kyle, John Kyle, Rachel Frazier, Millie Smith, Matilda Oglesbee, Mary King, Stephen Anderson and Margaret Anderson, with William Stone as class leader. Their meetings continued to be held in the school house above mentioned for about three years, after which they purchased a house and lot; the building was a large log house, which had been erected for a dwelling, but had never been finished or occupied. The congregation finished this building and fitted it for church purposes, and used it as a house of worship until the summer of 1874, when a substantial and comfortable frame church was erected, which was occupied the same year, but was not dedicated until in October of 1879. Rev. Joseph Trimble, of Columbus, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the building in due form was set aside for the worship of God. This church is at present on the same circuit as Derby, Era and Big Plain.

TRADERSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Tradersville, or Fletcher East, Methodist Episcopal church was organized, it is believed, at the school house in 1838. Among the first members who organized a

class were Moses Bales, Rev. Eli Adams, Mr. Geer, Isaac Newman, Charles Rigdon, William Davidson and their wives and Edwin West and his wife, Margaret, and daughter. About 1843-44 they erected a frame church, in which services were held for many years. In 1873 another frame church was erected, at a cost of about two thousand two hundred dollars. The church at one time was numerically strong and prosperous, but in later years decreased, many moving away and others dying. Some of the first or early ministers of this church were the Revs. Eli Adams, George Boucher, Cherry, Conrey, Ellsworth, Williams, Keck, Jackson, Fiddler, Hull, Havens and Smith. Others who have served this church were J. H. Davis, R. Callaghan, Howard E. Wright, J. F. Walters, T. G. Wakefield and J. I. Tyler. In 1909 this church was on a circuit composed of itself, Wilson Chapel, Lafayette, Upper Glade and Lower Glade churches, but in that year it was dropped.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PLAIN CITY.

The Methodist church at Plain City is the oldest one of the denomination in Madison county. It dates from 1815, when seventeen members of the church organized a class at the home of Titus Dart, about a mile south of Plain City. Six years later (1821) the little congregation built a church a half mile south of Plain City, which was known as the Block church. This church was dedicated by Rev. Russell Bigelow. The next building was erected on East Main street, in Plain City, in 1848 and dedicated in 1850 by Rev. Uriah Heath. In 1875 the third house of worship was erected, the location being on North Chillicothe street. This third church was dedicated by Dr. C. H. Payne. The present beautiful structure was completed in 1903 under the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Palmer. The dedicatory sermon was preached by J. W. Bashford, president of Ohio State University.

The list of pastors who have served this church during the century of its existence includes practically every minister who has preached in this section of Ohio. The list follows: Robert Finley, Collins, R. Finley, Hooper, Solomon, Glaze, Baker, Stewart, Alsup, Baker, W. Finley, Carr, Simmons and Davidson, Ballard and Branduth, Carnell and J. Smith, Shaw & Haven, Wood and Haley, Banahoe and Williams, Lawrence and Crabb, R. Finley and Simms, Davidson and W. Worrow, Woaley and W. Worrow, Camp and Cartney, Westlake and Kemper, Manear and S. Chase, J. B. Finley and Sutton, A. Morrow, James Brown, Owens and J. Brown, Gilruth and Havens, Parcels and J. Smith, Webster and Johnson, Sutton & Kimber, Young and Warrington, Young and Hud, Webster and J. Brown, Holtzinger and Hauffman, Gaseox and Millize, Sharp and Gilruth, Sharp and Risker, E. Chase and Muril, Muril and Loyd, Taft and Martindale, Mann and Adams, Wharton and Adams, Wharton and Miller, Sangman, Law and Slocum, Sangmas, Bennet and Granthan, West and Ferris, West and Heagler, Tippet and Heagler, Tippet and Mann, Lewis, Moore, Carrol, Prudens, Pilcher, S. Danshoe, Adams, Henley, Ferris, Sayer, Tressenrider, Rudisil, Brandnick, Rife Smith, Tilfer, Creamer, Partle, Croaks, Palmer, Evans, Smith, Priar, Wilhim, and S. A. Stephan, the present pastor.

This church since its early history has supported a Sunday school, which, in the way of a continuous record is probably the oldest Sunday school in the county. It also has a Ladies Aid Society, that has been an important factor in the continuous prosperity of the church. The Epworth League supplies the younger members of the congregation with their religious training. The other auxiliary societies are the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Woman's Home Missionary Society and the Standard Bearers. The membership of the church at the present time is five hundred and thirty.

PLUMWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church, of Plumwood, was organized on July 13, 1897, with the following board of trustees: William Murray, Henry Watrous, James Rutan, A. E.

Garrett, S. K. Reece and J. W. Elkins. Among the ministers who have served the congregation may be mentioned H. E. Wright, J. E. Walter, T. E. Wakefield, J. I. Tyler, A. C. Bostnick, G. M. Hughes, E. A. Haber, J. A. Weed, A. L. Rogers and J. L. Landsittle. The church erected a frame building in Sanford at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The building stands on lot 86 on the main street of the village. The auxiliary organizations of the church include a flourishing Sunday school, Epworth League and a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The present membership of the church is seventy-five.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LONDON.

The St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church of London has its buildings, located on West Center street, on ground made sacred and hallowed by having been the previous site of the Catholic church. Its earliest meetings were held in the homes of families; that of Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, then living on the Chrisman land, being the most prominent. About the year 1870 the services of pastors became more regular, the interest and congregation increased and the voluntary use of halls was given for services, especially the Silver Urn Masonic hall, which was then over what is now Lanigan Brothers' store.

In the first preserved records is found the name of Rev. George Robison, a theological student of Wilberforce University, in charge. Owing to its proximity to this institution, it has been the policy of the conference to serve this point mostly from that source. Rev. George Whitfield, beginning in 1872, gave three years' service, during which the present location was purchased. The Union Sunday school in Toland hall, that had been established and fostered by such Christian spirits as I. S. Davidson, William Morgan, Giles James, Mrs. George W. Lewis nee Beir, Miss Lida Farrar and Frank Shaw, associated with Reuben Heathcock, George Black, Spradely Betts and George White and others, was succeeded by a separate Sunday school organized on December 1, 1872.

In securing the above property and in the support of the ministry too much credit can hardly be given to Edward Mumford and family, Mrs. Clarrisa White, Mrs. Eliza Nicolson and the family of Robert Jenkins, who in those early days of the church extended the hospitality of their homes to the pastors without stint or expectation of pay. During this administration the society was incorporated. About that time a very helpful factor was brought into service in the person of S. B. Norris, then and for a number of years a teacher in the public schools. Rev. Burton Lewis was the pastor in 1875, followed by E. W. Taylor in 1876 and M. R. Wilson in 1877, the latter continuing for four years, by which time the society had attained the dignity of a well-organized and fairly well-furnished mission. The year 1880 brought Rev. W. T. Artis, a strong and vigorous man, who extended his energies beyond the limits of the immediate vicinity and established a strong and active class near Mt. Sterling, in Pleasant township, in school district No. 9, thereby nearly doubling the membership. Among the standard-bearers of this class were the Lowry brothers, then prosperous farmers of that locality. With this addition, petition was made and the mission was changed to a station.

With the previous success a threatened calamity came, the collapse of the venerable church building, but Providence provided a man sufficient for the emergency, the Rev. Silas French. With an abundance of latent determination, a good stock of experience, and aided and encouraged by such noble-hearted people as Hon. S. W. Durflinger, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Watson and other like-minded spirits, within six months the present substantial brick structure was dedicated and ready for use. Having incurred a debt, it required wisdom and activity to meet the demands, but Rev. Jesse Henderson, in

1885, Alexander Smith, in 1886, and J. D. Singleton, 1887 to 1889, had well nigh met all obligations. In the meantime the spiritual and moralizing influence had not faltered.

In their time and turn, Hilman Hurd, Noah Hodges, Addison Tyree, William Tyler, Theopholous Cromwell, P. Q. Jenkins, Washington Boone, Frank Lowery, Elias Lowery, Miss Emma Washington, Anna Phonosdall, Maime Jenkins, Arshel Taylor, Sarah Roberts, Grace Roberts and many others to whom limited space will not permit reference, stood like beaten anvils to the stroke and did what they could. From the inception of the temperance cause by the women's crusade, the Murphy movement, mission work, Christian endeavor, church aid, Allen league, men's bible study, Sunday school institute and ladies' sewing circle all have had a place and received more or less attention. Rev. Isaac Williams was appointed pastor in 1889, C. H. Coleman in 1891, Joseph Stevens in 1893, J. H. Grant in 1894, George Bundy in 1895, J. W. Young in 1896, R. P. Clark in 1898, M. N. Culpher in 1900, E. L. Bell in 1903, and Benjamin Carson in 1904, the latter of whom advised and got the consent of the society to purchase a parsonage.

George H. Cotton came in 1906, but was soon transferred to Lockland and his place was supplied by S. H. Savage, who was followed by C. D. Young in 1907; R. B. P. Wright in 1908, J. H. Mason in 1910, S. S. Adkins in 1911, and I. H. Alston in 1912, the latter being followed in 1915 by W. W. Dawkins, the present incumbent. The trustees are Richard Taylor, Horace E. Tyree, Elias H. Lowery.

The society, at no time since its incorporation, in 1873, has been without a regularly appointed pastor, and its services at no time have been suspended, except for some temporary purpose. A pure Gospel in accordance with its church faith has been proclaimed. Its Sunday school and other auxiliaries have been kept well intact. The society, thankful for the blessings of the past, hopes still to be of use for the uplift of those who may attend its services.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST JEFFERSON.

The African Methodist church of West Jefferson was organized in 1865, when the spirit of Methodism was first kindled among the colored people of that town, of whom it seems fitting to mention the names of Mary Smith, Andrew Bayless and wife, David Slago, Louisa Walker, Pereene Ricks, Mary Cooper and a few others. This class was first visited by Rev. Edward Wright, and through his efforts a few accessions were made, and the society was regularly served with a minister. The membership for the next twenty years included about twenty. The society first worshipped in private dwellings, and mostly assembled at the house of "Mother" Smith, whose door was always open and her reception warm to any who might desire to enter. The second step, by and by, was to rent a house; though very poor, it answered the purpose, and finally, in 1870, the members purchased their present property, the old academy and surrounding grounds. This building still stands, but is no longer used as a church. Of late years the society grew weak and presently discontinued services, although it still possesses the church, which is under the control of a board of trustees. Regular services have not been held for about ten years.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF ROSEDALE.

About 1840 a few persons, under the leadership of John H. Surfus, caused the erection of a brick church in the west part of the village of Rosedale, then called Liverpool, in which was organized a Protestant Methodist society. The class embraced John H. Surfus and wife, I. Whitcomb and wife, some of the Williams family and a few others. This society continued as an organization but a few years, as, after the death of its principal support, Mr. Surfus, it dwindled away and the property was sold to the Catholics, who held services there for several years, after which their organiza-

tion was removed to Mechanicsburg, since which time the building has been unoccupied.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF NEWPORT.

The Methodist Protestant church of Newport, now known as Walnut Run, was founded in 1850, when a few persons met at the school house and, under Rev. Rameth Hussey, were organized into a class, consisting of the following persons: Presley Rains, wife, three sons and one daughter; James Jewell and wife; Elias Forbis and wife; Joseph Stroup and wife; Gideon Peck and wife; Isabel Stroup, Josie Watson, Sarah Jones, Polley Wagoner and Elizabeth Siffrit, and perhaps one or two others whose names are lost at this late date. Elias Forbis was the class leader. The society held meetings at the school house for three or four years. In 1854-55 a frame house for church purposes was erected in Newport, which was completed and dedicated to service the same year. It is believed that Rev. A. H. Trumbo preached the dedicatory sermon. This church gradually declined until it finally was discontinued.

LONDON FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of London, Ohio, was born on September 29, 1829, with twenty charter members. Rev. D. C. Allen was the first pastor. The first church building, a frame structure on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, was erected in 1834 and 1835. On April 16, 1837, Rev. Allen resigned his charge as pastor of the church and on April 2, 1839, Rev. E. Van Derman was called as pastor, being installed the following day. His pastorate was short, as death called him in November, 1839. On November 20, 1840, Rev. R. C. McComb was called as pastor, his pastorate continuing until April, 1854. In July, 1855, Rev. C. W. Finley began his labors at London, Midway, Mt. Sterling, Genoa and Grove City, preaching also at several private houses in the community, making London his headquarters. On October 16, 1858, he was called and installed as pastor of the London church. The old church building having become too small to accommodate the congregation, it was decided to erect a new one. This building—the one now in use—was erected during the year 1859.

Major Richard Cowling, besides contributing liberally towards the construction of the church, had the clock placed in the tower at his own expense, and by his last will and testament left a legacy of five hundred dollars for the benefit of the church. During the twenty-two years of faithful service of Reverend Finley, the church experienced a healthful and steady growth in numbers and usefulness. His faithful and abundant labors were ended on April 13, 1877, when, after a lingering illness, the Master came to him with the gracious summons: "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." During the last two years of his life he was compelled to give up active service and by the advice of his physician was granted leave of absence for one year, during which time the Rev. A. N. Carson was employed to act as pastor.

On June 14, 1877, Rev. J. G. Patterson was called to the pastorate, which pastoral relation was dissolved on October 5, 1881. At a meeting of the church and congregation, May 22, 1879, the trustees were authorized to purchase a lot and build a parsonage. The present commodious building was the fruit of that decision. Rev. John A. Ewalt, who was installed pastor on April 11, 1882, resigned on October 31, 1900, making a pastorate of almost nineteen years, in which time there were nearly three hundred accessions to the church.

On February 1, 1901, Rev. R. G. Roscamp was employed as supply for one year, after which he was called as pastor and was installed May 12. During his pastorate the church was remodeled, the pipe organ was put in, and beautiful memorial windows were donated by different members of the church. This pastoral relation was dissolved on April 11, 1905. Rev. D. C. Jones was elected supply for one year in October, 1905,

after which he was called as pastor and was installed in November, 1906. He resigned on June 28, 1908. Rev. J. A. Liggitt began his work in November, 1908, and served until March, 1915. He was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Carl H. White.

There have been employed eleven ministers since the organization of the church. The following ruling elders have been elected and ordained: John Rayburn, William McCoy, Charles Berry, William T. Davidson, Samuel Haller, William Creath, James Rayburn, William McCormack, J. H. Kennedy, R. C. Amos, Joseph Rayburn, P. W. Taylor, Maxwell Murray, B. F. Clark, John Lohr, William M. Kinney, Noah Thomas, Robert Knight, Samuel Withrow, Berthier Lohr, Fred Webster, J. W. MacKinnon, M. Rasor, Murray Creath, Filmore Jackson, Robert Adams, Harry Armstrong, R. K. Shaw, James Bell and C. C. Hankinson.

This congregation looks back on a splendid record; nearly eighty-five years of continuous service, years that speak of God's faithfulness and man's loyalty. The present membership of the church is three hundred and seventy-five. The Sunday school, C. C. Hankinson, superintendent, has four hundred and ten members enrolled, in which is the "busy men's" Bible class, enrolling one hundred and twenty members, with R. K. Shaw as teacher and the "Golden Rule" Bible class of seventy women, with James F. Bell, teacher. The board of trustees of the church consists of John Lohr, Walter Engard, H. W. Robinson and R. K. Shaw, the latter of whom is financial secretary; George H. Van Wagener, treasurer; Walter Engard, president of the Christian Endeavor society, and Mrs. John R. Tanner, president of the "Wimodaughsis" society.

PLAIN CITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church of Plain City appears to have been the first church organized in Madison county. Joshua Ewing and his family, James, his brother, Betsey, his sister, and their aged mother emigrated from Kentucky to Darby township in 1798 and settled a short distance northwest of the present site of Plain City. Archibald Steele, a synodical missionary of the Presbyterian church, hearing of the Ewing settlement, on the bank of Big Darby creek, went there and in 1800, in the cabin of Joshua Ewing, organized the First Presbyterian church in Madison county, if not the first church in Madison county, Joshua Ewing and Samuel Kirkpatrick being elected the first elders of the congregation. Very few families had then settled in the neighborhood and the membership of the church included the most of these. The people lived far apart and had no pastor nor stated supply. Samuel Kirkpatrick lived about eight miles to the north of the Ewing cabin and soon after such families as the Carys, the Mitchells, the Sagers, the Robinsons and others came and settled nearby. The old Ewing settlement had became known as Liberty and the church there was early known as the Liberty Presbyterian church. In the latter part of 1807 or early in 1808, a church was organized at the Kirkpatrick settlement, as a branch of the Liberty church, and Samuel Kirkpatrick transferred his eldership there and became its leader. To distinguish these churches they were designated, respectively, as the Lower Liberty and Upper Liberty churches. Rev. Samuel Wood was the first pastor. On the tombstone marking his grave appears the following inscription: "Rev. Samuel Wood, first pastor of the Presbyterian church of Upper and Lower Liberty, was installed pastor in this church June 15, 1808, and died April 27, 1815, in the thirty-sixth year of his age." Mr. Wood was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1779, and was a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The Upper Liberty church was situated on the north side of Big Darby creek about two miles from Milford Center. The church building was erected in 1809, and was the first house of worship to be erected in Union county. It stood on the line dividing the farms of Rev. Samuel Wood and Elder Samuel Reed, between the road and the

old graveyard. It was a plain, primitive building of hewed logs, twenty-four feet square. All the materials and labor were supplied by the membership. It was not necessary to consult an architect and get up plans and specifications and give out the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and then, when dedication day came, report a few thousand dollars as a debt to be removed before the Lord could get the building. This primitive building, however, was for many years without the means of heating; the people, therefore, meeting during the winter in school houses and private dwellings. The building was very plain internally; slabs, with rude legs, being used as seats. Tradition has it that two or three families, in process of time, became so aristocratic as to construct backs to their pews, thus showing that at an early date invidious distinctions intruded themselves into a church. About 1822-23 an addition of eighteen feet was made to one side of the old church and the building was used until 1834, at which time a brick structure was erected at Milford Center, and the congregation removed there.

As has been pointed out, Upper Liberty was organized as a branch of the Lower Liberty church. Rev. Samuel Wood remained the pastor until his death, in 1815. From that date, Revs. William Dickey, Archibald Steele, James Hodge, D. D., Elder Hughes and others supplied the church until 1821, when Rev. James Robinson was installed as pastor. He served the church seven years. Rev. Darius C. Allen was stated supply from 1829 to 1831. The year following Rev. Benjamin Dolbear became the pastor and continued his labors with this charge until about 1838. In 1837 Lower Liberty was rent in twain by the internal dissensions then troubling Presbyterians. The two branches were nearly equally divided, but a slight majority favored the "Old School" branch, Reverend Dolbear remaining with this latter division. His successor, Rev. William Galbreath, was installed on October 7, 1839, and served until April 18, 1848. Rev. Benjamin Evans was the next and last pastor of this branch. In the "New School" division, Rev. Henry Shedd was the only settled pastor, but Reverend Kuhn, Reverend Ulfeld and others acted from time to time as supplies.

Among the earliest prominent members of this church mention must be made of James Ewing, Joshua Ewing, David Mitchell, Jr., David Chapman and John Taylor. The early services were held in private homes; then in the school house, which stood on the lot where the first meeting house was erected. This primitive church stood on four acres donated by Walter Dun, and was situated about a mile northeast of Plain City, in the fork of the Post pike and the road leading northeast to Big Darby. The building was erected as early as 1820, perhaps sooner. It was a large, unfinished frame structure; weather-boarded, but not plastered; roofed, but without a chimney. The seats were only slabs supported by rough sticks. There was a broad center aisle, at each end of which a door was originally designed but never inserted. The women occupied one side of this room; the men held undisputed possession of the other.

This old building could not be heated and was used only in the summer. In cold weather, the school house on the same lot was brought into requisition, its more limited space proving sufficient to accommodate the few members who attended in that season. In 1836, a large brick structure, forty-six by fifty-two feet, was reared on the same site. It was constructed by Mr. Gifford, of Union township. The congregation numbered about seventy-five. Scarcely had it taken possession of this new building when the trouble arose which produced the division in the church. Of the four ruling elders then in office, James Ewing, T. M. Ewing and John Taylor adhered to the "Old School," and David Chapman united with the "New School" branch. While the congregation was strongly self-supporting, both divisions were too weak to maintain efficient organizations and struggled between life and death for about sixteen years. The "Old School" division kept possession of the church, but by agreement the

other branch had the use of the church each alternate Sabbath. About 1853 both societies disorganized. Four years later a reconciliation was effected among the members and a new organization entered into, which re-assumed the old name, Lower Liberty.

Among the old and prominent families of this congregation were the Mitchells, Ewings, Robinsons, Gills, Currys, Rickards, Bucks, Allens, Guys, Taylors and Chapmans. T. M. Ewing, James Ewing, Jesse Gill, Stephenson Curry, James Robinson, Jesse Mitchell and Abner Chapman were the ruling elders for many years. A number of their descendants are now prominent members of the Presbyterian church at Plain City.

As was the custom, the pews for the men were placed at one side of the church and those for the women at the other. The pulpit was in the front of the church, so that on entering the church one would face the congregation. The platform of the pulpit was about six feet high, and only the head and shoulders of the ministers could be seen, as the front wall of the pulpit was so high. The seats all had high board backs and a door next to the aisle had a button to it which was turned as soon as the children were all counted in. In those days families all sat in the same seat and the seat of each family was well known. Strangers and transients were seated in the rear of the church unless invited to sit with some family. Sunday school was held in the morning at nine-thirty, preaching at eleven; two prayers, and a sermon an hour in length. Then came a half-hour intermission for dinner, which had been brought along in baskets. After eating, all took their seats in the church for another long sermon.

The music was not classical, but there were many good voices and it was a real praise service. The singing was usually led by two of the elders of the church. As there was not a sufficient number of hymn books to go round, the two leaders would stand up in front of the pulpit and "line out" two lines of the hymn and then lead the singing. Jesse Gill and James Robinson were the leaders for many years. Later Benjamin Fay, who played a flute and was quite a musician, organized a choir of young people. The old brick church drew great congregations during the summers and was often full to overflowing, for the people came from miles around, even from as far away as Milford Center and Fairview, in wagons, on horseback and on foot. When the young folks would start home on their prancing horses the cavalcade would look like a troop, the young women being as skillful riders as the young men. The regular Sunday services usually lasted until about two o'clock. After the disorganization of the congregation the old church building was abandoned to the birds and bats, the windows were knocked out, the yard grew up in weeds and bushes, and so it remained until after the Civil War.

Upon the reunion of the congregation, the brick building was torn down and in 1870 the brick was hauled to Plain City, where a commodious structure, graceful in appearance, was erected on the present site of the Presbyterian church on Main street, the church then taking the name of the First Presbyterian church of Plain City, William H. Galbreath, the pastor in 1839, in the old church building, becoming the minister. Among others who served the church should be mentioned David G. Robinson and James Curry.

The old brick building was torn down in 1893, in which year the present beautiful stone edifice was erected, under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Work. The present church property consists of the church building and a frame parsonage, the two valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. The membership is about two hundred and fifty, served at present (1915) by supply.

MT. STERLING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On March 20, 1847, by appointment of the Columbus presbytery, Rev. Timothy Stearns and Rev. Chauncey P. Taylor called a meeting at Mt. Sterling for the purpose and organized a church with the following constituent members: Mrs. Margaret Creath, Sr., Mr. William Creath, Mrs. Mary Creath, Mrs. Jennie M. Alkire, Mr. Samuel Thornton, Dr. David E. McMillan; Mrs. Lydia McMillan, received by certificate from the London church; Mrs. Julia Worthington, received by certificate from the church at Chillicothe, and Amanda Creath, received on examination. William Creath was installed as elder. The church was furnished with a supply minister for many years; the first being Rev. James Dunlap. Services were continued in the old frame building until the erection of a brick edifice in 1868-69, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. In December, 1869, the house was dedicated to service in due form, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. George Carpenter, of Washington C. H. The church was dedicated free from all debt or incumbrance. The first regularly called and installed pastor was Rev. George S. J. Browne, on February 8, 1878. Since that time a new brick building has been built. The present pastor is Rev. Charles J. McCracken. Mt. Sterling is the station point of a circuit composed of the churches at Mt. Sterling, Sedalia and Darbyville.

BIG DARBY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Big Darby Baptist church was the first church organization in Canaan township and one of the earliest in Madison county. This church was instituted in 1810 by Elder John Thomas, of Champaign county, Ohio, who was a traveling minister through this then almost unbroken wilderness. He gathered together a little band of seven, which first constituted the Big Darby church, and Elder Thomas preached on the occasion. In 1812 the Mad River Baptist association was organized at the house of Abijah Ward, on Buck creek, near Springfield, where the following churches were represented: Kings Creek, Little Beaver, Nettle Creek, Antioch and Big Darby; ministers present, Elders John Thomas, James Johnson and Lemuel Cottrel. There is no doubt that Elder Thomas was the first pastor of the Big Darby church, which at that time had no regular place of meeting, sometimes holding meetings at the homes of the members, and at other times, when two or more ministers met together, in the barn of some brother. Jehu Guthridge, an elder of the Baptist church in that early day, was the second pastor of this church, and the successor of Elder John Thomas, his name being found among the list of ministers added to the association in 1813, only one year after its organization. Elder Guthridge was succeeded by Elder Thomas Casto, who preached for the church as pastor or supply. In 1828-29, Elder Miller served the church as pastor, and was succeeded by Elder Hess, who served the church one year, some time subsequent to which the church was served by Elder Peters. During the early history of the church, among the ministers who frequently visited and ministered to them were Elders William Sutton, Chandler Tuttle, T. J. Price and William Fuson. About 1834-35 Elder Isaac Jones was called to take pastoral charge of the church. He was a faithful and highly-esteemed minister and served the congregation until removed by death. In 1841, before the death of Elder Jones, Elder William Fuson visited the church and commenced to labor with the people of that neighborhood in a "protracted effort." The meeting continued for several weeks, during which time fifty persons confessed faith in Christ and were added to the church.

After the death of Elder Jones, Elder V. E. Bunker was called as the pastor of the church. He was from New Hampshire, a man much esteemed for his excellent qualities of heart and mind. During his pastorate, a period of trial was passed over by the church. The new members becoming dissatisfied with the old declaration of faith, what was known as the declaration of faith of the Baptists of New Hampshire

was introduced and adopted by them, which caused dissatisfaction among the old members. The difficulty was finally adjusted by both parties agreeing to leave the matter in the hands of two brethren—Elders Enos French and T. J. Price—with a request that these brethren would pay the disunited congregation a visit and furnish it a declaration of faith on which it could unite. Brother French, not being in good health, did not visit the church, but he and Brother Price met and agreed upon a declaration of faith, whereupon Brother Price visited the church, in December, 1844, and induced the church to lay aside the two sets of articles upon which it could not agree and adopt those he and Brother French had agreed to recommend. These were unanimously adopted by the church. Thus through the wise and prudent advice of these brethren, discord and division that threatened the life of the church was removed and peace and harmony were restored. Elder V. E. Bunker resigned the pastoral care of the church in July, 1845. In September, 1845, Elder Martin, from near Dublin, Franklin county, was called to the church and he served as pastor for one year. During his pastorate, Brother J. B. Sutton was called to the church to serve as supply once a month. He was then a licentiate and served but a short time, resigning in order that he might attend school at Granville. In December, 1847, James Simpson, of the Mechanicsburg church, who was serving that church half the time, paid the church a visit, and in February, 1848, was called by the church to preach twice a month and to take charge of the church. In the month of June following a council was called by the Mechanicsburg church and Brother Simpson was more fully set apart for the work of the ministry of the Gospel, Elder Enos French being moderator and Elder V. E. Bunker, clerk of the council. Brother Simpson served the church as its pastor for over a quarter of a century. During this long period, the church generally prospered and continued in peace and harmony, but sometimes had its disturbing elements; then again Grace would calm the spirits and all would again move in unison. In 1866 thirty-two were dismissed from the church for the purpose of constituting the Bethesda church. In November, 1869, a protracted meeting was begun by the pastor, assisted by Brothers T. J. Price and W. R. Thomas. This was the most remarkable in its progress and results of any meeting held within the church during its entire history. The meeting was continued seventeen days and seventy new members were added to the church. In January, 1873, Brother Simpson resigned his charge, the resignation to take effect in the June following, after which Elder W. R. Thomas was called to serve the church as pastor one-half the time. He accepted and served three years, closing his labors on June 4, 1876. From that time to January, 1877, the church was without a pastor and was visited from time to time by the following brethren: Elders John Kyle and E. B. Smith, Brothers Turner and W. S. Kent, after which the church extended a call to Brother Kent, who accepted and entered upon the labors as pastor on March 3, 1877, serving until 1882. The present pastor (1915) is Rev. F. M. Myers.

The first regular place of holding meetings of the church was an old log school house with paper windows. The next was a small frame building erected on the same lot where the present church now stands. This was used for several years, when, by the increase of the congregation the house was found too small to accommodate the people. In the summer time, when the weather was pleasant, it was quite common to hold meetings in the grove near the meeting house, the pastor addressing the people from a wagon. At last the pastor and people resolved to build a suitable house for church purposes, and the present structure was erected. On Saturday, February 1, 1862, the first sermon was preached in the new house by the pastor, from Psalms 27, iv. Elder David E. Thomas preached that evening and on the next day, Sabbath, Elder T. J. Price preached the dedicatory sermon from Second Chronicles, 16, xviii, the house

being dedicated free from all debt. The meetings were continued for several days and numbers were added to the church. The building is at present in very good condition and presents a beautiful appearance, surrounded by the cemetery, with the cozy white parsonage close by.

FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF LONDON (COLORED).

The First Missionary Baptist church of London (colored) was organized on the fourth Sunday in February, 1866, by Elder George Dardis, with the following members: John Cain, Samuel Johnston, Levi Taylor, Samuel and William Lewis, Alfred Henrys, Henry White, Lemuel Lewis, David Cain, Isaac Jenkins, George H. Hill, Precilla Carter, Julia Rammah, Laura Cain, Eliza Taylor, Nacy Wintersmith, Alice Mack, Josephine Roberts, Mary Butler, Francis Whales, Lucy Lewis, Julia Andrews, Jennie Robinson, R. Meredith, A. D. Meredith, Elizabeth Wright and Henry A. Johnson. A frame house was purchased by these members, together with a lot situated on Fourth street of Michael Carroll, for one thousand dollars, and the same was occupied by the society as a place of worship until the building of the present brick structure. In the spring of 1876 preparations for the building of a new building were begun, and on July 16 the corner stone was laid by Silver Urn Lodge No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons. Visiting lodges of the same order from neighboring places were in attendance, and music for the occasion was furnished by the Columbus barracks band. In the morning services were held in the court house, Rev. James Poindexter, of Columbus, preaching, and in the afternoon the same minister delivered an address in the Presbyterian church, after which the procession formed and marched to the church, where the ceremonies were performed in an impressive manner. The building, a one-story brick, located on Fourth street near Water street, was completed in 1881, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. The church also owns a small, but neat, frame parsonage which adjoins the church. The pastors have been the Revs. George Dardis, William Balay, William Alfred, Peter Everett, Henry Randolph, Mr. Lewis, C. E. Morris, B. J. Shadd and the present pastor, Cyrus A. Payne. The present membership is ninety-two.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF LONDON.

By Bertha Coover.

Not having access to any of the church records, most of which were unfortunately destroyed by fire, and since nearly all the older members of the Universalist church of London have passed away, the best account of the organization of this church that can now be obtained is to be found in the "History of Madison County," published in 1883. It is given as follows:

"On the 12th of July, 1858, the following persons assembled for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Universalist church society: William Jones, J. F. Willis, Lathrop Willis, B. F. Montgomery, J. W. Curd, W. S. Shepherd, J. W. Low, J. Peetry, Jedyer Willis, Josephine Jones, Louise Shepherd, M. J. Curd, Mary Low, C. Chandler, Frances Curtis, Minerva Acton, Josephine McCormack, Lorain Byers, Minerva Sothoron, Hannah Powell, Josephine Powell, Adelaide McCormack, Margaret McClintock and Edward McClimans.

"On the 12th day of the following month another meeting was held, presided over by Jedyer Willis, at which the organization of the society was completed. Jedyer Willis, J. F. Willis, J. W. Curd, William Jones and Jacob Peetry were appointed trustees of the church. Jedyer Willis was made treasurer and Jacob Peetry, clerk.

"It should have been stated, however, that prior to the regular organization of the church as given above occasional preaching was had by this class at London by ministers supplying neighboring pulpits, one of whom was Rev. H. R. Nye, pastor of the Universalist society of Columbus. Rev. Nye was active in the interests of the church

and the organization here was in a measure due to his efforts. He continued in the pastorate of the church at Columbus until the spring of 1859 and served the London congregation regularly during that time.

"Previous to 1864 the services of this denomination were held in the court house and for a period in the Presbyterian church. In 1864 a brick house for worship was erected by the society on Second street, between Main and Union, which was completed and dedicated on September 27, 1866, sermon by Rev. George Messenger. In 1875 the church building was enlarged and improved. It was reopened and dedicated on Sabbath—June 20th of that year—the dedicatory sermon being preached by Reverend McCalister, president of Buchtel College. There were present on this occasion Doctor Manly, of Auburn, New York, Reverend Tomlinson and Rev. T. P. Abell.

"Going back to the Reverend Nye's pastorate, we find that he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Gorman, who had charge of the Columbus church and preached regularly at London until 1861. From 1865 until 1868 various ministers filled the pulpit, among them being Rev. G. L. Demorest, of Cincinnati, and A. L. Bruce and Dr. E. L. Rexford, of Columbus. The first resident pastor of the society was Rev. R. F. Polk, whose ministry began in 1867 and continued until 1869. Doctor Abell was chosen as resident pastor in 1875 and continued for some years. He was followed in 1880 by Rev. J. W. and Rev. Lotta D. Crosley, who preached on alternate Sundays for several years."

Others who occupied the pulpit in more recent years were Dr. J. W. Henley, Rev. R. N. John, Rev. S. G. Dunham, Rev. U. S. Milburn and for many years past Dr. E. L. Rexford, of Columbus, who discontinued preaching in the London church a little more than a year ago.

The Universalist church of London can point to a not inglorious past in educational endeavor and spiritual uplift. Its ministers have without exception been people of ability, energy and mental force. Many of the progressive movements, lectures, etc., were fostered and encouraged by their efforts and assisted by this congregation.

The Universalists started the first Sunday school ever held in London. This was founded when they were holding services in the court house. During much of the time of later years, Sunday school was conducted, inspiring the young people with good ideals and a rational philosophy of life. Among the other various activities carried on was the woman's missionary alliance. For a time a class for Bible study was conducted. The church was the scene of many pleasing entertainments, socials, etc. For thirty-eight years the ladies of the church served dinner on "sale day" as a financial aid to the church.

All through the half century of its existence the church exercised a most liberal policy in allowing the audience room and basement used for various helpful purposes. For instance, many will remember the "Evening With Dickens," which was so successful, given for the benefit of the library. The church donated its audience room to the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association for the state convention held in London in 1904. Many delightful musical and literary entertainments were held here. The church has left a pleasing picture in the annual chrysanthemum show that was held for a number of years, when it was transformed into a bower of beauty. It is endeared to many in its kindly friendships and a thousand sweet and happy associations.

Just at present no regular services are being held, but in looking over the past all will unite in agreeing that this pretty, quaint building has filled a most useful and beneficent place in the social life of London and vicinity. Without doubt the doctrine expounded, that we should do right for the love of right, rather than through fear of future punishment for endless time, was a needed message to the wailing world. While Universalism as a separate creed may not in some localities have increased as rapidly as other denominations, the central thoughts of universalism have modified the

unqualified acceptance of the severer creeds of most other denominations. If a census of the believers in universalism in other churches could be taken it would be found that Universalists have increased in very great proportion as time goes by.

The writer can remember well what a popular question for country debates was that of everlasting punishment in that awful hot place that some believers in it had ever ready for other people but not for themselves or their families. Indeed, the person at that time who thought a finite being could not commit an infinite sin was to some extent ostracized, a real martyr to his religion and certainly needed all his faith in a God of love and mercy to endure the opposition, one might almost say persecution. One of my earliest recollections is of attending one of these debates on the subject of eternal torment in which my father was one of the debaters for the Universalist side and I was wonderfully impressed by it. We no longer hear much of this question as a topic for a debate. The people have simply grown nearer together, it seems to me.

Truly can the advocates of the hopeful, gentler philosophy say with Markham, the poet of the twentieth century:

"He drew a circle to shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout;
But love and I had the wit to win,
We drew a circle that took him in."

PLAIN CITY UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The history of the Universalist church of Plain City in reality dates as far back as the year 1832, when arrangements were made with the Rev. Chandler Rogers, then residing in the town of Worthington, Ohio, to come to Plain City occasionally and preach. He agreed to come and preach once a month, his compensation being only what he would derive from the penny collections. This was in 1832 and the reverend gentleman came near losing his life that summer while returning home from his June appointment. The number of persons interested in the cause of Universalism became gradually stronger and in 1835, Reverend Jolly, of Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, was chosen pastor. He was the first minister regularly employed and was engaged to preach once a month. Reverend Jolly was an uncle to Zenas Rice, residing in town, and also of Joseph Rice, residing on the plains. He preached in an old school house which then stood about two and a half miles west of town. At the close of his pastorate Rev. William Y. Emmett was employed as the regular minister. He also preached in the school house mentioned above for a short time, or until Dr. D. K. Bigelow erected a barn on the farm later owned by Daniel Boyd, after which this barn was used for holding church services. The barn was filled to its utmost capacity every time services were held, persons sitting on the cross beams and large timbers overhead. Seeing the congregation growing in numbers and interest Reverend Emmett took advantage of the situation and proceeded to effect an organization. The organization was finally effected in 1842, and Dr. D. K. Bigelow, Elihu Knapp and E. C. Smith, Sr., were chosen trustees. The articles of church government were written by Zenas Martin, a brother-in-law to Reverend Jolly, a former pastor. In the organization twenty-five persons united with the church, of whom the following is a complete list: D. K. Bigelow, Liddle Bigelow, Zenas Martin, Elmira Martin, E. C. Smith, Sr., Irena Smith, Asaph Allen, Aaron S. Curry, Hiram Dodge, Lucinda Baxter, Fannie Harrington, Elisha Cutler, D. C. Ellis, Mary L. Ellis, William Dougherty, Mary Dougherty, William Orr, Elihu Knapp, M. E. Curry, Abram Baxter, Clarinda Dodge, Emeline Stevens, Solon Harrington, Emma Cutler and Farmery Hemingway.

Just previous to this organization, however, the spirit of Universalism was being aroused all over this section of the country as the natural result of the co-operation

and active labors of a few zealous workers. These were Rev. Truman Strong, Reverend Jolly and Timothy Bigelow. They are known by the Universalists as the "pioneer ministers" of Ohio, and on horseback they traveled from place to place organizing societies and associations. An association was simply a district affair and was made up of representatives from the several churches in the district. The one to which the Plain City church belonged was known as the Winchester association. These men went still further in their work and finally succeeded in organizing a supreme head for the church throughout the state, and this organization was termed the state convention, which name is still retained. The state convention consisted of representatives from the association, but in later years the associations were abandoned and the delegates are now sent direct from the several churches. The last meeting of the association for this district was held at Springfield, Ohio, and the representatives from Plain City were J. K. Holycross, E. C. Smith and Russell B. Converse.

Rev. William B. Linell assumed the pastorate of the church here after the departure of Reverend Emmett, and occupied the position for three years. During his administration services were held in an old school house on the lot later owned and occupied by Mrs. Holleran, back of the present school building.

The next minister to be called was Rev. Cyrus Filmore Wait. He arrived in Plain City in 1846 or 1847, and remained until after the opening of the Civil War. Soon after assuming the pastorate he showed a desire for the congregation to possess a church building of its own, and at once started a movement among the members which finally resulted in the erection of the building on South Chillicothe street, which was torn down in September, 1889, to make room for the present building. Finally agreeing to build a church, a building committee, consisting of Dr. D. K. Bigelow, Capt. E. C. Smith and Squire Elihu Knapp, was appointed and soon afterward the congregation purchased the ground for the building from the widow of Zenas Martin for the sum of seventy-five dollars. John McCloud, later a lawyer and the man who, in 1853, taught the first public school in Plain City, together with Maturin Harris, opened a brickyard and proceeded to manufacture brick for the proposed church. Everything was got in readiness as soon as possible and William Allen, later a grocer in Plain City, but then following his trade as a mason, went to work and put up the walls. There is no official record showing exactly when the building was commenced, but the memory of several fix the time as some time during the summer of 1848, while others say it was a year later. But be that as it may, the building was not completed and dedicated until in June, 1850. It was, however, the first regular church erected in the town of Plain City. Soon after the completion of the building the society was reorganized and the former building committee was made a board of trustees, and Curtis McCloud was raised to the office of deacon. Two other deacons were elected at the same time, but their names are unknown at this late date. I. E. Bigelow was chosen clerk and treasurer, which office he held until during the Civil War. Reverend Wait was still pastor of the church and was well liked until he made an unwise expression in 1864. The excitement of the war might have had something to do with it, but nothing was officially done until some time afterward, when the reverend gentleman announced that "since the death of Dr. D. K. Bigelow and E. C. Smith, Sr., there was nobody about Pleasant Valley worth saving." The society thought different and Reverend Wait was deposed, and for a time the congregation was without a minister. During the interim, or in the year 1864, Rev. J. W. Henley, who in after years served as pastor, arrived in Plain City and established a Sunday school, this auxiliary to the church starting off under the supervision and the superintendence of I. E. Bigelow and Mrs. Daniel Norton.

The society needing a pastor and Rev. W. W. Norton thinking there were still

people in that vicinity who needed the benefits of the gospel, notwithstanding Reverend Wait's remark to the contrary, that gentleman assumed the pastorate of the church in 1865 and remained there until 1870, after which, and during Reverend Norton's administration, the affairs of the church moved along smoothly and harmoniously. Later ministers followed in the order named: 1870-71, Rev. S. P. Carlton; 1872-73, Rev. J. D. Laur; 1874-75, Rev. F. N. Glover; 1875-76, Rev. J. D. Laur; 1876-79, Rev. N. A. Saxton; 1880-81, Reverend Crossley and wife, both ministers, and both of whom were employed, occupying the pulpit on alternate Sundays; 1882-83, Rev. T. P. Abell; 1883-84, Rev. F. K. Beem; 1885-88, Rev. J. W. Henley. The erection of a new church was considered for some time, but under the impetus given by a series of meetings held in March, 1889, in which Rev. N. Crary and Doctor McLaughlin, of Westville, rendered valuable assistance to the pastor, the work was determined upon and subscriptions were circulated and liberal responses made, the largest being given by the late Elihu Knapp, who gave something over seven hundred dollars. The work looking practical, a building committee, consisting of R. H. Andrews, S. Holycross and J. H. Scott, was appointed, and after considering several plans, that presented by C. A. Stribling & Company, of Columbus, was adopted and work was begun about the first of September following. The favorable weather during the fall and winter favored the steady progress of the work. The vestry, or Sunday school, room was completed about the holidays, and services were held therein until the main room was completed.

The church stands on the east side of South Chillicothe street, between the public school building on the north and the corporation building on the south, and is centrally located. It is semi-Gothic in style, fronts fifty feet on the street and has a depth of forty feet. The vestibules at the corners are each twelve by twelve feet, and each affords an entrance to the auditorium. That in the southwest corner is a tower in which hangs the bell that for so many years called the members together in the old church. In the rear is a vestry, twenty-six by forty feet, that is connected with the auditorium with folding doors, so as to be available on important and special occasions. The windows are arched and of stained glass. The internal arrangements of the church are of the most convenient and desirable character. The pulpit is placed at the west and above that is a large window of stained glass with the motto: "God is Love." The floor rises gently from the pulpit, having an inclination of twenty-two inches toward the vestry. The walls have a wainscoting four feet high, and the ceiling is of iron with steel finish, extending to the roof, the main trusses showing, the church being the first building in the town to be provided with an iron ceiling. The floors are carpeted throughout. The pews are of a neat and comfortable pattern in oak, and are arranged in a semi-circle, thus bringing all in an easy relation to the pulpit. The choir is to the left of the pulpit and is supported by an excellent organ, the gift of Mrs. Ada Bradley. The cost of the church was seven thousand dollars.

ALDER CHAPEL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Alder Chapel Universalist church was organized as a society in the spring of 1860, and was known as the First Universalist church of Jefferson township, though there had been occasional visits of Universalist ministers for years, directed to the interest of that vicinity. In the year the society was organized, Thomas Timmons deeded a half acre of ground in consideration of fifty dollars, on which to erect a church building, and the same year a comfortable, plain, but neat structure, twenty-eight by forty feet, was erected, at a cost of about one thousand dollars, including the bell. It is quite probable that the doctrine of the "glad tidings which shall be for all people" was proclaimed to some of the first settlers years before. Certain it is that meetings were held by them in the school house in Jefferson as early as 1837. Before 1860 the scat-

tering friends of this faith, through the kindness of the Methodists, held meetings in an old hewed-log building—the original Foster Chapel—then standing a few feet northeast of the Chauncey Beach monument. It was the understanding that the Universalists were to have certain times for holding their meetings. It seems probable that the doctrines were becoming distasteful to some of the Methodists and in mistaken zeal they undertook to destroy the Universalist worship. Certain it is that once when a Universalist preacher came from a distance to preach, he and his congregation found a Methodist congregation on the inside; and so he preached just on the outside. In justice, let it be said that the majority of the Methodists did not approve of the policy of some of their leaders, nor did their pastor, who scored them severely when he came to learn the true state of affairs. But it was too late, for a subscription paper had been passed around and about one thousand dollars pledged for building a Universalist church. This above information is given to answer the question why there are two churches side by side, and why not but one and that one a settlement house. But the modern critic does not understand the church spirit of that age.

The same year this society was organized they erected a plain but neat church edifice twenty-eight by forty feet on one-half acre of land deeded to them by Thomas Timmons. When the building was completed the society lacked about two hundred dollars with which to pay for same, and in order to obtain the key, Thomas Timmons and the three trustees, Henry Francis, George Folmer and James Huggett stood good for the amount and finally paid it. The church held occasional and sometimes regular services until March 15, 1870, when it was reorganized by Reverend Moore, at which time and name of Alder Chapel Universalist church was given to it, quite a number of that honorable name having just joined.

This church has had quite a large membership in the past, but nearly all are dead or have moved away; has held many grove meetings, in addition to other meetings; has contributed much to charitable enterprises; has helped to build Buchtill College and has been served by quite a number of the best preachers. Though now somewhat dormant, like other rural churches, yet the flame of God's Holy Spirit has not ceased to burn upon its sacred altar. Its small Sunday school has this year (1915) sent out scientific temperance literature for twenty-five families. This church stands against the saloon. Its present officers are Finis High, trustee; H. D. Folmer, trustee and deacon; Ruth Stuckey, trustee, and D. J. Cutler, clerk. The late H. C. Alder was treasurer.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LONDON.

By E. R. Ebner.

In the early seventies there were quite a number of residents of London who had formerly belonged to the Lutheran church, the grand old church of the Reformation, and who still clung to its teachings and cherished its doctrines.

About the year 1875, they arranged to have the preaching of the Word, rented a room upstairs in the Buff block and secured the services, at regular intervals, of students from the Capitol University at Columbus, which was under the auspices of the joint synod of Ohio. Among those who were interested in the effort were Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brobst and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ebner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Placier and family, Mrs. Mary Weber, Mrs. John Speasmaker and Mrs. Jacob Bescher, now Mrs. Henrietta Endress.

In the summer of 1877, dissatisfied with their efforts under the direction of the joint synod of Ohio, the congregation decided to change to the general council branch of the church. After conversing with Rev. G. W. Mechling, of Lancaster, Ohio, who was then president of the district synod of Ohio, the latter referred the matter to Rev. H. Peters, pastor of the First English Lutheran church of Columbus, Ohio, who soon

came to London, and finding conditions favorable, arranged to hold regular preaching services, and that autumn the congregation was formally organized as the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, with Rev. Mr. Peters as the first pastor.

A hall was rented in the second story of Stroup Brothers' grocery-store building, where the Spitler dry-goods store now stands. This was nicely furnished with a pulpit, pulpit chairs, a melodion, loaned by Mrs. Brobst, and a suitable number of chairs to seat a congregation. Hymn books were purchased for the church and Sunday school and other literature of various kinds provided for the different branches of church activities.

During the winter of 1880-81, this building burned with all its contents. This was a sad blow to the young congregation, as they carried no insurance on anything they had. They were without a pastor, as Rev. Mr. Peters had been called to serve in another field some months previous; but, nothing daunted, they rented a room in the Cartzdafner building across the street and started anew. They realized more than ever the need of their own church building, and, with faith in God and determined effort, pressed toward this end. They had purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Walnut streets some years before, so with the added urging of their misfortune they now hastened to make this dream a reality.

On August 7, 1881, the corner stone of the new structure was laid with appropriate exercises, and the following year, 1882, on June 11, the edifice was dedicated. In the meantime, Rev. W. H. Brown had become pastor and during his residence in London the parsonage was built. Succeeding Reverend Brown, the pastors who served this congregation were the following in the order named: Revs. J. Snyder, J. Weber, A. H. Kennard, C. E. Schweikert, A. J. Holl and Paul Siebert. During two years Rev. M. L. Wagner, of Dayton, conducted services at regular intervals, and at present Rev. S. P. Stupp, of Springfield, is serving in this capacity.

During the year 1888 the ladies of the church organized a society which they called the Dorcas society. The first meeting was held on the 15th of February, that year, at the church, with fifteen energetic ladies in attendance and twenty-one names on the membership roll. The following officers were elected at that meeting: President, Mrs. Rev. John Snyder; vice-president, Miss Mary Mitchell, now Mrs. John Hanson; secretary, Miss Anna Ebner; treasurer, Miss Lizzie Mitchell. The purpose of this organization was to unite in performing good work for their church and for the advancement of the cause of Christ. The earnest co-operation of all was required, as they proposed to begin by giving their assistance in first paying off the debt arising from the construction of their new edifice, which they succeeded in doing within a very short period of time.

Several of the charter members of the Dorcas society have passed away. They are: Mrs. Christopher Strauss, Mrs. John Speasmaker, Mrs. E. R. Ebner and Mrs. Fred Placier. Mrs. Mary Weber has withdrawn on account of old age. This society has been so successful in all its undertakings that it has become necessary to the church in its work and without it the congregation feels that it would be entirely wanting.

ANTIOCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It appears that the first religious society to enter Pleasant township and to organizze for church work was the Christian denomination and their first church was what is now known as the Antioch Christian church. On June 30, 1812, a few persons of the Christian faith assembled at the house of Forgus Graham, and entered into a compact as follows: "We, the undersigned Christians, hereby organize ourselves into church fellowship by taking the Bible as our only rule of faith and practice, and Christian character as our only test of fellowship, and Christian as the only name, and to be

known as the Deer Creek Christian Church." This was signed by the following: Forgus Graham, Betsey Graham, Malinda Graham, Francis Grant, Nancy Grant, James Graham, Polly Graham, Roling Graham, Roling Grant, Betsey Grant, Samuel Powell and Betsey Powell. A few other names were added later. They had no church building but the society had preaching at the house of Forgus Graham for many years; occasionally, however, preaching services being held at other homes in the neighborhood. In those times, when the country was sparsely settled, and roads were few and muddy, it was difficult to hold preaching with any regularity; hence the people often became negligent of church duties and the church would have to be reorganized. This was the condition of this church. It was reorganized on February 27, 1825, under the name as given above. And again, March 25, 1832, it was reorganized, under the same name, with Forgus Graham and John Alkire as elders; Patrick Davidson and John Graham, deacons, and John Graham, clerk. The next and final reorganization was effected on February 13, 1854, by Elder Samuel Wilson and Cyrus Gordy, under its old name. In September, 1858, money was raised by subscription and a house was erected for church purposes, which was formally dedicated on November 21, 1858, by Elder Dr. Dawson, at which time it was decided that it should thereafter be known as the "Antioch Christian Church." In 1864, the following persons were elected trustees: John M. Smith, John S. Robison, A. N. Wilson, H. G. C. Alkire and F. O. P. Graham. Rev. M. M. Lohr was the pastor in 1882. The present pastor is Rev. C. C. Ryan. This church is a station of the Mt. Sterling circuit.

MT. STERLING CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It is believed that soon after the organization of the Antioch Christian church, that congregation received some members from the vicinity of what is now Mt. Sterling, and that they continued to meet with the Antioch brethren, and were identified with them in church relationship until about the year 1825, when the Mt. Sterling Christian church was organized with the following members: George Hornbeck and wife, John R. Robison and wife, John J. Smith, Pleasant Southward and wife, Mary Alkire and George Alkire, with John R. Robison and George Hornbeck, as deacons, and George Hornbeck, clerk. The first pastors who ministered to the church were James Burbridge, Forgus Graham, Daniel Long and George Alkire. For several years services were held in private houses, and among the houses where they most frequently met were those of George Hornbeck, Mary Alkire, John J. Smith, John R. Robison and George Alkire. In 1837, they erected a brick house for church purposes, on the site of the present building. This house served the church for several years, but was from the time of its erection a defective building, and was finally pronounced unsafe and taken down. The membership of the society became greatly reduced by deaths and removals, and finally the organization ceased to have an existence.

From that time there was occasional preaching by various ministers of the denomination, services being held in the Methodist church, but not until February 3, 1870, did the church again have an identity as a religious body. At that date the church was reorganized by Rev. W. N. Overturf, with fifteen members, of whom F. O. P. Graham and D. E. Robison, were made deacons; B. F. Thomas, clerk, and William Heath, John R. Robison and B. F. Thomas, trustees. During the year 1871, a neat and substantial brick church was erected and was furnished at a cost of about four thousand two hundred dollars, in which house a Sunday school was formed which has continued to flourish to the present time. There services were held regularly every alternate Sunday for many years and now are held every Sunday. In 1907, the old brick building was removed and the present beautiful brick structure was erected. The present pastor is Rev. C. C. Ryan.

GRASSY POINT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Grassy Point Christian church was organized in 1832, by Rev. Joseph Thomas, better known as the "White Pilgrim," with thirty original members, a part of whom were: Joseph Thomas, Jr., Samuel Hornbeck, Thomas Green, Margaret Green, James Hornbeck, Catharine Messmore, Samuel Messmore, Sarah Thomas, Maria Hornbeck, Polly Carr, John Lohr and Sophronia Carr. Preaching and services were held for several years at the house of Reverend Thomas. About the year 1845, under the preaching of Rev. Joseph Thomas, Jr., a hewed-log house was erected for church purposes, in which services were held for a period of about fifteen years. The church grew in number, strength and usefulness, and about 1860 a frame building was erected and dedicated to the service of God in 1861. Rev. Joseph Thomas, the organizer, was the first minister and was followed by Enoch Harvey, James McInturf, Joseph Thomas, Jr., John Greene, Benjamin Seaver, Louis Greene, James Hornbeck, Daniel Griffin, Caleb Morse, W. N. Overturf, Jonatha Pugh, W. B. Fuller and W. N. Overturf. Since the organization of the church, there have been enrolled nearly eight hundred members. The church is situated in a fine country, and in a neighborhood of church-going people.

FAIR PLAIN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1872, under the auspices of several persons of the Christian faith, a Sunday school was organized at the Finley school house, and from that time commenced to have occasional preaching at the school house by various volunteer preachers, until, on December 13, 1875, under Rev. William Webb, a church organization was effected, consisting of the following thirteen members: R. Nagley, J. W. Prugh, W. A. Finley, D. W. Finley, John Armentrout, J. M. Bradley, S. M. Prugh, A. Nagley, R. J. Finley, N. Armentrout, C. E. Prugh, R. Finley and S. Bradley, with J. W. Prugh as deacon. They had preaching regularly once a month, and during the year 1876 several members were added to the church. From the time of their organization they had a minister employed to preach to them once a month, with the exception of 1880, during which year they had no minister. Rev. S. A. Caris was the pastor in 1883, when the membership had fallen to twenty-one enrolled names. The church was discontinued a few years later.

LAFAYETTE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A Christian church was organized at Lafayette about 1843, when the following persons, under the leadership of Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, met and organized themselves as a Christian, or Disciple, church: T. J. Shryack, Ann Minter, Joseph Rafferty and wife, William Rafferty and wife, William Foos and wife, and Nacy Marks, nine persons in all. During the year many additions were made and soon the congregation consisted of forty-three persons. Meetings were held and preaching dispensed in the school house until 1849, when a frame house was erected which served for many years. The church was quite prosperous for some time, and reached a membership of about eighty persons. The lot for the church was donated by William Minter for that purpose. The first minister was Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, who was succeeded by James Henry, and he by Rolla Henry, after which there was no regular minister and the church began to lose its vitality. The membership decreased, the organization was abandoned, and the church building was sold in 1877, since which time there has been no organization of that denomination in Deer Creek township.

SUMMERFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

By Mrs. Mary Earsom Dhume.

The Christian church at Summerford was formally organized on May 1, 1847, by Daniel Sommers and John Zimmerman with six members: Daniel and Rachel Sommers,

John and Martha Zimmerman and John and Judy Bradley. These members adopted the following covenant: "We, the Christian church, take no other name but the name that was given the disciples at Antioch (Acts XI:26). We take no other discipline for our rule of faith and practice but the word of God, which we do sincerely and firmly believe to be an all-sufficient rule for all Christians to be governed by. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for construction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect and throughly furnished unto all good work."

Although the church was weak for some years after its organization, yet by 1850 they were able to build a house of worship. This continued in use until 1898, when preparations were made for the erection of a new building. This building was dedicated on June 4, 1899, by Rev. D. A. Long. In the summer of 1914 the church was completely remodeled and on Thanksgiving day, 1914, was rededicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Many ministers of unusual ability have served this church during its long career. For the first two years (1847-49) Elders Daniel Sommers and John Zimmerman preached alternately in private homes and added only three members during this time. Samuel Wilson (1849-53) was the first regular pastor and not only built a church, but, what was far more important, added sixty-five members to the church roll. The pastorate of C. A. Morse (1853-56) saw the addition of thirty-five members. Daniel Griffin (1856-64) was a very effective preacher and brought one hundred and twenty-five members into the church. The two years' service (1864-66) of William S. Manville was productive of forty-two new members. The next pastor, William Overtur (1866-82), labored faithfully for sixteen years and added an average of twenty members each year, bringing in a total of three hundred and twenty new members into the fold of the church. Since 1882 the following pastors have served the church: C. L. Wingett, 1882-85; A. C. Haner, 1885-88; S. A. Cario, 1888-90; Charles Jones, 1890-91; S. F. Morris, 1891-94; S. D. Bennett, 1894-96; Hugh A. Smith, 1896-97; R. H. McDaniel, 1897-99; Mills Harrod, 1899-1900; S. M. Millholland, 1900-02; Albert Dunlap, 1902-04; J. B. Hagens, 1904-05; H. J. Duckworth, 1905-07; J. A. Hagens, 1907-09; A. W. Hook, 1909-10; O. W. Powers, 1910-11; E. C. Klink, 1911-12; R. G. Mell, 1912-14; S. D. Bennett, 1914-15, and J. E. Spriggs, 1915. Reverend Bennett was the pastor the four years prior to February, 1915, and Rev. Spriggs served the church from February to August, 1915.

Since the organization of the church in 1847 about seven hundred have been enrolled as members; the present membership is one hundred and twenty-five. There are two members who united with the church during the first ten years of its career who are still living, Mrs. Jane Prugh Fauver and Mrs. Ellen Prugh Wilson. The first pastor received thirty dollars a year for his services; the present pastor is paid three hundred dollars annually and preaches every other Sunday.

It is not known when the first Sunday school was organized, but Gabriel Prugh was the first superintendent. The Christian Endeavor Society was organized under the pastorate of Reverend Bennett by Rev. H. E. Butler in 1895, and Walter B. Earsom, now deceased, was its first president. The Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1900 under the pastorate of Reverend McDaniel. It was a noteworthy fact that the first session of the conference of this district was held at Summerford on August 23-24, 1850. The minutes of that meeting make the statement that "At candle-lighting there was a sermon by Brother Ellis."

SUMMERFORD DUNKARD CHURCH.

The only Dunkard church in Madison county is located at Summerford and within the next few years it will be a thing of the past. The church was organized in 1867 and the building stood a mile and a half west of the town until 1908, when it was moved to the town. The records of the church have been lost and consequently it is impossible to

furnish a list of the charter members. There are only twelve members now living and the youngest of these is sixty-eight. Mrs. Elizabeth, aged seventy-six, is the oldest living member of the church. In the summer of 1908 the building was torn down and the same lumber used in rebuilding the church in Summerford, the only new material being the slate roofing. It was rededicated in November, 1908, and since then the various ministers have served the church once a month without pay. Among these self-sacrificing pastors may be mentioned David Leatherman, Ida Miller, David Dredge, William Piper and Henry Sandy. The congregation still observes the annual foot-washing ceremony each fall. It is interesting to note the various names by which this denomination has been called. They were first known as German Baptists, later Dunkards and still later Brethren. The old members now refer to their church as the Church of the Brethren, although they are commonly known in the community as Dunkards. No new members have been taken in for the past several years, and with the death of the few remaining members the church will be closed forever in Summerford.

LILLY CHAPEL, EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Lilly Chapel of the Evangelical Lutheran church was organized on Christmas day, 1880, with the following charter members: Louis Gierich, John Gierich, Charles Grassley, Henry Wise, J. F. Schwartz, Lawrence Miller, John Manz, Michael Billman, August Kuntz and Mrs. H. Young. Two years after the church was organized, a brick house of worship was erected at a cost of thirty-six hundred dollars. Since the church has been organized the following pastors have served the congregation: H. Peters, John Snyder, J. Weber. Reverend Kinard, J. Rumbarger, C. E. Schweikert, A. J. Hall, Reverend Stupp and G. Schmogrow. The present membership is twenty.

DENNISON CHAPEL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Dennison Chapel United Brethren church was started about the year 1849, when a class was formed at the old log school house which stood on the farm of Lemuel Lawrence, with thirteen members, a few of whom were John Creath, James Dennison, W. Estep, Elizabeth Dennison, Michael Robey, Jesse Tommons, with Joseph Timmons as class leader. They had preaching every three weeks in the old school house. Their first minister was the Rev. Jesse Bright. Subsequently, they held their meetings for awhile at the house of William Peel, who then lived on the Lawrence farm. About 1852 or 1853, they built a log house for church purposes, each person furnishing a specified number of logs. It was built on the lot on which the present church stands and was large and commodious. The church burned down in 1860, but efforts towards a new building were at once started, and in 1861, the present frame building was erected, and was dedicated, in the fall of that year, by Rev. Joseph M. Spangler, presiding elder of the Winchester district, in the Scioto conference. The church prospered and increased in membership quite rapidly under the faithful and earnest labors of Rev. William Ferguson, James Ross and others, and at one time the membership numbered over one hundred and forty. Subsequently the church declined, one among the various causes of decrease being a heavy emigration to the state of Missouri. However, the church is still prosperous. The church building is in very good repair and presents a beautiful appearance, surrounded with its burial ground. Rev. L. L. Harris is the present pastor.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LONDON.

By Kate Farrar Wilson.

The history of Trinity Episcopal church in London seems to fall into periods. As far as can be ascertained, the first prayer-book service was held in the early spring of the year 1855. In his report as rector of St. John's parish, Worthington, Ohio,

printed in the journal of the diocesan convention of 1856 the Rev. Mr. Roberts includes the following: The rector has also been engaged in a missionary enterprise in the town of London, capital of Madison county, Ohio, where services have been held twice a day on the third Sunday in the month, in the Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth and Oak streets." Of the church people resident in and about London at this time, these first services were due to the efforts of Jonathan Farrar. At a meeting held on June 28, 1858, at his residence, South Main street, after devotions conducted by Rev. Mr. Robbins, a parish church was organized, called Christ Protestant Episcopal church. The vestrymen chosen were Jonathan Farrar, Richard Cowling, Edward Cowling, Jesse M. Dungan, Dr. U. S. Darling, B. G. Custer, Edwin Bird, James Baker and D. M. Creighton. Jonathan Farrar was chosen senior warden; Edward Cowling, junior warden, and D. M. Creighton, treasurer. The Rev. Mr. Robbins was extended a call and became the first rector of the newly organized church, which was incorporated on November 23, 1859. From the years 1860 to 1870 we find many familiar names: Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Gwynne and child, Edminston; Mr. George Lincoln and wife, Harriet Mathews Lincoln and child, John Ashley, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. Jacob Peetrey, Mrs. Georgia Kellogg Gould, Mr. Edward J. Gould, Mrs. Sobrina Custer (wife of Benjamin G. Custer), Mr and Mrs. John Chambers.

The church record states that in 1872, the period of revival, the chief figure still was Jonathan Farrar, a devout and unassuming churchman, whom local prints of the day describe as a venerable patriarch, and his fellow-laborer was Edward Cowling, also a devout and earnest churchman.

In a later record we read: "Thomas J. Bolds was for many years senior warden, conscientiously and efficiently performing all the requirements of that office, zealous in all the interests of the church." Mr. Bolds entered into rest, July 1, 1901, having served as a committeeman almost constantly from his confirmation in 1877. He had been to the church for many years what Jonathan Farrar had been in years gone by. He provided that his property should eventually pass into the hands of the church committee as a permanent endowment. His wife, Francini Bryan, was equally zealous in all that pertained to the welfare of the church. An altar in memory of Mr. Bolds was given by the congregation, and a few outside friends.

Mr. Charles Butler was for twenty-two years on the executive committee, while his wife, Mrs. Jane Toland Butler, was an active and energetic officer in the Ladies' Guild. Mr. and Mrs. Butler presented to the church a beautiful eagle lectern in memory of Mrs. Butler's mother, Mrs. Aquilla Toland. This lectern was the work of R. Geissler, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hubbard presented a handsome silver communion set. Mrs. Hubbard was made the president of the first ladies' guild that was organized. The ladies of this guild held a very successful entertainment, "The Centennial Tea Party," the 22d and 23d of December, 1875, the net proceeds being three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The character of Martha Washington was taken the first day by Mrs. Walter Dun, who presided over the party; the second by Mrs. S. J. Hubbard. It is stated in the minutes of the guild that no raffling or other questionable methods were used. In soliciting subscriptions special mention must be made of Miss Margaret Hubbard, who contributed liberally, and also rendered valuable assistance in collecting. Miss Annette Phelps, who, although for several years a teacher in Hillsboro, Columbus and Ohio Wesleyan College, now became a permanent resident of London as the bride of Hon. George Lincoln. As a proof of her loyalty to the church, Mrs. Lincoln left a substantial legacy, which will in time prove a very valuable asset to the finances of Trinity church. At her death she was laid to rest in Kirkwood cemetery with the beautiful Episcopal (prayer) services by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Streibert.

The second period began on September 1, 1875, when the Rev. John Ely was made

general missionary for central Ohio with headquarters at Yellow Springs. On November 1 he conducted his first service, which was the first held in the community for two years, the congregation assembling in the village council chamber. On the evening of Friday, December 10, the Right Rev. Thomas Jaggar, bishop of the newly organized diocese of southern Ohio, assisted by Rev. Mr. Ely, conducted services in the Methodist Episcopal church, and on the following day organized the present mission, giving it the name of Trinity. On February 21, 1877, Bishop Jaggar administered confirmation to the first class received in the history of the church. It was during this period that the need and the desire were felt to build this present church. The plans were made and eventually a lot was secured and a house of worship erected through the generosity of the communicants and their many friends. The largest single subscription, two hundred dollars, was given by Mrs. Baldwin Gwynne. Two subscriptions of one hundred and fifty dollars each were given by Messrs. Bolds and Charles Butler. The Rev. Mr. Bower gave one hundred dollars. Sums of fifty dollars each were subscribed by Mr. A. C. Watson, Dr. H. J. Sharp, Mrs. S. J. Hubbard and Mrs. Margaret Johnston Dooris, making it possible for Trinity church to be consecrated, November 16, 1878, by the Right Rev. Bishop Jaggar, assisted by clergymen from Cincinnati, Pomeroy, Springfield, Kenyon College and New York. A very pleasant entertainment "The Kettle-Drum" was given, at which General Beatty made the principal address. The following responded to "toasts": Messrs. George Lincoln, John F. Locke, M. J. O'Donnell and the Rev. Mr. Patterson. During the year 1883 Mrs. Margaret Johnston Dooris presented the church with a handsomely-carved bishop's chair, the work of Mr. Henry L. Fry, of Cincinnati; also beautiful linen for use in holy communion, embroidered by her daughter. On Easter Sunday the Rev. J. Mills Kendrick, bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, consecrated a baptismal font presented by Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sharp in memory of their children, Rena and Madaline. An oak chancel rail, constructed by Mr. Edward Gould and paid for by funds raised by Miss Jennie Hubbard (Mrs. Xerxes Farrar), Etta Peetrey (Mrs. Gideon Clark), and Mrs. Effie Custer Rankin (Mrs. Harford Rankin) was an added improvement, and was greatly appreciated. The vestry room was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. John Pancake, consisting of a walnut wardrobe, mirror, toilet set and linen towels. Mrs. Pancake was always thoughtful for the comfort of others. They also gave a set of fine altar linen. The Misses Mary and Florence Thomas presented violet hangings to adorn the chancel from J. and R. Lamb, New York. Other helpful communicants at that time were Col. H. H. Prettyman and wife, Mrs. May B. Prettyman (Morse), who gave most valuable and pecuniary assistance. Both have served very efficiently on the church committee. Among other gifts made were an altar-rail, in memory of Algiers C. Watson, whose fidelity is recorded. Also a brass altar cross, in memory of Robert Pierre Edwards, whose beautiful young life was lost to the church. An altar prayer book was given by the Misses Margaret and Sallie Dooris, in memory of their sister, Mrs. Alice Dooris Thomas. It is a joy to have gleaned the following from the church record of the special mention of Mrs. John Farrar, the secretary and treasurer of the united offering, as written by the rector: "The writer desires to record his appreciation and that of the church, of not only this but many other of her good works, and to record, in a way, many others still of which the mission, though directly or indirectly the beneficiary, has no knowledge." Mrs. Farrar at the present time still retains the same office, is vitally interested in its welfare and is reverently designated the mother of our church. Mrs. Ida Farrar Porter, who was a faithful communicant, "entered into rest" on September 27, 1908. She was especially interested and unceasing in her efforts in behalf of the young people, ever seeking to inculcate in them a spirit of reverence for the church and all things pertaining thereto. She longed for its growth and upbuilding, and left a perpetual endowment, which has increased in

value and is a present aid to the church. Special mention is made of Mr. Noah Thomas who, although an unconfirmed member, served for two years as a committeeman, and gave his voice and presence to the services, aiding much thereby, which was greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Catalina Bail, one of our older communicants, made a beautiful gift of brass altar vases, and also gave generously to the needs of the Sunday school. The Misses Margaret and Sallie Dooris are ever zealous in the progr ss and growth of the church, Miss Sallie being the organist and has the supervision of the Sunday school, which sends annually, a generous offering for missions.

Mrs. Shields has for many years shared these duties. Mrs. Guy Underwood, during her residence, has accomplished much and given her voice in the music which forms such an important part in the services. Mrs. May M. Rowland, the president of the woman's auxiliary, with the aid of the members, has done good work in making and sending boxes of clothing and assisting in other ways smaller and needy missions. The writer has not given the names of the officiating clergymen, as the record seems to show only a succession of activity, change and apathy, and for lack of space has omitted the names of many persons who were ardent in the work of the church during their limited residence in London. The Rev. Dr. Jacob Streibert of Kenyon College, came for services continuously each Sabbath for some years, and has an abiding interest in Trinity church, making many lasting friendships both amongst his parishioners and citizens. For years Doctor Streibert celebrated holy communion monthly, while Mr. Frank Nelson, lay reader, conducted services the remaining three Sabbaths. His untiring energy and conscientious ability were greatly appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, their family and Miss Gertrude Dun entwined themselves into all hearts. Mr. Nelson felt with his many duties he had not the time needed for the growth of the church and urged that we have a resident priest. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson presented in loving memory of the mother of each, a most beautiful and exquisitely embroidered altar cloth, the design being the passion vine. A resident priest was appointed in the person of Rev. Charles E. Oswald, who was followed by the present rector, Rev. C. C. Schmeiser. The outlook for the future is most encouraging. Theodore Irving Reese, D. D., bishop, with Mr. John Pancake, senior warden and treasurer, faithful and efficient in all duties pertaining to the church, purchased the beautiful lot, corner of Main and Fifth streets, to which the church was moved in the summer of 1915 and improved to the extent of several hundred dollars. There are at present one hundred and four communicant members.

DUN LAWN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The lot upon which this church was built was given or leased by Mrs. Mary A. Thurman for the purpose of a church which should be open and free for all denominations in which to worship. It was deeded in trust to D. W. C. Sawyer, Walter A. Dun and Robert G. Dun, the lease to be perpetual as long as the church remained in use for the specified purpose. In 1858, a neat frame building was erected by the following persons: Jolin G. Dun, James Dun, R. G. Dun, D. W. C. Sawyer, W. A. Dun, Mrs. Mary A. Thurman and Mrs. Nathaniel Sawyer, and the first minister who preached there Reverend Finley, of London. The church stood in the extreme northern part of Deer Creek township on the Urbana, Mechanicsburg and Jefferson pike. Services in this church have long been discontinued. The Protestant Episcopal church came to have control of it about 1885, and for a time it was served by the pastor of the London church, services having been held in the church up to June, 1890.

ANTIOCH MISSION UNION CHURCH OF WEST JEFFERSON.

The Antioch Mission Union church began its work on the streets of West Jefferson in October 1907. In November of that year, the weather becomir g too cold for street

work, the old colored church was obtained for the repairing. After giving it a good cleaning—it had been unoccupied—repairing the roof and putting in new window lights, a four weeks' revival was held, during which more than one hundred came to the altar at the call of Rev. Mrs. Jenny Lind and professed their faith in God. After the revival the old church was rented at the cost of four dollars a month and there services were held until June 1, 1910. At the first preaching service of this mission there were but six present; at the second meeting there were ten; at the third, twenty-five. The first Sunday night of the revival mentioned above the old church was crowded to its doors. On moving into the old church building a Sunday school was organized and fifty children were there to enroll on the first day. In 1910 a campaign was started for the building of a church. This campaign was very successful and on June 26, 1910, the new mission house, to be known as Antioch mission, was dedicated to the services of God. This building is a comfortable, neat, frame structure, thirty-six by sixty feet, with a seating capacity of about five hundred people. The material in the building cost about two thousand dollars, and nearly all the labor of construction was donated. This debt was all paid off within sixteen months.

There are at present two hundred and sixty-eight members of the mission. There are one hundred and sixteen names enrolled on the cradle roll, and one hundred and seventy-five enrolled in the Sunday school. The Sunday school is conducted by a superintendent, a treasurer and nine teachers, Elmer Rhodes being the superintendent. Since the dedication of the church, a primary room has been added to the building, at a cost of a little over three hundred dollars; also a vestibule at the front of the building, which cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars. The church recently has been papered and the interior varnished, and now presents a very pleasing interior. The secret of the great success of the mission has been the great zeal and interest manifested by its leaders. No officer—from the preacher to the janitor—receives even the smallest salary. Rev. Mrs. Jennie Lind, the founder and the leader of the mission, has been faithful to her call for nearly seven years and her mission is steadily growing in numbers and strength.

UNION CHURCH AT AMITY.

About 1866-67, by the combined efforts of the citizens of that community, led by Rev. George Hathaway, who labored diligently, a sufficient sum of money was raised, a good, comfortable, frame building was erected and a union church was organized at Amity, the same being dedicated to service the year in which it was built. The building remained a "union" church, in which various denominations held services, and where at one time a union organization was maintained for many years. The building still stands, in a very dilapidated condition. There have been no services held in it since 1910.

ROSEDALE UNION CHURCH.

The Union church at Rosedale was first started, it is thought, about twenty-five years ago, the lot on which the building is erected having been donated by Charles Phellis. It was built originally as a "union" church, but was in the hands of the Methodists for many years and was on the same circuit as Irwin, Milford Center and Lewis Chapel. The church is without a regular pastor at present, Rev. Frank Tooton having been the last who served the congregation. A Sunday school is maintained, of which M. E. Thomas is the superintendent. The trustees of the church are Mrs. Lily McCarty, Eugene Thomas, Lewis Burnham, Pearl Stoddard and Charles P. Guy.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH OF LONDON.

The absence of records or any other documentary sources makes it impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the date of the first Catholic services that were held

in London, or the names of the persons participating. The building of the Columbus & Xenia railroad through London took place during the years 1848-49, and about that time several Catholic families located in this neighborhood. From scattered sources there seems to be positive assurance that mass was first celebrated in London in the year 1849, and though there is much room for doubt, there is reasonable data to establish the fact that Father Kelliher is the one to whom that honor belongs. However, it should not be forgotten that there is respectable authority for the statement that Father Borgess, later bishop of Detroit, preceded Father Kelliher.

The workmen engaged in the construction of the railroad mentioned above, as was common in those days, lived in camps or sought lodging accommodations where most convenient. At that time a man of the name of McGuire kept a boarding house in what is now commonly known as "The Porch" property, corner of Second and Walnut streets, and it seems to have been in that dingy dwelling that the first mass was celebrated in London, with the few Irishmen and their families assisting.

This service was participated in thereafter, at intervals of three months, from 1849 to 1851. In the latter year the Catholic population increased so rapidly that the attention of Father Maurice Howard, of Springfield, was arrested, and he was awakened to the necessity of making more generous and regular provision for the spiritual wants of the newcomers. During the four or five following years mass was read monthly, and the sacraments administered as occasion demanded in different private dwellings; but most frequently, according to tradition, in the home of Thomas Singleton. Early in 1852, among the families residing in the town and neighborhood were John Dwyer and family, Philip Lackey and family, Thomas Singleton and family, Michael McCarty and family, Edward Donahue and family, Daniel Graham and family, John Fogerty and family, Thomas Kennally and family, Patrick Masterson and family and James McCarty and family.

During the two years, 1851-52, Father Maurice Howard had undivided supervision of this mission. From 1852 to 1856, Father Thomas Blake, of Xenia, attended to the duties connected therewith, and was assisted at various times by Fathers J. N. Thisse and D. J. Cogan, both of Springfield. After the building of the Phifer House, on the corner of Main and High streets, mass was celebrated in the Phifer House hall until 1856, in which year a lot was purchased on Center street, near Main, and a small frame church was erected thereon, the same being dedicated in the fall of that year. This modest edifice was used as a house of worship in St. Patrick's parish until the completion of the second church building, in 1866.

On Christmas Day, 1864, Rev. Father John M. Conway became the first resident priest of the London parish. Father Conway was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1842. At the age of nine he accompanied his parents to this country, the family settling at Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio. After some years spent in the local school, in 1856 he entered the seminary to prepare himself for the priesthood. Father Conway, as report has it, was well equipped mentally, and after a brilliant course was on the 17th of December, 1864, ordained and was immediately assigned to London. His first mass was celebrated in the frame building on Center street, which at that time was in a rapidly decaying condition. He at once set himself resolutely to the task of securing a location and erecting a church in a more central part of town, and as a result of his labor, soon was able to build, on the site of the present church, an edifice more in keeping with the time in which he lived. The ground on which this building stood and upon which the present beautiful church stands, situated on the corner of Second and Union streets, was purchased of James Dwyer and building was begun in the summer of 1865. The church was of Gothic style of architecture, one hundred

feet in length by fifty feet in width, with a thirty-eight-foot ceiling; at the west end was a gallery for the choir and organ, extending the whole width of the building; the tower was one hundred and ten feet in height, slated at the top, and the windows were twelve feet high, filled with beautiful and costly stained glass. The cost of this building, with organ and bell, was twenty-two thousand dollars. In its day it was the largest church in the county and would seat about one thousand persons.

The cornerstone of this edifice was laid on September 17, 1865. Bishop Sylvester H. Rosecrans delivered an explanatory discourse on the Catholic faith, immediately after which he administered confirmation to about fifty persons. A small tin box, containing the date of the ceremonies, the names of the bishop, pastor and other facts relating to the church, was deposited in the cornerstone. The building was dedicated by Archbishop John B. Purcell on Sunday, November 18, 1866. Many visitors came from the neighboring cities, and at eleven o'clock a grand procession was formed at the old church, headed by a Columbus band, and proceeded to the new church. It was impossible for one-half of the crowd to get within the walls of the building. The archbishop delivered a short discourse outdoors, after which the crowd was admitted inside. The building was not yet seated, but it was supposed that fifteen hundred persons were admitted. The music on the occasion was furnished by the choir of St. Patrick's church of Columbus. The following church dignitaries were in attendance from abroad: Archbishop John B. Purcell, from Cincinnati; Rev. Father Edward Fitzgerald, of Columbus; Rev. Father Joseph Retcker, D. D., Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati; Rev. Father Thomas Blake, of Xenia, and Rev. Father J. N. Thisse, of Springfield.

Never of a rugged constitution, Father Conway, in 1877, was compelled to seek restoration of his health in a more congenial climate and went to California. His health rapidly improved and in a short time he was assigned to a parish in the distant West. His efforts permanently to regain his health were not rewarded, however, and he died in California and was buried on the 13th of August, 1896, from the church he built in London, his first love.

In a short sketch of his life from the pen of the Rev. Father P. H. Cusack the following is found: "When we consider the almost impassable condition of the roads of Madison county during the first years of Father Conway's labors, the long distances he had to journey by day and by night to visit the sick and the dying, the slender resources on which he had to draw, and that his work was done almost single-handed, we marvel at his courage and perseverance."

Rev. Father John Conway was pastor of St. Patrick's church from Christmas, 1864, until June, 1877, his assistants having been the Rev. Fathers J. Maroney and Rowekamp. During Father Conway's absence from the church while in Europe, the priests of St. Patrick's church were the Rev. Fathers P. H. Cusack, J. J. Kennedy and B. F. Mueller. Rev. Father Michael Hayes served from June, 1877, until August, 1878. Rev. Father James Burns, from August, 1878, until January, 1881, with assistants, Fathers Michael Hayes and Charles McCallion. From January to October, 1881, Rev. Father Brummer. Rev. Father Clement M. Berding, October, 1881, until 1884; assistant, Rev. Father James O'Kieffe. Rev. Father William D. Hickey, 1884 until 1891. Rev. Father Francis M. Wimsey, 1891 until 1894; assistants, Fathers Shea and Denning. Rev. Father Patrick Cusack, 1894 until 1906; assistants, Rev. Fathers Connelly, William Clark, Cotter and Dennis M. Halpin. Rev. Father Abraham McNamara took charge on January 1, 1906, and is the present priest.

During the interim intervening between the pastorate of Father Conway and the advent of Father McNamara, in 1906, scarcely any improvement was made on the property of the church; the property of the parish bore approximately the same relation to the times as it did upon the arrival of Father Conway. To the remedy of these

conditions Father McNamara devoted years of industry, energy and perseverance which bore fruit in the present becoming, modern and beautiful structure at a total cost, in money, of the sum of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents. For the purpose of liquidating this indebtedness, the regular monthly collection was established, and the generosity of the parishioners and of Father McNamara is manifested in the fact that at present this debt is very small, and the day is not far distant when the people of the congregation may proudly boast that they owe no man anything but their love.

SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

Rev. Abraham McNamara, the pastor of St. Patrick's, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was one of a large family of children, seven of whom are still living. His father, James McNamara, was a prosperous and successful linen merchant in the city of Belfast.

At the age of ten Abraham McNamara entered St. Michael's Seminary, afterwards pursuing his studies in St. Colman's Seminary, County Down. When seventeen years of age he entered the Grand Seminary of France and completed his studies at St. John's in Waterford, Ireland. Thus receiving a brilliant and classical education, he was ordained to the priesthood at the early age of twenty-three. After serving as pastor of different churches in Ireland, Father McNamara crossed the Atlantic to America, coming to archdiocese of Cincinnati, and has been priest at Urbana, Dayton and Eaton parishes; on January 1, 1906, he came to London.

The old brick church of St. Patrick's is now no more; a glance at the exterior reveals to the eye a perfect stone structure; as its stands today, the church is one hundred and twenty-five feet long, fifty feet wide and the tall spire, surmounted by a gold cross, is one hundred and fifty feet high. Built in pure Gothic style of the fourteenth century, it is a triumph of architectural and decorative art, this style of architecture being carried out in the interior even to the smallest detail.

On entering the church the eye rests first on the beautiful and costly sanctuary lamp, then to the marble main altar, with its two adoring angels, up to the transept window on which is seen the ecclesiastical dove and on higher to the matchless gold ceiling.

The interior decorations are dignified warm tones of French Caen stone, worked out by hand, deeply carved in Gothic detail, the artist having followed the grape-leaf and fruit motif, typical of the antique school. The band above the Carrara marble wainscot is worked out in purples, grays and gold, while a fitting climax of color is found in the treatment of the sanctuary. The entire ceiling of the sanctuary and side altars is laid in gold leaf and glazed over in gold mosaic effect, giving that beauty and richness to the dull gold only obtainable by this method of treatment. Below the gold mosaic and extending to the floor is worked out a soft velvet hanging in royal blue, giving a beautiful background to the altars. The two side altars are similar in design and appearance to that of the main altar and standing out in relief on one is the Annunciation and the Visitation, while on the other is the Flight into Egypt and the Home of the Holy Family; each altar's tabernacle door of gold has the chalice and Sacred Host, which can be plainly seen throughout the church.

The sanctuary is approached by three steps and the marble-like floor is old rose in color. Across the front is the massive sanctuary rail with pillars of onyx, and tastefully carved on the entire rail, in relief, are the emblems of the Holy Eucharist, namely, sheaves of wheat and bunches of grapes. The pews are all new, oak, Gothic in design, golden green in color, a color which is rare and costly; the confessionals are of the same material and color.

The church has life-size statues of St. Patrick (a gift of the pastor) and the

Sacred Heart in the sanctuary; in niches on the wall statues of St. Anthony and St. Aloysius, while in the arch beneath the winding stairs to the gallery is the lovely Pieta. The stations of the cross, representing the journey of Christ to Calvary are done in statuary work.

It is seldom that in a town the size of London such lovely decorative work is seen. The weekday chapel, frescoed in chaste designs, and two sacristies, are in the rear of the church. Not only has Father McNamara remodeled the church, but he has also built a handsome pastoral residence of pressed brick, renaissance in architecture, containing fourteen rooms, finished in quartered oak, and up to date in all its departments.

Since his arrival in London, Father McNamara labored with unremitting and indefatigable energy until at last he had the great satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with complete success, when the church was consecrated to God on April 23, 1911.

STS. SIMON AND JUDE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WEST JEFFERSON.

Although the settlement of Catholics between Columbus and Springfield dates quite early, the communicants of this faith were very sparse in number for a long time. However, about every three months they were visited by different clergymen, who held services in the respective dwellings of the members, and subsequently in the town hall of Jefferson. In this manner was Catholicism nursed in its infancy in Jefferson township, but not until about the year 1864 was the subject of a church edifice agitated, when Rev. John M. Conway took the matter in charge. Soon afterward a subscription was begun and was well patronized. In 1866, Edward Buck donated a lot for the church, and in the spring of 1867 the foundation was begun and the cornerstone was laid on May 19, of the same year, by the Rt. Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, bishop of Columbus, Ohio. The building is of brick and was completed to the tower under the management of Father Conway. It was dedicated by Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Arkansas, October 31, 1869, and was later served by the Revs. F. McGrath, J. M. Thisse, J. A. Burns, H. Kiffmeyer and W. F. O'Rourke, under the supervision of Father Conway, but in March of 1873, Rev. B. M. Müller took charge and continued to serve the church for many years. In the meantime the standing debt had been released, and, during 1879, a tower and belfry, ninety-one feet in height, was erected and furnished with a bell of one thousand two hundred and thirty-four pounds, at a total cost, building and all, of about seven thousand dollars. Since Father Müller's time there have been several changes in the pastoral direction of the parish. Rev. M. E. Heintz was in charge in 1904. He was succeeded by Father Dickhouse and he in turn by the present priest, Father Russell. The parsonage was built during the pastorate of Father Heintz, at a cost of about four thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONRY IN LONDON.

The ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons has had many zealous adherents in Madison county from the very earliest period, and the history of the various lodges over the county show one long line of loyal members who have earnestly studied and transferred the ever-increasing circle of the arts and sciences. In this field of endeavor London, the county seat, has naturally taken a leading part, and has assisted materially in continuing and passing on to succeeding generations the mysteries of the ancient craft.

CHANDLER LODGE NO. 138.

Chandler Lodge No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons, occupies commodious quarters, especially built for its accommodation, on the west side of South Main street, London, Ohio, on the third floor of the Farrar building. This lodge is now, and ever since its organization, has been in a flourishing condition.

Its original charter bore the date of May 8, 1846, but as the lodge suffered the fate of so many buildings and organizations in "the great fire" of the fifties, when its charter, books, records and its all (materially considered) were consumed in the flames, it is now impossible to furnish a correct or complete list of its charter members. The "new" charter was granted on October 18, 1854, and authorizes John Dungan to act as worshipful master; Foster L. Downing as senior warden, and Albert R. Phifer as junior warden.

The present membership of the lodge is two hundred, and its present (1915) officers are: Worshipful master, Ralph Van Dorn Coons; senior warden, Richard H. Robison; junior warden, Joe A. Gardner; treasurer, Omer E. Jones; secretary, George W. Clark; senior deacon, Downing Beach; junior deacon, Ben VanWagener; tyler, Stanley Reed.

ADONIRAM CHAPTER NO. 73.

Adoniram Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons, works under authority of a charter dated October 18, 1856, which bears the names of the following charter members: John Melvin, O. P. Crabb, David Haskel, Thomas J. Stutson, Toland Jones, Israel Fisher, Jeriah Swetland, Robert Alkire, William McClintock and B. H. Moore, and which authorizes David Haskel to serve as the first high priest, John Melvin as king, and O. P. Crabb as scribe.

The chapter has a present (1915) membership of one hundred and eight, with the following officers: High priest, A. Thad. O'Neall; king, Oliver P. Crabb; scribe, Maxey B. Cannon; treasurer, Omer E. Jones; secretary, George W. Clark; captain of host, Martin W. Dungan; principal sojourner, John P. Skinner; royal arch captain, Robert W. Boyd; grand master of the third veil, Gustav Mitray; grand master of the second veil, Joe A. Gardner; grand master of the first veil, Bernard F. Wildman; guard, R. Lincoln Farrar.

LONDON COUNCIL NO. 41.

London Council No. 41, Royal and Select Masters, the "purple lodge," has a charter bearing the date of October 13, 1866, with the following charter members:

Harford Toland, John C. Sothron, Levi March, Oliver P. Crabb, William H. Chandler, John C. Coblentz, Jacob March, George H. Rowland, Samuel Cramer and M. M. Hutchinson. The first officers of the council were: Thrice illustrious master, Harford Toland; deputy master, John C. Sothron; principal conductor of the work, Levi March; captain of the guard, Oliver P. Crabb; treasurer, William H. Chandler; recorder, John C. Coblentz; sentinel, Jacob March. In addition to the above named officers, Samuel Cramer, George H. Rowland and M. M. Hutchinson, members, were present at the first meeting, held on October 1, 1866, under dispensation, when David Haskel, Dennis Bird, John H. Kennedy and Rev. C. W. Finley were elected, and received the council degrees.

The present membership (1915) of the council is seventy-one, with the following list of officers: Thrice illustrious master, Maxey B. Cannon; deputy master, Oliver P. Crabb; principal conductor of the work, Richard H. Robison; treasurer, Omer E. Jones; recorder, George W. Clark; captain of the guard; Joe A. Gardner; conductor of council, Harford W. Gerrard; steward, Byers Adair; Sentinel, Robert M. Hamilton.

The council records bear the names of the following past thrice illustrious masters (living): Harford Toland, Oliver P. Crabb, Martin W. Dungan, E. Pitzer Fisher, Bruce Paul Jones, C. Ed. Arbuckle, George W. Clark, John P. Skinner and Thurl A. Creamer. Chandler lodge, Adoniram chapter and London council occupy the same lodge rooms on South Main street.

URANIA LODGE NO. 311.

Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons, of Plain City, was instituted by Grand Master Horace M. Stokes under a charter granted on October 21, 1858, to the following petitioners: John Beach, E. R. Cook, A. R. Downing, T. J. Downey, A. D. Doolittle, T. W. Fosha, R. J. Ferguson, Wesley Ferguson, Joseph Guiltner, John Holycross, Benjamin King, W. W. Norton and D. C. Wingeg. The first officers were A. R. Downing, worshipful master; E. R. Cook, senior warden; T. J. Downey, junior warden; W. W. Norton, senior deacon; D. C. Winget, junior deacon; Joseph Guitner, secretary; A. D. Doolittle, treasurer; and W. Ferguson, tyler. The first candidate was E. W. Barlow, now of the Barlow, Kent Furniture Company, of Urbana, Ohio, and A. G. Curry was the second. The lodge has always occupied a beautiful room on the third floor of the building over the First State Bank. The lodge owns the third floor of this building. There are at present ninety-eight members in good standing.

The present officers are E. M. Kile, master; Dale Powell, senior warden; John Geese, junior warden; S. M. Jones, treasurer; C. Zimmerman, secretary (Mr. Zimmerman died on June 14, 1915, and his successor has not been chosen); M. J. Jenkins, senior deacon; Henry Wenzel, junior deacon; W. G. Allen, tyler; and F. J. Kahler, Ernest Beach and Isaac Strosnider, trustees. The past masters of the lodge are A. Downing, 1858; E. R. Cook, 1859; A. Doolittle, 1860; M. B. Curry, 1861; W. W. Norton, 1862; R. G. Graham, 1863, 1864, 1867, 1870; R. Hahn, 1865; Thomas Jones, 1866; E. W. Barlow, 1869; J. T. Black, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1879; C. L. Barlow, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1884, 1885; R. C. McCloud, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883; M. B. Smith, 1886; D. L. Lombard, 1887, H. C. Black, 1888, 1889; T. K. Sherwood, 1890, 1891; H. B. Converse, 1892, 1894; E. H. Malott, 1895, 1896; B. A. Talor, 1897, 1898; E. Beach, 1899, 1900; F. M. Mattoon, 1901, 1902; F. J. Kahler, 1903, 1904; C. H. Lucas, 1905, 1906; Henry Wenzel, 1907, 1908; C. M. Jones, 1909; J. E. Strayer, 1910, 1911; M. J. Jenkins, 1912, 1913; and Elton M. Kile, 1914.

LEANORE LODGE NO. 512.

Leanore Lodge No. 512, Free and Accepted Masons, at Sedalia, was organized on October 26, 1875, with the following charter members: Jeriah Sweatland, Addison P. Hewitt, Samuel J. Paullin, David T. Yates, John H. Peters, Frank Wursley, John H. Kellough, Thomas S. Davis, John R. Griffith, Henry McCann and James M. Hurrell.

The first officers were Jeriah Sweatland, worshipful master; A. P. Hewitt, senior warden; D. T. Yates, junior warden; Henry McCann, treasurer; S. J. Paullin, secretary; T. S. Davis, senior deacon; J. H. Kellough, junior deacon; J. R. Griffith, tyler.

The building where the meetings are held was erected in 1875 and the second story was purchased by the lodge for seven hundred and fifty dollars. The present membership numbers seventy-two. The present officers are C. S. Bethards, worshipful master; S. L. Rowe, senior warden; Leroy Binns, junior warden; C. C. Hewitt, treasurer; George T. Williams, secretary; P. C. Meyers, senior deacon; Fred Dorn, junior deacon; J. H. Chenoweth, J. C. Hankins, stewards; Nathaniel Gillispie, chaplain; Charles Armstrong, tyler.

Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, located at West Jefferson, was founded under dispensation from the hands of Grand Master W. B. Hubbard, on January 30, 1852, with the following charter members; Benjamin Crabbe, John Melvin, T. J. Stutson, O. P. Crabbe, Rev. George J. Archer, Samuel Davidson, Richard Acton and James Parks. Under the dispensation Benjamin Crabbe acted as worshipful master; John Melvin, as senior warden, and T. J. Stutson, as junior warden. On October 22, 1852, a charter was granted to this group by the grand lodge of Ohio. At the first meeting after the lodge had been chartered the following officers were elected: Benjamin Crabbe, worshipful master; John Melvin, senior warden; Thomas J. Stutson, junior warden; James Parks, treasurer; O. P. Crabbe, secretary; Samuel Davidson, senior deacon; Albert Downing, junior deacon; Richard Acton, tyler. The lodge then consisted of nineteen members. The first meetings of the society were held in the upstairs room of the building now owned and occupied by W. H. Pence, undertaker; from there they moved to the Hoe building, now occupied by the Oder's grocery, their meetings being held there for forty-five years. They moved to their present beautiful room, over the Commercial Bank, in 1909. This lodge has one charter member that is still living, Judge O. P. Crabbe, who now resides with his son-in-law, Richard McCloud, in London. T. J. Stutson, who died in 1913, served as master of this lodge for about thirty-five years, a record of which the lodge is proud. Jacob McNeal served as secretary for a similar length of time. The present officers are: S. C. Smith, worshipful master; F. G. Brown, senior warden; F. L. Olney, junior warden; Charles G. High, treasurer; Walter Jones, secretary; L. C. Dick, senior deacon; S. G. Feder, junior deacon; H. C. Wilson, tyler, and John Baker and Harry Ingalls, stewards. There are no trustees.

Mt. Sterling Lodge No. 269, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in July, 1855, with the following charter members; N. J. D. Kauffett, Samuel Vance, Smiley Hughes, Isaac Myers, Scott Harrison, William McClintock, J. Swetland, Samuel McClintock, Robert Alkire, Toland Jones, B. H. Jones, William Harrison, Adam Young, G. Neff and W. L. Cook. The first officers included Toland Jones, worshipful master; N. J. D. Kauffelt, senior warden; Scott Harrison, junior warden. The lodge owns the second story of a brick building which it acquired several years ago at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-three. The past masters of the lodge are: N. J. D. Kauffelt, William McClintock, B. H. Moore, G. N. Alkire, Reuben Newman, A. B. Hughs, J. W. Ingrim, W. H. Emery, S. F. Rock, Sherman Leach, P. W. Junk, A. R. Parker, George Hornbeck, J. G. Loofbourrow, B. W. Leavell, C. D. Finley, E. T. Snyder, John R. Tanner, Robert Leach, C. T. Gallagher, W. G. Lewis, W. F. Cox, T. E. Smith, C. P. Corkwell, S. E. Hughs, B. H. Edgington, C. E. Dick. The officers for 1915 are as follow: F. H. Dike, worshipful master; V. L. Cox, senior warden; W. G. Alkire, junior warden; S. E. Hughs, treasurer; O. J. Ray, secretary; Rev. H. J. Duckworth, chaplain; C. M. Neff, senior deacon; E. D. Blaine, junior deacon; C. E. Dick, senior steward; W. F. Cox, junior steward, Alvin Leach, tyler.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Mt. Sterling Chapter No. 74, Daughters of the Eastern Star, was instituted January 1, 1897, the charter being granted on October 24, 1897. The charter members were Lou Wilson, H. C. Wilson, Siddie Burgett, T. J. Burgett, Adeline Bragg, W. N. Bragg, Myrta Hewitt, Jennie Hanawalt, Julia Finley, Inez Leavell, B. W. Leavell, Hulda Loofbourrow, J. G. Loofbourrow, Lulu Lightle, Kate Riddle, Cinda Lilley, Anna Davis, N. J. D. Kauffelt, Ella Hornbeck, E. C. Hornbeck, Bertha Kobelsperger, A. B. Hughs, R. B. Wittich. The first officers were as follow: Lou Wilson, worthy matron; N. J. D. Kauffelt, worthy patron; Adaline Bragg, assistant matron. The present officers are as follow: Worthy matron, Lillie M. Ray; worthy patron, W. F. Cox; associate matron, Edna Hewitt; secretary, Loretta Dick; treasurer, Lola Beale; conductress, Leah Maud Finley; associate conductress, Sylva Hughs; Adah, Ida M. Cox; Ruth, Lillie Henkle; Esther, Stella Beale; Martha, Vona Corkwell; Electa, Mabel Hughs; warden, Rachel Clauson; sentinel, C. D. Finley; chaplain, Lida E. Schryver; pianist, Zoa W. Adkins; marshal, Lillie Snyder. The past worthy matrons are, Lou Wilson, Adeline Bragg, Siddie Burgett, Inez Leavell, Julia Finley, Lulu Lightle, Ella Hornbeck, Ella Zahn, Bessie F. Boice, Zoa Adkins, Maud Noble Huffman, Nellie Tanner, Louetta Dick. The past worthy patrons are, N. J. D. Kauffelt, J. G. Loofbourrow, H. C. Wilson, W. N. Bragg, B. W. Leavell, C. D. Finley, W. E. Fulton, F. H. Dike, C. E. Dick, W. F. Cox, E. T. Snyder, S. E. Hughs, Lida E. Schryver.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

West Jefferson Lodge No. 412, located at West Jefferson, was instituted under a dispensation from the grand lodge of Ohio by James Turner, grand master, on the night of June 2, 1869, with the following charter members: J. C. Blair, David Oakley, William Wallace Fellows, J. H. Randall, Gilbert C. Deems, William Peene, and William C. Willing, with J. C. Blair, as noble grand; J. H. Randall, vice-grand; Gilbert C. Deems, secretary, and William W. Fellows, treasurer. On the evening of the first meeting, the following made written applications and were initiated: A. D. Burnham, W. H. Stutson, N. B. Blair, Martin Kuehner, J. A. Beals, W. E. Oakley and Wilson Jones. The present officers are, Wilson Johnson, noble grand; J. C. Dick, vice-grand; Frank Burrell, secretary; J. A. Baer, treasurer; D. S. Busick, chaplain; John Borland, inner guard; Leonard Johnson, outer guard; Harvey Johnson, warden; W. R. Borland, conductor; Alpheus, right supporter to the noble grand; William Haislett, left supporter to the noble grand; J. C. Deems, right supporter to the vice-grand; M. R. Roberts, left supporter to the vice-grand; Oscar Hopfe, right senior supporter; Clarence Russell, left senior supporter; and Harvey Johnson, J. H. Harvey and Alpheus Burrell, trustees. This lodge was probably at the height of its prosperity during the nineties. At that time it had about two hundred members and won the first prize for the greatest increase in membership. At that time also it was in good financial condition and contemplated purchasing the Olney building on the corner of Main and West streets. It has never owned any buildings. Its hall is located over the Commercial Bank, on Main street. At the present time (1915) it has fifty-four members in good standing, of which about thirty-five have served as noble grand.

Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Plain City, was organized in 1852. The following are the names of the charter members: I. U. Converse, Joseph Gudtner, Abel H. Thomas, V. P. Langworthy, E. C. Francis, John Knock, P. A. Case and A. H. Gillett. This lodge has been in active existence for sixty-three years and, although the growth has not been rapid, it has been steady and the lodge has always prospered. There are at present eighty-four members who are contributors and thirteen members on the honor roll. The present officers are, Fred Reed, noble grand; R. E. Penrose, vice-grand; J. S. Howland, secretary. The lodge room is

leased for a period of twenty years and the meetings are held every Tuesday night. This lodge also has an active auxiliary in the Daughters of Rebekah.

Gilroy Lodge No. 695, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Lilly Chapel, was installed on July 8, 1880, by H. P. Grovatt. The charter members were G. A. Ogden, J. H. Gardner, George Gardner, Wilson Gardner, W. H. Bailey, Thomas Preston, Amos Jackson, G. A. Bostwick, Charles Bales, Joseph Truitt, John Byers, G. R. D. Bennett, H. Lilly and J. W. O'Brien. The lodge erected a brick building in 1908, at a cost of four thousand dollars, following a fire in that year which destroyed all records up to that time. Consequently it is impossible to give the name of the installing officer or the first set of officers. The present officers include Frank Gilland, noble grand, and Clinton McContis, vice-grand. The membership of the lodge is one hundred and twenty-two.

Madison Lodge No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at London, September 18, 1846, by John Brough, special deputy of the grand lodge of Ohio. The charter members were A. A. Hume, John Jones, Thomas Fellows, John A. Skinner, H. Carter, W. H. Holmes, N. D. Morgan, J. Cheney, David Armstrong and James McClain. Nearly seventy years have elapsed since this lodge was instituted and during all these years it has been a potent factor in the life of London and the surrounding community. The present membership is two hundred and twenty. The officers for the current year are as follow: Delmer Brown, noble grand; F. E. Caldwell, vice-grand; H. W. Robinson, recording secretary; J. C. Lohr, financial secretary; W. E. Lukens, treasurer; W. A. Jones, Robert McMurray and Frank Jones, trustees. The lodge owns its lodge building, a brick structure erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Pleasant Lodge No. 544, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mt. Sterling, was organized on June 6, 1873. It was installed by Rodney Foos, deputy grand master, with the following charter members: William C. Douglass, George W. Bolin, F. C. Gearhart, W. E. Wilmott, J. M. Nicodemus, D. T. Snider, John Lysinger, P. A. Zahn, and G. W. Alkire. The first officers were as follow: William C. Douglass, noble grand; P. A. Zahn, vice-grand; J. M. Nicodemus, secretary; and F. C. Gearhart, treasurer.

The present two story brick building which is the property of the Mt. Sterling lodge was purchased in 1902 at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The present membership numbers one hundred and twenty-four. The present officers are W. W. McGuire, noble grand; R. J. Candey, vice-grand; W. A. Huffman, recording secretary; D. B. Saint, financial secretary; E. E. Fisher, treasurer. Two of the original charter members still pay dues to this lodge.

STERLING ENCAMPMENT NO. 202.

Sterling Encampment No. 202 was instituted by M. K. Marshall, chief patriarch, on June 8, 1876, with the following charter members: P. A. Zahn, J. M. Nicodemus, N. A. Riggin, Charles H. Miller, George W. Rolin, David T. Snider and John Clarridge. The first officers were G. W. Bolin, chief patriarch; P. A. Zahn, senior warden; J. M. Nicodemus, secretary, and G. W. Alkire, treasurer.

The present membership totals eighty-three. Only one charter member still belongs to the encampment—C. H. Miller. The present officers are E. T. Mooney, chief patriarch; E. E. Fisher, high priest; G. E. Alkire, senior warden; W. B. Junk, junior warden; D. B. Saint, scribe; C. H. Miller, treasurer. The Encampment owns one-third of the Odd Fellows hall and the meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday nights.

SUMMERFORD LODGE NO. 481.

Summerford Lodge No. 481, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on July 15, 1871. On May 10, 1871, the grand lodge of the state of Ohio granted a warrant

and dispensation to the following persons and their successors, legally and duly elected to constitute a lodge to be known as the Summerford Lodge No. 481; and this chapter was installed by Rodney Foos, V. H. Prugh, T. F. Prugh, James W. E. Statler, H. P. Markle, H. H. Harris, William Harris, A. T. Prugh, Patrick Powers, Newton Potee, David Bales, F. M. Candler, S. F. Saunders, Jackson Wilson and Alexander Wilson. John Furrow, Oscar Dickison and Joseph Ward were also among the list of charter members. The following officers were duly elected and installed at the initial meeting: James W. D. Statler, noble grand; V. H. Prugh, vice-grand; H. P. Markle, secretary; A. T. Prugh, permanent secretary; and David Bales, treasurer.

The present lodge building is the property of the Summerford chapter and was erected in 1878 at a cost of two thousand dollars. The present membership numbers sixty. The officers for the year 1915 are B. F. Woosley, noble grand; Charles Bryan, vice-grand; James Clingan, recording secretary; R. V. Wilson, financial secretary; H. F. Farwer, treasurer.

London Encampment No. 126, of the Odd Fellows, was organized June 22, 1870, by Robert B. Innes, with the following members: B. F. Clark, A. L. Brown, M. L. Bryan, John Jones, S. Creamer, S. H. Cartzdafner and S. W. Darety. The present officers include Fred Peterson, chief patriarch; Charles Tracy, senior warden; H. W. Dickerson, junior warden; Delmer Brown, high priest; Dr. J. S. Recob, scribe; W. A. Jones, treasurer; B. Lohr, Joseph Van Pelt and F. E. Caldwell, trustees. The present membership is one hundred and forty-five.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Madisonia Lodge No. 725, Daughters of Rebekah, at London, was instituted by Mrs. Lizzie Garver on December 4, 1912. Mrs. Garver at the time was president of the Ohio Rebekah assembly. There were thirty-eight charter members; the present membership is one hundred. The first officers were as follow: Alice Sifrit, noble grand; Alice Brown, vice-grand; Mary Lohr, recording secretary; Louise Orebaugh, financial secretary; Lina Larimer, treasurer; Mary Van Dike, Esta Harvey and Laura Wood, trustees; Ida M. Recob, deputy president. The present officers include Lola M. Brown, noble grand; Myrtle Allen, vice-grand; Laura Tracey, recording secretary; Alice M. Brown, financial secretary; Nora McCandles, treasurer; Ida M. Recob, Lina Larimer and Laura Wood, trustees.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Solon Lodge No. 702, Knights of Pythias, at South Solon, was organized August 20, 1896, with the following charter members: W. H. Blessing, J. M. Blessing, Lawrence Black, A. J. Brock, Dr. C. A. Buell, G. H. Cooper, J. W. Cuny, G. E. Crawford, J. C. Chapman, O. E. Duff, U. G. Evans, E. B. Eyler, George W. Gossard, John B. Hoover, J. A. Holton, William Lucas, J. M. Linson, A. B. Lukens, W. R. Maxey, Dr. A. Pancake, M. C. Price, Ellsworth Price, Robert L. Ritnour, J. A. Simmenuon, Charles T. Stilwell, H. C. Schoenberger, D. J. Schurr, G. M. Whitaker and Frank Woosley. The first officers were as follow: Robert L. Ritnour, chancellor commander; D. J. Schurr, vice-chancellor; W. H. Blessing, prelate; Dr. C. A. Buell, master of work; O. E. Duff, keeper of records and seal; Ellsworth Price, master of exchequer; Dr. A. Pancake, master of finance; John Hoover, master-at-arms; George H. Cooper, inner guard; Lawrence Black, outer guard; M. C. Price, past chancellor; J. M. Linson, J. W. Curry and Charles T. Stilwel, trustees. The lodge has a membership of eighty-nine, thirteen of the original members still retaining their membership in the lodge. The lodge owns no building, holding its meetings in a rented hall. The present officers are as follow: G. N. Toops, chancellor commander; Lewis Spicer, vice-commander; W. H. Blessing, prelate; Ralph Lukens, master

of work; C. C. Clemans, master of exchequer; Charles T. Stilwell, master of finance; Lester Gunter, master at arms; Albert Fout, inner guard; Earl Curry, outer guard; W. H. Blessing, G. S. Shinkle and C. C. Rowland, trustees.

Evening Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Sedalia, was organized on June 2, 1904. This chapter was installed by C. A. Lucas, with the following charter members: G. T. Williams, H. S. Clark, George Dorn, Fred Dorn, Glen Hankins, Harry Heath, J. F. Kirkpatrick, William Clawson, J. C. Badger, Charles Armstrong, F. M. Shepherd, J. N. Ford, Lewis Counts, Henry Dorn, M. M. Slaughter, C. C. Howard, W. A. Badger, L. C. Shepherd, C. C. Hewitt, John Jeffries, James Jeffries, John Hicks, C. S. Beathards, William McMillan, E. B. Meade, F. B. Core, H. J. Kelsoe, Robert Minshall, Robert Wilcox, W. W. Paullin, James Smith, Isaiah Shipley, M. D. Shoemaker, F. J. Paullin and J. E. Tanner. The first officers were, G. T. Williams, chancellor commander; H. S. Clark, vice-chancellor; Harry Heath, master of work; S. J. Paullin, prelate; C. S. Bethers, keeper of records and seal; George Dorn, master of finance; William Clawson, master of exchequer; Glen Hawkins, master-at-arms; C. C. Howard, inner guard; Robert Wilson, outer guard; Robert Minshall, trustee.

This lodge, although having an existence of but eleven years, is in an excellent condition, both financially and numerically. The present membership numbers eighty-eight. The present officers are, Robert Minshall, chancellor commander; Charles Wheaton, vice-chancellor; Charles Foster, prelate; George Williams, master of work; Pearl Meyers, keeper of records and seal; George Dorn, master of finance; James Smith, master of exchequer; Forest Rihl, master-at-arms; Henry Dorn, inner guard; Howard Foster, outer guard; J. N. Ford, deputy grand chancellor.

Talmadge Lodge No. 194, Knights of Pythias, at Mt. Sterling, was installed on April 10, 1885, by E. J. Dewdall, special deputy grand chancellor. The charter members were C. A. Clark, A. J. Denison, C. W. Hodges, David Leach, A. E. Loofbourrow, T. P. Neff, Dr. A. J. Welch, N. A. Riggin, A. L. Robinson and C. A. Wilson. The lodge built the third story of the Tenny-Alkire brick building in 1890, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The present officers are as follow: C. S. Dennis, chancellor commander; H. R. Allen, vice-chancellor; E. H. Gildersleave, prelate; A. R. Alkire, master of work; O. J. Ray, keeper of records and seal; George W. Tanner, master of finance; C. M. Neff, master of exchequer; E. H. Julian, master-at-arms; J. J. Kalklosch, inner guard; W. C. Dyer, outer guard; J. S. Core, Scott McCafferty and F. H. Hott, trustees. The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and seventy-six.

The London Knights of Pythias lodge was organized on March 16, 1892. It was installed by M. J. Jenkins, grand chancellor. The charter members were as follow: William Burbaugh, J. T. Greene, Howard Lotspeich, E. S. Vent, D. D. Downing, M. W. Dungan, J. L. Bishop, J. F. Johnson, J. Hanson, George Coberly, Jesse Paine, J. J. Clark, Cass Speasmaker, R. K. Chrisman, Alex Evans, Fred Bardon, J. D. Maddux, J. B. Garrard, W. A. Talmage, O. M. Bryan, John Boyer, A. W. Gardner, R. D. Smith, W. F. Davidson, T. H. Davidson, M. Duglass, Martel Bryan, J. F. Kirkpatrick, J. S. Chance, B. F. Wildman, R. W. Boyd, F. R. Bridgman, J. S. Harrold, D. W. Winchester, D. S. Bird and R. H. McCloud.

The first officers of the lodge were John S. Chance, past chancellor; M. W. Dungan, chancellor commander; E. N. Gunsolis, vice-chancellor; J. D. Maddox, prelate; R. D. Smith, keeper of records and seal; John F. Johnson, master of work; D. W. Winchester, master of exchequer; F. R. Bridgman, master at arms; R. W. Boyd, inner guard; Alex Evans, outer guard; J. F. Kirkpatrick, trustee.

This chapter with only a quarter of a century growth has expanded and is the strongest lodge of this order in the county. It has a membership at present of one hundred and fifty-seven loyal workers. The present officers are William Sanderson,

chancellor commander; J. J. Mitchell, vice-chancellor; Kyle Vance, keeper of records and seal; Homer Stone, master of exchequer; Alex Evans, master of finance; A. C. Bongent, master at arms; Cleyton Curl, inner guard; John Theel, outer guard; Ed Lewis, J. J. Mitchell and W. E. Lukins, trustees.

Plain City Lodge No. 159, Knights of Pythias, was organized on May 11, 1883, and was installed by Robert Smith, deputy grand chancellor, of Richwood, Ohio, charter members: E. E. Jones, C. Amann, A. E. Smith, C. A. Horn, O. C. Robinson, C. L. Sherwood, E. L. Williams, M. J. Jenkins, E. C. Robinson, J. H. Stewart, J. L. Converse, J. C. Tauber, T. L. Robinson, Charles Dutton, L. C. Barlow, Bruce Robinson, W. H. Platt, A. N. Woodruff, A. N. Jones, D. L. Lombard and W. W. Horn. The first officers were W. W. Platt, past chancellor; M. J. Jenkins, chancellor commander; C. A. Horn, vice-chancellor; D. L. Lombard, prelate; Charles F. Dutton, keeper of records and seal; Charles Amann, master of finance; Bruce Robinson, master of exchequer; O. C. Robinson, master at arms; J. H. Stewart, inner guard; Thomas L. Robinson, outer guard; W. W. Platt, grand representative.

J. W. Bowers was the first candidate initiated after the charter was installed. The present brick lodge building is the property of this chapter and was erected in 1890 at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The present membership numbers sixty-two.

The following are the officers for 1915; O. M. Lowery, chancellor commander; F. J. Currier, vice-chancellor; W. D. Atkinson, prelate; H. B. Baker, master of work; O. K. Howland, keeper of records and seal and master of finance; L. C. Alder, master of exchequer; Jesse Arnold, master at arms; J. J. Mayberry, inner guard; J. S. Kelley, outer guard; O. K. Howland, grand representative. The following members have served the lodge in the capacity of past grand representative: W. W. Platt, M. J. Jenkins, D. L. Lombard, J. F. Feather, J. W. Bowers, C. H. Lucas, C. C. Smith, J. E. Smith and E. E. Stevens. The following members from this chapter have held higher offices in the lodge: M. J. Jenkins, grand chancellor, 1896, and surgeon of the Ohio brigade, uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias; J. F. Feather, hospital steward of the first regiment, Ohio brigade uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias; H. C. Black, district deputy grand chancellor; and the following have served as county deputy grand chancellor; J. W. Bowers, J. F. Feather and C. H. Lucas.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

The first Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized at Seattle, on February 6, 1898, with but a handful of members. From this humble beginning the order has gained in membership until it has reached the enormous number of almost one-half million. It has increased its wealth from nothing to almost one hundred million dollars. It has paid for sick benefits within the last year alone over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for funeral benefits about eighty-eight thousand dollars; for physician's services, two hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

The order is founded upon the four corner stones of liberty, truth, justice and equality—that liberty for which the forefathers fought and which the fathers fought to maintain; that truth without which no enterprise, no business can be successful and without which none can succeed; that justice of the Golden Rule—do unto others as you would have others do unto you; that equality that is one of the corner stones of good society—belief in the doctrine that all men were created equal—whether they remain so is a matter of environment and choice. These are the pillars upon which the order rests.

It is its duty to look after the sick or those in trouble or in grief—to furnish a physician to the sick brother or any member of his family. It is its duty to bury the

dead brother and to look after his widow and orphans, see that they are properly cared for, and they even after the death of the husband and father still continue to have the services of the Aerie physician. These brief remarks form an epitome of what the Fraternal Order of Eagles is accomplishing and briefly gives to the general public at least some idea of its work. The order does not seek to curb the religious opinions of anyone, but instead welcomes to membership adherents of any faith, provided he be eligible otherwise.

The following are the past presidents of London Aerie No. 59: M. B. Golden, John P. Welsh, Joseph Enders, D. K. Gould, H. L. McCafferty, John Fraher. The present officers are John Fraher, Fred Schlegle, Leo Holland, A. S. Eastman, Frank Carey, John W. Gorry, Dr. H. V. Christopher, Cornelius Casey, Edward McCann, William Roddey. Trustees, A. J. Schlereth, D. K. Gould and Edward Hill.

London Aerie No. 950, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized on January 10, 1905, and was installed by C. E. Vorta. The first officers were as follow: M. B. Golden, past worthy president; John P. Welsh, worthy president; D. L. Dunevent, worthy vice-president; Thomas Golden, chaplain; Maurice Mooney, treasurer; William F. Kelley, secretary; Frank Farnsworth, inside guard; Walter McGrath, outside guard; Luther McCloud, Emmett Shaffer, Joseph Endos, trustees; Dr. W. W. Snyder, physician; Earl Kennedy, conductor.

The present membership numbers one hundred and eighty-nine. The present officers are Leo Holland, past worthy president; C. J. Casey, worthy president; Harvey Goings, worthy vice-president; Daniel Bowen, chaplain; William H. Smith, conductor; Frank Carey, secretary; H. B. Welsh, treasurer; E. P. Speasmaker, E. B. Chrisman and Daniel K. Gould, trustees; Edward McCann, inside guard; Cecil Adams, outside guard; H. B. Sparling, conductor.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The headquarters of the Catholic Order of Foresters are located in Chicago. This society was organized in that city in 1883, under a charter granted by the state of Illinois, and the membership of the order in the United States and Canada is now over one hundred and fifty thousand.

St. Joseph's Court No. 1191, Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized at West Jefferson on March 11, 1901, by the state organizer, James Farley, charter member, as follow: Rev. M. A. Heintz, William P. Redmond, George Gillivan, Thomas Driscoll, William H. Danyer, Francis J. Ernst, James McCarty, Anton J. Birkenback, John H. Carroll, George W. Nippel and James Holland. The first officers were George Gillivan, vice-chief ranger; William Redmond, chief ranger; William Dwyer, recording secretary; Frank Ernst, financial secretary; James McCarty, treasurer; John Carroll and John Birkenbach.

The present membership numbers thirty and the present officers are Weldon Miller, recording secretary; William Grassle, financial secretary; William Engelsperger, chief ranger; F. B. Biggert, past chief ranger; Calvin Gillivan, senior conductor; Joseph Keyser, junior conductor.

London Court No. 703, Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized on July 11, 1897, by Maurice Langen, of Columbus, Ohio; charter members, J. A. Morrissey, G. H. Fobbie, William E. Kelly, M. W. Fitzgerald, P. A. Gallagher, John Ryan, P. A. Lanigan, Andrew Canton, James F. Corbett, Thomas A. Conner, George Killeen, P. A. Morrissey, John Maloney, John Drudy, William McDonough, Edward Carlon, William Charters, James Mackin, Edward Buckley. The first officers were J. A. Morrissey, chief ranger; Edward Buckley, vice-chief ranger; William E. Kelley, recording secretary; G. H. Fobbie, finan-

cial secretary; P. A. Morrissey, treasurer; P. A. Gallagher, past chief ranger; James Corbett, John Ryan and Andrew Canton, trustees.

The present officers are Frank Gallagher, chief ranger; J. L. Bardon, vice-chief ranger; William F. Kelley, recording secretary; Thomas J. Roddy, financial secretary; B. J. Flynn, treasurer; John A. Gorry, past chief ranger; L. J. Fraher, speaker; John H. Kennedy, William H. Kaveney and Edward Mooney, trustees. The present membership numbers seventy-five.

The benefits consist of insurance and sick benefits of five dollars per week. This chapter has excellent quarters in the Buff block, but does not own any real estate or property. Catholics of all nationalities are eligible to membership. The local organization is in a flourishing condition.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Contributed.

London Council No. 1786, Knights of Columbus, was organized on May 2, 1915, by State Deputy P. J. McCarthy and staff, of Toledo, with a charter membership of one hundred. Fifty of these were new members and the remaining number were transferred from Springfield, Columbus and Zanesville councils. The first officers of London council were P. J. Kirwin, grand knight; George Killeen, deputy grand knight; T. J. Dwyer, treasurer; E. J. Mooney, financial secretary; W. J. Kelley, recording secretary; John A. Gorry, chancellor; T. A. Connor, lecturer; M. S. Murray, advocate; Alfred Langen, warden; Robert Gallagher, inside guard; W. D. Morrissey, outside guard; E. L. Brennan, Cornelius Ducey, and M. W. Sullivan, trustees.

The Knights of Columbus is an organization of Catholic men banded together for the threefold purpose of fraternity, devotion to the Catholic church and Catholic interests and patriotism. There is little need to explain the tie of fraternity, familiar ever since the first instances of brotherly love. Examples of the exercise of the fraternal spirit are found continually. In sickness or in health, in wealth or poverty, in business or pleasure—everywhere is noticeable the spirit of helpfulness and of sympathetic interest that holds Knights of Columbus together. Patriotism is a duty for the Catholic, and hence its interest to every Knight of Columbus. Politics are forbidden to enter the order directly or indirectly, but the members stand for law and order everywhere and at all times.

Devotion to church and Catholic interests is essential to membership in the Knights of Columbus. Some societies seem to boast their acts of charity and kindness, but not so the Knights of Columbus. The personal kindness, the council's aid to sick and distressed, the genial spirit of mutual helpfulness rendered by a Catholic to his fellow man, are deeds of the heart under the inspiration and teachings of the church—hallowed and sacred and never to be advertised or capitalized.

The Knights of Columbus have an absolutely safe, sound and scientific system of insurance. Each man pays the cost of his own insurance. No new members are needed to insure the payment of death losses. The rates of the Knights of Columbus were prepared by David Parks Fackler, Esq., of New York City, ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America, and he is advisor of the order in all insurance matters.

The Knights of Columbus are active in parochial and diocesan matters; they endowed the chair of American History in the Catholic University at Washington, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and the further foundation of five hundred thousand dollars, enabling the university to award fifty free scholarships in perpetuity; hospital endowments; founding of free scholarships in Catholic colleges; free employment bureaus; protection of Catholic minor wards of state and city; establishment of free day-nurseries for the children of Catholic mothers; maintenance of lecture courses;

public profession of faith on all proper occasions—all these are necessarily public and outward manifestations of the faith of the members of this order, which quietly and privately by force of decent living is hourly accomplishing in no small way the mission of the apostolate of the laity. Knights of Columbus homes are being erected by local councils throughout the order. It is proposed to make them the centers of Catholic thought and activity. London council has already taken steps to insure a home for itself within the next few years. The ceremonial of the order is secret—but not oath bound.

London council has not added to its membership since its installation because the ceremonial of the order is such that the degree work can only be put on with classes of fifty or more. A new class of at least fifty is now in process of formation and will shortly be admitted to knighthood, which will increase the membership of the local council to one hundred and fifty.

It is the aim of the officers and members to secure the membership of every eligible Catholic man in the county and when this is accomplished the local council will have more than seven hundred members to its credit. The Knights of Columbus have no auxiliary. The local council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in the C. O. F. hall, its temporary quarters. Visiting members in good standing are always welcome.

SILVER URN LODGE NO. 29.

Silver Urn Lodge No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest secret organization among the colored people at Madison county and located at London, Ohio, was granted a charter of dispensation and set up by Right Worshipful John R. Blackburn, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, August 6, 1869, with the following charter members: James Cain, worshipful master; Edward Mumford, senior warden; George White, junior warden; Robert Cain, treasurer; John L. Cain, secretary; Americus, senior deacon; Andrew J. Smith, junior deacon; Thomas Pleasant, tyler, and Green Roberts, of which only two are living—James H. and John L. Cain.

The lodge has been very prosperous in that time and owing to the population it had to draw from has made about one hundred and fifty master Masons, while some have moved away, others have passed to the great beyond.

These are the worshipful masters who have helped make the lodge a success since its organization: E. H. Lowery, W. H. Napper, William S. Lowery, John M. Bunch, George M. Phonosdall; Joseph L. Lowery, Daniel Lewis, Charles W. Cain and A. G. Holloway, the present worshipful master.

The lodge has now a membership of twenty-eight and is doing well. It holds its meetings in the hall in the Buff block, corner of High and Main streets.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

By Mrs. Robert Moore.

The purpose of the Woman's Relief Corps is to render the veterans aid and comfort in sickness or distress; to find employment and homes for their widows and orphans; to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril; to encourage loyalty and inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country in the communities in which we live; to perpetuate the memory of our heroic dead in the sacred observance of Memorial day.

The Woman's Relief Corps is the greatest philanthropic, charitable and patriotic organization of women in the world. It instituted a patriotic curriculum in its regular work, and began the inculcation of patriotic teaching in the public schools of the country, a work which has been taken up by many other patriotic organizations since then. There are now more than three thousand women whose work as patriotic instructors in corps

and departments of the Woman's Relief Corps is commanding attention. Space is too limited to tell all that has been accomplished during these past years. The patriotic work of the Woman's Relief Corps of London can scarcely be estimated. Two hundred and more patriotic primers have been placed in the schools of our county and elsewhere; also thirty Declaration of Independence charts; fifty oleographs of history of the stars and stripes; more than three hundred leaflets and fifty flags. Members are pledged to keep "Old Glory" where it stands today, and on Flag day, June 14, every home (not only the members of the Woman's Relief Corps) should float the flag, and in this way show their loyalty to the principle for which it stands.

The children of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home are remembered, the mountain schools of the south, the Old Ladies' Home, the building of monuments, etc., and the flood sufferers of 1913 were generously cared for and, with all this, they do not forget their own suffering poor, nor the old comrades. Their cause should interest all American women alike, for it is purely a labor of love and kindness to the unfortunate and a service to our country. Everyone owes the same debt of gratitude to its defenders.

The Woman's Relief Corps is the largest organization of women in the world under one eligibility clause and one motto. It now numbers one hundred and sixty-seven thousand members, with department organizations in forty-one states, divided among two thousand six hundred and four corps, as the local organizations are known. It was, on Wednesday, July 23, 1884, that Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. James Peck, Mrs. G. W. Wilson, Mrs. Albert Phifer, Mrs. Theodore Miller, Mrs. Charles Skeeles, Maria Skeeles, Mrs. William Morrow Beach and Mary Beach, met in the Grand Army of the Republic hall in London, Ohio, to consider the question of organizing a subordinate corps of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Robert Moore was chosen president pro tem, and Mary Beach, secretary pro tem. After a general interchange of views, the secretary was instructed to correspond with Mrs. Kate E. Putnam, president of Mitchell corps, Springfield, Ohio, and request her to come to London on the 6th of August, 1884, with reference to organizing and mustering in the officers and members of this corps. Upon motion the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, August 6, 1884, on which day, at three o'clock p. m., a permanent organization was effected. Sixteen women were present and duly mustered in. Mrs. Putnam, with her assistants, Mrs. Ernest and Mrs. Grant, of Springfield, Ohio, were the mustering officers. The following officers of Lyon Corps No. 52, were elected by acclamation: President, Thowessa Moore; senior vice-president, Maggie Miller; junior vice-president, Laura Kinney; treasurer, Martha L. Wilson; secretary, Mary Beach; conductor, Elizabeth Minshall; chaplain, Vinnie Phifer; guard, Maria Skeeles. These, with the following names, composed the list of charter members: Hannah Underwood, Alice Dooris Thomas, Lucy Beach, Lizzie Skeeles, Rena Stuckey, Mary Durflinger, Virginia Davidson, Clara Pierce, Sarah Dunkin, Ella Haley, Jennie Graham, Minerva Acton, Alice Eastman, Jennie Van Wagener, Kate Dooris Sharp, Cornelia Mitchell, Josephine Lohr, Mary McSaveny, Jennie Huddleson, Victoria Miller, Kate Peck, Victoria Withrow, Josephine Mathers, Kate Hanson.

Some of the members of this corps have moved away, some have withdrawn and thirteen have been lost by death, namely: Lizzie Skeeles, Ellen Allen, Sarah Sprague, Alice Dooris Thomas, Victoria Miller, Harriett Gillette, Maggie Miller, Ella Haley, Harriet Gunsaulus, Philomelia Simpson, Sarah Dunkin, Flora Vent and Frances Smith. There are now forty-six members and the number is gradually increasing. The organization offers to the American people a cause broad and sublime enough to enlist every sympathy and to engage every faculty. With this labor of love and duty for the past thirty-one years, in this cause, the local corps would be greatly pleased if it could only see a movement toward the erection of a memorial hall in memory of the loyal men who

enlisted to save their country's honor. If the resources of Lyon Relief Corps had compared with the fraternity, charity and loyalty of this order, Madison county would have had a memorial hall several years ago.

The present officers of Lyon Corps No. 52 are as follow: President, Caroline Emery; senior vice-president, Phoebe Simpson; junior vice-president, Permelia Arnett; secretary, Thorressa Moore; treasurer, Orpha Morris; chaplain, Jennie Davidson; conductor, Bell Neff; assistant conductor, Clara Pierce; guard, Catharine March; assistant guard, Emma Preston; musician, Fannie Speasmaker; patriotic instructor, Vinnie Phifer; press correspondent, Jennie Davidson; color bearers, Anna McCormack, Alice Eastman, Ida Warner, Grace Lankaster. These, with the following names, constitute the present roll of members: Candace Anderson, Lucy Beach, Mary Bescher, Olive Bacome, Mary Durflinger, Ida Fricker, Eva Graham, Allie Gamlin, Margaret Ingrim, Lucy Jones, Belle Linson, Catherine March, Elizabeth Minshall, Cornelia Mitchell, Augusta Kilgore, Katie Peck, Julia Reese, Flora Robey, Kate P. Strain, Cloey Shaffer, Jennie Turner, Jennie Van Wagener, Martha Wilson, Victoria Withrow, Ada Workman, Laura Cannon, Abbie Haines, Maria Skeeles, Maude B. Bonner, Kate Dooris Sharp.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES.

LONDON FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

By Mrs. A. J. Strain.

The London Federation of Women's Clubs was perfected on April 17, 1913, when the three literary clubs of London, realizing that much better work might be accomplished and more activities taken care of by co-operation, decided to join forces. The East High Street Club, the oldest literary organization in London, took the initiative and invited the Woman's Club and the Twentieth Century Club to meet with them in a mass meeting at the court house. Mrs. A. P. Morris and Mrs. Cussins, members of the Altrurian Club of Columbus, were present on that occasion, and both spoke of the work accomplished by the Federation of Columbus. The first officers of the London Federation were: President, Mrs. Clinton Morse; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Gain; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph Coons; treasurer, Mrs. Peyton Emery; auditor, Mrs. Sherman Simpson. The vice-presidents were the presidents of the three literary clubs, Mrs. Frank Noland, of the East High Street Club; Mrs. John Parker, of the Woman's Club, and Mrs. B. F. Linson, of the Twentieth Century.

Since the early organization other clubs have joined the federation, so that eight organizations, numbering about two hundred women, are now banded together for social and welfare work, civic improvement and club fellowship.

The London federation, in its short existence, has proven a powerful good in the community. The first great achievement of which the members feel justly proud was the beautifying of the grounds around the high school. Under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Lee Williams, the entire federation worked as a unit, until the last payment of the one thousand thirty-five dollars, the contract price, was paid.

A community Christmas tree in 1913, for the benefit of all the children in London, another splendid one in 1914, and a Christmas dinner consisting of all the delicacies that constitute a real Yuletide feast, was given under the auspices of this organization, with Mrs. Clint Morse and Mrs. John Tanner chairmen, thereby proving that members are interested in the social and moral uplift of the community.

The recent enjoyable home talent entertainment of "Fi-Fi," given under the leadership of Mrs. Gideon Clark, chairman of ways and means committee, was staged for the purpose of helping a new and worthy organization in our midst, and the entire proceeds were given to the Madison County Health and Welfare League.

It became necessary a few months ago to make the federation an incorporated body in order that it might be a beneficiary under the will of the late Miss Bertha Coover. That grand, noble, kind, self-sacrificing woman bequeathed to the federation the sum of seven thousand dollars for the purchase or erection of a club house. The following board of trustees were elected: Mrs. Peyton Emery, Miss Sallie Dooris, Mrs. Rosser Atchison, Mrs. William Chandler, Mrs. Clinton Morse, Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. A. J. Strain, Mrs. Martel Bryan, Mrs. Charles Gain, Mrs. Frank Noland and Mrs. Ogan Stroupe. The officers were as follow: President, Mrs. Sallie K. Robison; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida White; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Noland; treasurer, Mrs. Martel Bryan.

The beautiful Dixon home on North Main street was purchased by the federation

in the early summer of 1915 and henceforth will be the club home, not only of this organization, but of the societies and clubs of which the federation is formed, as well as two or three organizations not included in its membership.

The London Federation is a power for good in this community, and while so much has been accomplished in the short period of its existence, greater, nobler, grander achievements are being hoped for by the members in the years that are to follow.

THE LONDON CLUB.

The London Club was organized on February 11, 1901, with eighty-seven charter members. The first officers were as follow: Charles Butler, president; H. S. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer. It is purely a social organization and seeks to provide wholesome amusement for its members. Strangers in the town are always welcome to its rooms and the members make the wayfarer feel that the club is a real factor in the life of the city. The present membership includes one hundred and twenty-five of the leading men of the city. Albert G. Cartzdafner is president and Charles Lohr, secretary-treasurer. The club has quarters in the Winchester block.

EAST HIGH STREET CLUB.

By Mrs. Horace G. Jones.

A little group of East High street women, while seated on the lawn of one of their number, in the twilight of one of the most sultry days of the summer of 1887, conceived the idea of banding together for some line of literary work for the coming winter, but action was postponed until cooler weather. A meeting was called in November, and on the 21st day of that month, at the home of Mrs. Hannah Underwood, the club was organized. The hostess was the possessor of a copy of Hicks' famous engraving of American authors, and it was decided that the authors represented in this picture should constitute the line of study. The first literary meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Jones. The charter members were eight in number, Mrs. Hannah Underwood, Mrs. Lizzie Jones, Mrs. Nannie Houston, Mrs. Mary Davidson, Mrs. Anna M. Chandler, Mrs. Alice Armstrong, Mrs. Laura Ward and Miss Lucy Lotspeich. Other members were enrolled and, as the greater number lived on East High street, the name of the East High Street Club was adopted. Meetings were held on Monday evening of each week at the homes of the members, taking one author and a subject beginning with the initial letter of the author's name for the evening's study. Each member was on duty each evening.

The study of American authors led to the study of those of other countries. This manner of procedure was continued for seven years. Dating long before women's clubs became the necessity they are today, the organization, in the beginning, was a very simple one and its freedom from formality was, perhaps,, the reason of its success. Later, when the club movement became general, a constitution was adopted, regular officers elected and the club was federated with the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs on October 26, 1894. It became a member of the General Federation on June 10, 1910.

The tenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries and other "Festa" days were celebrated in a fitting manner. Memory recalls many pleasant associations, delightful friendships, and beautiful characters, met with during the existence of the club. Sad and tender thoughts are invoked when the memorial pages of the calendar are read.

Response has been made by the club to various outside issues, especially aiding in any work for the advancement and improvement of its home town.

With an unbroken record of twenty-eight years of progressive and happy existence, being, with one exception, the oldest woman's literary club in the state, it is not surprising that the East High Street Club should feel an honest pride in the earnest, con-

scientious work which marks the whole of its career and in the fact that it is an active, progressive, up-to-date club.

The following are the present active members: Mrs. Myra Atchison, Mrs. Imo V. Booth, Mrs. Nannie Byers, Mrs. Anna M. Chandler, Mrs. Mary Durflinger, Mrs. Rose M. Gain, Mrs. Rilla F. Hornbeck, Mrs. Cathleen Hord, Miss Ella Ivins, Mrs. Lizzie H. Jones, Miss Clara Johnston, Mrs. Jeannette Loofbourrow, Miss Irene Martin, Mrs. Laura S. Noland, Mrs. Amelia O'Day, Mrs. Myra J. Rasor, Mrs. Haysel J. Robison, Mrs. Sallie K. Robison, Mrs. Lelia Rosnagle, Mrs. Nellie Rice, Mrs. Nora J. Simpson, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Stoll, Mrs. Myrtle Schurr, Miss Jeannette Smith, Mrs. Grace S. Thompson. Associate members: Mrs. Almeda Bryan, Mrs. Elizabeth Creath, Mrs. Ella Dunn, Mrs. Mattie Fisher, Miss Mabel Hamilton, Mrs. Viola E. Iliff, Mrs. Lucy A. Jones, Mrs. Carrie T. Kulp, Mrs. Minnie Noland, Mrs. Addie P. Rowlen, Mrs. Christine Smeltzer, Mrs. Lucile J. Stroup, Mrs. Jessie P. Sharp, Miss Jean Swartz, Mrs. Alice I. Tanner, Mrs. Frances M. Winchester, Mrs. Grace D. Warner. Corresponding members: Mrs. Ethel L. Baird, Henderson, Kentucky; Mrs. Ada B. Chance, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Lou F. Delahunt, Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Frank Delahunt, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ewalt, Loveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Harshman, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Alice B. Jones, Van Wert, Ohio; Mrs. Minnie K. Jones, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Bertha Kinsman, Kinsman, Ohio; Mrs. Ercel C. Kumler, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Clara McKinnon, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. Lillian Prugh, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Rose P. Smith, Independence, Kansas; Mrs. Bess R. Thomas, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. Hannah Underwood, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Mrs. Jeannette P. Watson, Weiser, Idaho.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

By Sallie Dooris.

Don't you remember when there was no woman's club in London?

Maybe some of the rising generation of club women think it was of primeval origin; or even like the old oak tree—"it was here when I came!"

Not so. There was a time when some young heads that are now growing silvery said: "Why can't we have a literary club, not like any other club that ever was?"

So when the weather was growing cold and the nights long, and winter coming on apace, little white-winged messengers bearing the names of the hostesses, Misses Margaret and Sallie Dooris, November 5, 1892, 3:00 p. m., the magic word "conversazione" in the lower left-hand corner, were sent forth.

In response, a bevy of women, some young, others in the meridian of life, assembled at a little white house on a green bank just between the edge of town and countryside, where oak trees grow. On that Saturday afternoon, while the tea was being sipped, and the ices consumed, the nature of the "conversazione" developed and the possibility of organizing a woman's literary club to meet afternoons once a week, was discussed.

Twenty-three years ago all staid and fashionable people had their social doings at night. No one dreamed of gadding about to clubs or anything else in daytime. The serious business of social leaders was to "make calls" from three to six o'clock, or a decorous "tea" among intimates was permissible at four-thirty. All other functions were relegated to lamplight or gaslight homes. It was a bold step to take, but those women took it, and so the first afternoon club in London was inaugurated.

But the boldest step of all in defiance of custom or conventions was to hold it on Mondays. Don't you remember three and twenty years ago that, rain or shine, Monday was sacred to wash day and all uncomfortableness?

It was a blow to all past traditions, that women should wilfully abandon their homes of a Monday, in broad daylight and spend their time in a state of mental dissipa-

tion. It had a dash of audacity in it. It appealed, as it were, to all the unconventionalism of a conventional class. There were five other days all open to choose from, not as it is nowadays, a club or two for every day of the week, but just because every mother's daughter of us had been born to look upon Monday as a day of drudgery, it was chosen as the day of days for a literary club.

So enthusiastic were the promoters of the club idea, another meeting would have been held the following day, only it was Sunday; but the day after that, the 7th of November, the same zealous women with a "Build-thee-a-more-stately-mansion-oh-my-soul" expression on their faces, met at the residence of Mrs. Mary Finley, on Main street, at two o'clock in the afternoon and an organization was effected. The new club was named "The Woman's Club." Mrs. Georgia Gould was elected president; Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, vice-president; Mrs. May B. Prettyman, secretary; Mrs. Alice Dooris Thomas, treasurer. A committee on program for the year's study was appointed and English literature was selected as the subject for study. The drafting of a constitution and by-laws was a delightsome task to a specially favored few. Later on the motto, "*Animi Cultus Humanitatis Cibus*," was considered fit for such a learned club. The carnation was chosen as the club flower, pink and green the club colors.

It is to be regretted that all the records of the club for the first sixty-four meetings were lost in the fire of 1906, which very nearly destroyed the residence of the late Mr. William Morgan, North Main street, the custodian of the club at that time being a guest of the family, only saving a few personal effects.

It is recalled that the club year began on the first Monday in November, ending on the last Monday in May, with a three-weeks' holiday at Christmas time.

Don't you remember, we met at two o'clock in the afternoon at each other's houses and had five and six duties apiece? Light refreshments were served after the literary program and by the time "good-byes" were exchanged it was dark night ere the very tired club women reached their homes, literally worn out in mind and body.

It was a wild leap into space when the Woman's Club was federated into the General Federation of Women's Clubs on June 6, 1893, being at that time among the very first Ohio clubs to become identified with the larger movement. Then later, a less exciting, but at the same time a pleasing exhilaration of spirits was enjoyed when the club federated with the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, February 2, 1895.

Memory recalls an ambitious attempt at journalism in editing "*The Voice of the Club*," to which every member was expected to contribute an original article in addition to their other duties. It died young, from want and inanition, aged six volumes. Be it said to its earthly honor and glory, however, that a copy of this periodical was sent to the women's department of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. It held the choicest original thought, as expressed by the literati of the club, written in the finest handwriting, with a white linen cover, embroidered in pink carnations, the club flower. It received special mention for its artistic beauty in a Chicago journal. Later on it was returned to Woman's Club, when the dismemberment of the world's fair took place. Alas! it, too, went up in smoke in the conflagration of 1906.

In 1894 the educational room of the court house was chosen as the place for club meetings, being more central. The club year was shortened, ending the last Monday in March, which has been the rule since, and the tea-drinking were discontinued. The first printed calendar of the Woman's Club was issued in November, 1894, Germany the subject chosen for study. It was no idle matter to "keep up." Fancy writing four or five papers on such subjects as the following, taken at random from a program lying before me: "Development of Science in Germany," "Early German Literature and Folk Lore," "Martin Luther—His Influence on Germany," etc.

Those were strenuous days; and the club expression was of the essence of strenu-

osity, and because of the lessons learned in that hard school of expression, the young club women of the present day ought to rise up and call us beautiful names because we have now learned how to frivol. But truth must be told though the heavens fall. It was not all toil and endeavor. We had our glorious hours of pleasure and sense. Don't you remember our annual field day, held at the country home of Mrs. Lucy Beach, "The Cedars?" Surely among all the trees of Lebanon, none were more beautiful than these growing at this beautiful place. We have had good times under their branches, and we recall with delight the pleasant hours in June, fragrant with sweet memories and redolent of the past. It was decided in 1914 that field day be reinstated in the club annals and that a day in June be taken for its celebration by picknicking in Snyder Park. Vive la Field Day!

So swiftly have the years passed by, it seems only a little while since the giving of a rose fete and colonial tea for the benefit of the public library. How memory crowds upon memory as the events of more than two decades are reviewed. Gala days, banquets, receptions, teas and garden parties were given, delightful hours spent at homes where generous hospitality was dispensed.

It has not been all toil and endeavor for self alone; not all social enjoyment or hours of pleasure. While the aim of the club as originally planned was for literary, scientific and artistic culture, the broader human interests have not been neglected. The cry of the children in factories and mills has been hearkened to. Petitions bearing the signatures of the Woman's Club have been forwarded to the lawmakers, asking them to preserve our forests; to enact more stringent sanitary laws regarding public health; to suppress the white-slave traffic—in short, every good for the public welfare and uplift of humanity has received their moral support.

Our beautiful public library was the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, through the solicitation of a member of the Woman's Club, Miss Sallie Dooris. The Woman's Club alcove bears on its shelves the gift of many books from the club women, one especial gift deserving particular mention, that of the late Mrs. Mary Florence, president of the Woman's Club, 1898-99, who left a bequest of five hundred dollars to the public library, which sum was spent in works of reference adding much to the students' research for knowledge. The little children of our town have been very near the heart of the Woman's Club. For years past it has been their dearest pleasure at Christmas time to remember the "little brothers and sisters" for whom no preparation is made. So that it can truly be said that there are no sad hearts among the little ones of London when the birth of Christ is celebrated.

Changes have taken place since the organization of the club in 1892. Of the charter members, ten still answer the roll call. Some have left us; others have passed away. Their names are recorded in the club calendar. As the years pass, the list of the immortals increases: Mrs. Sobrina Custer, Mrs. Alice Dooris Thomas, Mrs. Flora Jones Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth Trimble Wilson, Mrs. Mary E. C. Florence, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, Miss Nellie Morgan, Mrs. Anna C. Bidwell, Mrs. Caroline Ross. The club year of 1913-14 exacted a heavy toll of members: Mrs. Alice R. Armstrong, Miss Ruth M. Van Wagener, Mrs. Georgia Gould, Mrs. Hazel Van Wagener Thomas. These have joined the "choir invisible" in the house not made with hands. They are not forgotten.

The club year 1913-14 made its mark. The Woman's Club had the honor of giving to the Federated Clubs of London its first president, Mrs. May B. Morse. A notable event in the club's achievement was the community Christmas tree of 1913, the tree, a splendid fifty-foot pine, being the gift of that year's president, Mrs. M. M. Rowland. It was placed in the public square, where the many twinkling electric lights helped tell out the story of Peace: Good Will to Man. Under its spreading branches over one

thousand gifts of candy and toys, the uninvited offering of our town-folk, made the little children realize as never before the pattern Christ Child.

One of the latest ventures of faith on the part of the club was another flight into journalism; not for self-aggrandizement or power; not for the purpose of scaling Parnassian heights to dwell with Apollo and the muses. This venture of faith was possible through the generosity of Mr. R. K. Shaw, editor of the *London Times*, enabling the club to assume control of his paper for one week; to give to the people of London and Madison county at large the "Woman's Club Edition of the *London Times*," the proceeds to be used for the beautifying of the grounds of the public schools, and another honorable achievement was added to the club's escutcheon. In 1917, the Woman's Club will celebrate its silver anniversary. Much can be accomplished in the meantime.

Memory may linger fondly on the days that are past; the vanished faces and sweet companionship that is no more. Hope looks forward eagerly to the work that is to be done; the good to be accomplished. To each and every member of the Woman's Club the wish is extended, "May we be there to see."

The charter members of the Woman's Club were twenty-one in number, as follow: Mrs. Lucy Beach, Mrs. Sobrina Custer, Miss Margaret Dooris, Miss Sallie Dooris, Mrs. Mary C. Finley, Mrs. Georgia K. Gould, Miss Florence Gould, Miss Anna Gould, Miss Adah Jones, Miss Lucy Jacobs, Mrs. May B. Prettyman, Mrs. Emelyine Richmond, Miss Emma Richmond, Mrs. Kate Dooris Sharp, Mrs. Alice Dooris Thomas, Miss Alice Thomas, Miss Mae Toland, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson. Of this number some have passed away; others removed from London or resigned from the club, while yet others fell victims to the winged arrow of Dan Cupid and changed their names. At the present date ten of the original members are enrolled on the club calendar, viz.: Mrs. Lucy Beach, Miss Margaret Dooris, Miss Sallie Dooris, Mrs. Anna (Gould) Emery, Mrs. Mary C. Finley, Miss Adah Jones, Mrs. M. B. (Prettyman) Morse, Mrs. Emelyine Richmond, Miss Emma Richmond, Mrs. Mary (Watson) Williams.

The active members of the club for 1915-16 number thirty-nine: Miss Amber Arbuckle, Miss Eloise Atchison, Mrs. Jeanette Barker, Mrs. Miinne C. Bidwell, Miss Gertrude Chance, Mrs. Alice W. Chenowith, Mrs. Neva K. Chenowith, Mrs. Fannie Clark, Miss Margaret Converse, Mrs. Bettie D. Davis, Miss Margaret Dooris, Miss Sallie Dooris, Mrs. Anna Gould Emery, Miss Margaret Farrar, Miss Adah Jones, Mrs. Harriet T. Martin, Mrs. Lizzie D. Mitchell, Mrs. May B. Morse, Mrs. Grace P. Parker, Mrs. Vinnie Phifer, Mrs. Elizabeth Ridenour, Miss Emma Richmond, Mrs. May M. Rowland, Mrs. Florence V. Shaw, Mrs. Olga S. Spitter, Mrs. Kate P. Strain, Mrs. Marjorie S. Tanner, Mrs. Lucy Taylor, Mrs. Mary F. Taylor, Mrs. Helen Taylor, Mrs. Alice G. Underwood, Mrs. Ida F. White, Mrs. Mary W. Williams, Mrs. Kate F. Wilson, Mrs. Wilda Wilson, Mrs. Lelia H. Winchester, Mrs. Cora P. Wood, Mrs. Norma N. Wood, Miss Rosalind Wood.

The associate members number nineteen: Miss Marguerite Bange, Miss Myrtle Clark, Mrs. Alice K. Downing, Mrs. Catherine Dun, Mrs. Nella V. Houston, Miss Miriam Jackson, Mrs. Lizzie H. Jones, Miss Helen Mitchell, Miss Norma Pratt, Miss Ella Primrose, Mrs. Emelyine Richmond, Miss Louise Richmond, Miss Jean Swartz, Mrs. Helen Thomas, Miss Grace Thurness, Mrs. Mary Van Wagener, Miss Jeanette Van Wagener, Miss Sara Van Wagener, Miss Fannie Vent.

The honorary members number five: Miss Cora Atchison, Mrs. Lucy Beach, Mrs. Fannie Chance, Mrs. Mary C. Finley, Mrs. Mary S. Markley.

The active membership is limited to fifty, each paying an annual fee of one dollar; associate members pay an annual fee of two dollars.

In March the election of officers for 1915-16 was held, with the following result: President, Mrs. Olga S. Spitler; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary Watson Williams; second vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie D. Mitchell; recording secretary, Miss Gertrude Chance; corresponding secretary, Miss Sallie Dooris; treasurer, Mrs. Alice W. Chenowith; custodian, Mrs. May B. Morse; librarian, Miss Rosalind Wood.

A few months later the president-elect, Mrs. Olga S. Spitler, passed away. In the fullness of ripe womanhood, with the promise of good days, she was looking forward to another year's progress and now she is not. For the beautiful life that ended, a minor key has been touched, without which her earthly diapason is complete.

In 1913, the three literary women's clubs of London, of which the Woman's Club is one, united in the London Federation of Women's Clubs, their object being more especially for the good of the community. Through the munificent gift of seven thousand dollars from that great-hearted lover of humanity, the late Miss Bertha Coover, the federated clubs has acquired a handsome club house, occupying a commanding site in the center of the town, which will be hereafter headquarters for all federated clubs in the pursuit of literary, social and civic improvement.

The twenty-fourth year of the Woman's Club opens the first Monday in November. The year's study is "Woman's Work in the World." One quotation from it sounds the keynote of its import: "The woman of today has two big home duties: First, to see that her own home is civilized, that her own men and children are cared for expertly; and second, to see that the same degree of civilization prevails in all the homes about her."

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mrs. Victor W. (Julia Matthews) Reese.

The London chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, owes its inception to the patriotism of Mrs. Forrest A. Bidwell, she having taken the preliminary steps necessary to its organization. The first meeting for this purpose was held in the parlors of Hotel London on Thursday, May 21, 1908. Mrs. Bidwell had been appointed regent of the London chapter by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., state regent for Ohio. Twelve representative women who were eligible to membership and interested in forming the chapter were present at the meeting.

On motion of Mrs. Horace G. Jones it was voted to call the chapter the London Chapter. The other officers of the chapter and the committee to draft suitable by-laws. viz.: Mrs. Annette P. Lincoln, Mrs. Perry C. Rowland and Mrs. Victor W. Reese, were then appointed by the regent.

The first regular meeting was held in the assembly room of the court house on the 4th of June, 1908, when the national constitution and the by-laws of the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as prepared by the committee, were read and adopted. The organization was then effective. Another meeting was held on the 18th of June, when the regent appointed her standing committees. Up to this time nineteen applications for membership had been approved by the national board. The secretary was instructed to apply for the charter, which was procured on January 18, 1909, and the names of these nineteen women were engrossed upon it as the charter members of the chapter: Mrs. William Morrow (Lucy E. Wilson) Beach, Miss Jennie Black, Mrs. Marion L. (Lizzie R. Cheney) Burnham, Mrs. Forrest A. (Mary Beach) Bidwell, Mrs. William (Harriett S. Thomas) Farrar, Mrs. Frank (Olive Black) Feather, Mrs. John (Blanche Morgridge) Florence, Mrs. Elmer E. (Esta Coover) Harvey, Mrs. Glenn H. (Mary Martin) Johnson, Mrs. Horace G. (Lizzie Houston) Jones, Mrs. George (Theodora Annette Phelps) Lincoln, Mrs. Victor W. (Julia Matthews) Reese, Mrs. Perry C. (May Morgridge) Rowland, Miss Jean Rowland, Miss Florence Farrar

Thomas, Miss Mary Webster Thomas, Mrs. Walter (Cleo Emerson Thompson) Florence, Mrs. Homer E. (Ida Farrar) White, Mrs. Pierrie (Helen Wilson) Voorhies.

The objects of this society are, "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

The personnel of the first officers, appointive for one year, include the names of Mrs. Forrest A. Bidwell, regent; Mrs. George Lincoln, vice-regent; Mrs. Victor W. Reese, secretary; Mrs. Elmer E. Harvey, treasurer; Mrs. Horace G. Jones, registrar; Mrs. Frank Feather, historian; Mrs. Perry C. Rowland, chairman ways and means committee. In the following year, at the annual business meeting, on June 4, 1909, these same officers were unanimously re-elected for another term. From 1910 to 1915 successors to Mrs. Bidwell's regency are: Mrs. Horace G. Jones, Mrs. Perry Rowland, Mrs. John Florence, Mrs. Homer E. White and Mrs. Lucy E. Beach.

The regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month from October to May, inclusive, also two "gala days" are included in the calendar, "Flag Day" and "Charter Day," both of which are always most charmingly celebrated.

The work of our chapter is largely patriotic and educational and may be summed up in the following list of standing committees: Memorial continental hall, patriotic education, to prevent desecration of the flag, "old trails," road conservation, welfare of women and children, real daughters, George Washington memorial, *American Monthly Magazine*, and locating and marking Revolutionary soldiers' graves. International peace arbitration contributions are made annually to the cause of patriotic education, memorial continental hall, the baby camp (Columbus), the Annette Phelps Lincoln memorial scholarship, and many other worthy objects. Four graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located.

The most beautiful gift the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution have to bestow fell to the honor of London chapter when, at the continental congress in Washington in April, 1911, Mrs. Annette Phelps Lincoln was elected state regent for Ohio, her appointment of Mrs. Victor W. Reese as state secretary and Mrs. Perry C. Rowland as member of state regent's council gave us three representatives in state work. Mrs. Lincoln took up her new work with great vigor, giving to the office all the knowledge and experience gained from a life ever interested in public affairs. But the work so splendidly begun was cut short by her untimely death, which will ever be a haunting memory to us all.

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die;" so recites the little sentiment on our "In Memoriam" page—the saddest in our history. Inscribed upon this page we find the names of Mrs. George (Theodora Annette Phelps) Lincoln, 1911; Mrs. William (Harriet S. Thomas) Farrar, 1911; Miss Mary Webster Thomas, 1912; Mrs. Elmer E. (Esta Coover) Harvey, 1913; Miss Adah Bertha Coover, 1915, and Mrs. James (Adeline Chamberlin) Hamilton, 1915. These women were foremost in many lines of educational

and philanthropic work; but a rich legacy in inspiration and steadfast devotion to high ideals has been bequeathed to the members of our chapter. "Enjoy what thou hast inherited from the sires, if thou wouldst really possess it."

In the year-book for 1915-1916 the names of the present officers read as follow: Regent, Mrs. Victor W. Reese; vice-regent, Mrs. Homer E. White; recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Loofbourrow; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. Horace G. Jones; registrar, Mrs. Charles E. Gain; historian, Miss Rosalind Wood, and custodian, Mrs. A. G. Kulp.

Our present membership of sixty-seven includes these names: Mrs. Edwin M. (Annette Emery) Baird, Miss Mary Caroline Baird, Mrs. Edward (Bessie Dungan) Bauer, Mrs. William Morrow (Lucy E. Wilson) Beach, Mrs. Forrest A. (Mary Beach) Bidwell, Miss Jennie Black, Miss Bonnie Ann Bonner, Mrs. Rollin G. (Eleanor Wilson) Bradley, Mrs. Walter (Mattie Bryan) Bryan, Mrs. Marion L. (Lizzie R. Cheney) Burnham, Mrs. Jesse (Adah Beach) Chance, Miss Geneva Burnley Chance, Miss Gertrude Burnley Chance, Mrs. Rea (Louise Watson) Chenoweth, Miss Margaret A. Converse, Mrs. Walter (Frances Emery) Converse, Miss Martha Crabbe, Mrs. Peyton (Anna Gould) Emery, Mrs. Colburn (Massey Harrison) Farrar, Miss Zella Harrison Farrar, Mrs. John W. (Laura Wilson) Foster, Mrs. Frank (Olive Black) Feather, Mrs. John (Blanche Morgridge) Florence, Mrs. Walter (Cleo Emerson Thompson) Florence, Mrs. Charles E. (Rose Susan Markley) Gain, Mrs. Arnold W. (Florence Irene Lohr) Gardner, Mrs. Samuel (Amanda Sherman) Garrett, Miss Grace N. Hamilton, Mrs. John W. (Margaret Myers) Ingram, Miss Clara Johnstin, Mrs. Albert (Flora Price) Jones, Mrs. Edward (Cora Thompson) Jones, Mrs. Horace G. (Lizzie Houston) Jones, Mrs. Omer E. (Carrie Warrington) Jones, Mrs. William M. (Lucy A. Pancoast) Jones, Mrs. William J. (Mary E. McKinley) Kinniard, Mrs. Albert G. (Carrie Thompson) Kulp, Mrs. Ross K. (Jeanette Rowland) Loofbourrow, Mrs. Charles G. (Mary Sibley) Markley, Miss Irene H. Martin, Mrs. Harry S. (Gertrude Smith) Mitchell, Miss Arabelle Morse, Miss Edna Morse, Mrs. Frank E. (Laura Smith) Noland, Mrs. Victor W. (Julia Mathews) Reese, Mrs. Pearl O. (Elizabeth Lane) Robinson, Mrs. Richard H. (Haysel Jones) Robison, Mrs. Perry (May Morgridge) Rowland, Miss Jean Rowland, Mrs. Charles B. (Minnie Tyler) Shough, Miss Helen Louise Shough, Miss Hattie D. Smith, Miss Jeanette Smith, Mrs. Luke D. (Grace Mayne) Smith, Mrs. William (Bessie Neff) Speasmaker, Mrs. Cilton (Elizabeth Gregg) Stoll, Mrs. Ogan K. (Lucile Jones) Stroupe, Mrs. John R. (Alice Ingram) Tanner, Mrs. Mark S. (Mary M. Florence) Taylor, Miss Florence Farrar Thomas, Mrs. Charles O. (Grace Sifrit) Thompson, Mrs. Pierre (Helen Wilson) Voorhies, Mrs. Lawrence Reed (Jessie Farrar) Watts, Mrs. Homer E. (Ida Farrar) White, Mrs. Den W. (Martha Frances Glenn) Winchester, Mrs. Francis J. (Cora Parrett Wood, Miss Rosalind Wood.

Our plans as outlined for the forthcoming year will consist mainly in fitting up the "relic room", set apart in the woman's club house and dedicated to our use through the generosity of our deceased member, Miss Bertha Coover. It has been voted to place the portrait of Miss Coover in the public school building as a fitting memorial from the chapter for her splendid services rendered years ago as a member of the school board

October 26, 27, 1915, London chapter was hostess to the seventeenth Ohio state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Greater significance attached to the event since it marked the twenty-fifth anniversary—or silver jubilee—of the founding of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the largest body of patriotic women in the world.

In the records of a society as in those of a person's life, there are always incidents, the outcome of which we would have different. There are things that might

have been done, difficulties that might have been overcome, no doubt, but as we look over the record of the London chapter for the last six years, we can only say that at all times we honestly strove to do that which seemed best. Patriotic spirit is very active in the hearts and minds of us all, and anything which promotes the interest of our society and the objects for which we are banded together is sure of this chapter's support. An honor recently was conferred upon this chapter in the appointment of Miss Florence Thomas, chapter historian, as a member of the national committee on historical research. She promises to try and bring to light every item and fact of the history of our own ancestors that we may weave a chain from the days of 1776, which shall be of interest and instruction for those who will take our places in a few years in the largest society of patriotic women ever formed.

The historian general says: "The whole country of America is now flung open for historians." More impressive still are her words: "I grow more amazed each day at the lamentable ignorance of American history."

WOMAN'S ELECTIVE FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

Contributed.

Equal suffrage is merely a phase in the evolution of the human race. Women have always, at one time or another, taken a prominent part in the world's work. But it remained for them to take up the line of thought and action declared by men in the Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, and later, in the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and call for the representation of their sex in the various departments of civilized life.

The representation of the race by men alone had resulted in a variety of abuses and shortcomings to which even the men could not close their eyes, and many of them, of the most enlightened and judicial mind, united with the women in asking for equal rights.

From the time when women were refused seats as delegates in conventions, and forbidden to speak in public because of sex, were even denied any save the most rudimentary education, and when they came out in opposition to this treatment were hooted at on the street, assailed with rotten eggs, and otherwise persecuted, to the present day, when one-half the territory of the United States gives equal suffrage to its women, is an interesting story.

Whatever progress has been made or advantage for women gained, it has always been accomplished by women who were working in the equal suffrage cause. Many injustices to women and children still remain to be remedied in Ohio and the other states where women have not yet attained the ballot.

Thirty years ago the present Ohio State Suffrage Association was organized. Through efforts of this body, school suffrage was granted the women of Ohio in 1894. This was reason enough for popular study of the subject, in the opinion of Katharine Dooris Sharp (Mrs. H. J. Sharp) of London. She inaugurated the work in Madison county by a series of articles, "Woman and the Elective Franchise" in the *Daily Nickel-Plate*, published by Albert Heintzelman, in London. A public meeting of the women was called and on November 19th the Woman's Elective Franchise Association was organized. The charter members are Mrs. Katharine Dooris Sharp, founder and first president; Mrs. Lucy Beach, first vice-president; Mrs. Caroline Ross, second vice-president; Mrs. Georgia Gould, secretary; Mrs. E. J. Dixon, Mrs. A. E. Chance, Mrs. Virginia Clark, Mrs. J. A. Ewalt, Mrs. Howard Snyder, Mrs. Rosanna Kepler, Mrs. C. W. Pringle, Miss Nettie Snyder.

On March 9, 1895, a convention of the women of London was called by the Woman's Elective Franchise Association and two candidates were nominated to be voted on by the electors at the spring election. Miss Bertha Coover, who became a member of the

Woman's Elective Franchise Association before her nomination, was elected to the position of member of the school board and held that position for one term, 1895-'98. Other women of the association who have been members of the school board are Mrs. Minnie Willis Bonner, 1896-'99; Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey, 1908-'12.

MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICIARY.

A state life membership in the suffrage cause may be secured by the payment of twenty-five dollars. State life members are Mrs. Lucy Beach, Miss Anna Ebner, Mrs. Sarah H. Farrar, Miss Mellie Mark, Mrs. Joanna Nedds, Mrs. Katharine Dooris Sharp; memorial state members: Mrs. Minerva Acton, Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey, Mrs. Georgia Gould, Mrs. Caroline Ross and Miss Bertha Coover; list of ex-presidents: Mrs. Katharine Dooris Sharp, Mrs. Caroline Ross, Mrs. Georgia Gould, Miss Anna Ebner, Mrs. Lucy Beach, Mrs. Isabell Morgan, Mrs. Vinnie Phifer, Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey, Miss Bertha Coover, Mrs. Emelyn Richmond, Miss Mary Clark; state corresponding secretary, Miss Bertha Coover, 1903-12.

This organization is governed by an adapted form of the constitution of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association and "Roberts' Rules of Order" is accepted as parliamentary authority.

Officers 1915-16: Mrs. Katharine Dooris Sharp, president; Mrs. Lucy Beach, first vice-president; Mrs. Josephine Locke, second vice-president; Dr. Effie B. Koontz, third vice-president; Mrs. Mary Shields, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Ina Tenney Foster, secretary, and Mrs. Orpha Morris, treasurer; assistant treasurers, Miss Sallie Dooris, Miss Florence Ronemus; custodian, Mrs. Orpha Morris; assistant custodian, Mr. E. E. Harvey; auditors, Mrs. Rilla Hornbeck, Miss Margaret Dooris; committee on flowers, Mrs. Minerva Caylor, Mrs. Hornbeck, Mrs. Joanna Nedds, Miss Anna Ebner; committee on literature. Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Forest Bidwell, Miss Emma Richmond. Mrs. Kate F. Wilson; board of directors, Mrs. Josephine Locke, Mrs. Minerva Caylor, Mrs. Grace Warner, Mrs. Phoebe Simpson, Mrs. Emelyn Richmond, Miss Sallie Dooris. The officers and directors constitute the executive committee. Regular meetings are held the first Friday of the month, beginning with October and ending with April, unless otherwise voted.

During the current year each member will contribute a free-will offering, to be not less than twenty-five cents, which is the sum payable to the state association, and which may be any larger sum convenient to the donor. That which is given to a good cause is twice blessed, "and look, whatsoever he [or she] doeth, it shall prosper."

One hundred and sixty names have been recorded on the register of this club since its organization. Some of these have passed on to their reward. Among these none have been more missed from the work than Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey, who died December 5, 1912, and her sister, Miss Bertha Coover, who died on February 5, 1915. Among other bequests made by Miss Coover is the sum of one thousand dollars to the state suffrage work, and of one hundred dollars to the Woman's Elective Franchise Association. It is sometimes said by persons of no great depth of thought that only single women want the ballot, but the fact is, that wives and mothers are so faithful to their home duties that they delegate the work to those who have more freedom from those cares. Miss Coover was well fitted for the role she undertook so cheerfully, and which became her life work. This club is honored in having been the means of bringing to fruition qualities of heart and mind which singled Miss Coover from the ordinary multitude. Such will be the effect of increased political duty in the ranks of womankind. The special qualities characteristic of the sex will enrich the world through future generations. To hinder the cause of suffrage—and therefore, justice—is thus to deprive the world of a wealth of gain.

REVIEW OF LOCAL CONDITIONS.

This organization has been fortunate in the women connected with it. As a rule they are good housekeepers, devoted mothers or daughters and fine business managers. They are not office-seekers, as some think an inseparable feature of equal suffrage. In fact, they are too little interested in holding office and it has always been difficult to find candidates for the school board. Mrs. Lucy Beach is one of the largest landowners and tax-payers in the county and also one of its most successful practical farmers. Too high praise cannot be given to this lady for her generous benevolence to this and every other good cause. Her financial backing and cheerful encouragement have been material aids in the furtherance of the suffrage work. Shortly after the organization of the Woman's Elective Franchise Association, Mrs. Sharp became a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and introduced the department of franchise into the county organization of that body at London, Mt. Sterling, Plain City and West Jefferson. This fine organization of women accepted the new branch of work gladly and have used it with success.

It will be found, upon study of election returns, that all parts of Madison county are for suffrage except West Jefferson and London. While the best citizens of these localities are in favor of equal suffrage, there are elements of the baser sort in favor of the liquor interest and enough others whose votes may be bought "to swing any election," to use the words of the political student. The method used in Adams county should be brought to bear upon this class of voters. It is the only one which will ever reach them. Against the manufacture and sale of liquor the moral sense of the people —the voters—should prevent them from becoming the tools of the "interests" in the cities, where brewers use every scheme to influence the vote in the rural districts, not excepting the church.

During the twenty-one years existence of the Woman's Elective Franchise Association, a great growth of favorable sentiment has taken place in Madison county as well as the world at large. It is rare to find one entirely ignorant on the subject, and this club has endeavored to spread knowledge by distribution of literature and by bringing speakers on the subject of woman's suffrage into the towns.

"The History of Woman Suffrage," in four large volumes, has been presented to the public library, also a framed portrait of Susan B. Anthony, one of the great leaders in the cause. A copy of "*Everywoman*," the state official publication, and of *The Woman's Journal*, Boston, the leading suffrage paper of the world, will be found at the library, presented by this club, as well as other literature. Where objection to women voting exists it will be found owing to a lack of information on the subject of the great good accomplished by women in those states where they have the ballot. Of course there is a small class who have given ground for the saying: "Convince a fool against his will and he'll be of the same opinion still."

Owing to ill-health, Mrs. Sharp was compelled to give up membership in other clubs, but recognizing that women can accomplish little without the same tool used by men, the vote, she has devoted her chief interest to the acquisition of this benefit for her sex. Having a love of nature, she has spent a portion of her time in making a classified collection of the flora of the county, including the grasses, sedges, and certain of the fungi. Her latest book, "Summer in a Bog," relates to her botanical work and is highly spoken of by the reviewers. Some of her other books are "Eleanor's Courtship and the Songs That Sang Themselves." "The South Ward," "The Doctor's Speaking-Tube" and "Sonnets for Women." She has written much anonymously and short articles on the suffrage question appear frequently from her pen. A brochure, "Woman Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage," was circulated widely in 1912.

Although great growth in equal suffrage sentiment has taken place in London, there is room for much more. A cordial spirit of welcome should greet the women who have the courage to come forward as candidates for the school board. There is room for the special service of a woman's intelligence in matters concerning education. Hitherto, book-learning has often turned into the world a helpless, inefficient class of graduates who despise domestic industries, ignorant of home-making and the hygienic production of food.

Practical training in culinary and domestic matters, also a measure of manual training with those implements most commonly used in ordinary life, as well as training in agriculture, with practical experience in the school garden, should all have place in the education of the young. And since the rest of the world have found women to be valuable on the school board, why should London lag behind?

The Woman's Elective Franchise Association welcomes all honorable disciples of the suffrage cause who wish to enroll in its ranks.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

By Maud Berry Bonner.

The Twentieth Century Club was organized in 1898 and was federated in 1900. It was composed principally of a few ladies who were real home women; women of families and regular homekeepers, women who had been debarred from literary work. This club weekly expected to review books and this they did for about two years. In the meantime a name was to be given it; several were proposed and "Twentieth Century" was selected. The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. Kate Hanson; first vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Lohr; second vice-president, Mrs. Clara Pierce; secretary, Mrs. Cora Henderson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. N. Gardner; treasurer, Miss Mayme Jones. The charter members are, Mrs. Kate Strain, Mrs. Kate Hanson, Mrs. Mary Florence, Mrs. S. L. Turner, Mrs. Riley Watson, Mrs. Clara Pierce, Miss Josie Lohr, Mrs. J. Lohr, Mrs. Mary Dungan, Mrs. Isa Dungan and Mrs. F. N. Gardner. In the past seventeen years of our existence its membership has been extended throughout town and county, although some have resigned; some have moved to other localities and some have been called to the Great Beyond, namely, Mrs. Mary Florence, Miss Kate Byers, Mrs. Carrie Arbuckle and Miss Mayme Jones.

"Farewell! A little time, and we
Who knew thee well, and loved thee here,
One after one shall follow thee;
As pilgrims through the gates of fear,
Which opens an eternity."

There are at present twenty-seven active members of the Twentieth Century Club and the drift of the studies has been literary, historical and miscellaneous subjects; during the past year studying Shakespeare's "As You Like It," taking up the different studies each year with progressive enthusiasm; at the same time never forgetting that "the time is never lost that is devoted to work;" also enjoying a time set apart for feast days. The officers of the club at the present time are as follows: President, Mrs. Thorressa Moore; first vice-president, Mrs. Anna Bryan; second vice-president, Mrs. Belle Linson; recording secretary, Maud Berry Bonner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Placier; treasurer, Miss Emily Blue.

A woman cannot do the things she ought; which means, whatever perfect thing she can—in life, in art, in science; but she fears to let the perfect action take her part and rest there: she must prove what she can do before she does it.

MADISON COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE LEAGUE.

By Mrs. A. J. Strain.

The Madison County Health and Welfare League is an incorporated body having for its object the bringing about of better health for the citizens of London, by holding up before her people the more sanitary ways of living, the better housing of her people, the caring for the sick, and the social and moral uplift of her inhabitants. It is a new organization, far-reaching in its ideals.

Miss Anna Johnson, a district tuberculosis nurse, was the first one to advocate the forming of a health league. She asked for the co-operation of the federation of clubs, but the president, Mrs. Clinton Morse, wisely and judiciously decided that it should be an organization composed of both men and women, and referred the matter to the health department of London. Dr. H. J. Sharp, health officer at that time, called several mass meetings which were addressed by Miss McNamara, a district nurse of Columbus; Miss Johnson, the promoter of the idea, and Mrs. Annie E. Rumer, a social worker of Chillicothe. The permanent organization was perfected in January, 1915, and is officered as follow: President, Dr. H. J. Sharp; first vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Strain; second vice-president, Mrs. M. E. Dwyer; secretary, Dr. E. F. Rosnagle; treasurer, Mrs. Harry Barker; board of directors, Mrs. Clinton Morse, Mrs. Lee H. Williams, Mrs. Gideon Clark, Mrs. A. J. Strain, Mrs. Charles Cheseldine, Dr. Effie B. Koontz, Dr. H. J. Sharp, Judge Frank Murray, Mr. E. S. Gordon, Dr. J. F. Kirkpatrick and Dr. E. F. Rosnagle.

The county commissioners at a recent meeting gave the league the privilege of using the property left the county for a hospital or an old ladies' home by the late Miss Bertha Coover, and an emergency hospital and welfare house will be established on said property as soon as the league can make the necessary arrangement for proper buildings and the maintenance of same. A "better babies" contest was held at the county fair grounds, on Thursday, August 26, 1915, the third day of the county fair. Eighty-eight babies between the ages of six months and five years were entered. The sweepstake prizes went to June Rea Chenoweth, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Chenoweth, and to Thurman Russell Snyder, the two-and-one-half-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, the averages being ninety-eight and ninety-eight and one-half, respectively. Dr. Effie B. Koontz, superintendent in charge of the "better babies" contest, merits much praise for the very efficient manner in which she managed this contest. She and her co-workers, Mrs. Lee H. Williams, chairman of the scoring committee, and Mrs. Gideon Clark, chairman of program, were indefatigable in their work, and were largely instrumental in making the contest a successful feature of the fair. Miss Mabel Smith, an experienced nurse and social worker, has been in London for four months, averaging some seventy calls monthly.

The work of the Health and Welfare League promises big results for the future, and it no doubt will, in years to come prove a blessing and a benefaction to the citizens of London and Madison county.

LONDON FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

By Mrs. A. J. Strain.

This organization was perfected on April 7, 1913, on which date the three literary clubs of London, realizing that better work might be accomplished, and more activities taken care of, by co-operation, decided to join forces. The East High Street Club, the oldest literary organization in London, took the initiative and invited the Woman's Club and the Twentieth Century Club to meet with them in a mass meeting at the court house. Mrs. A. P. Morris and Mrs. Frank Cussins, members of the Altrurian Club, of

Columbus, were present on this occasion, and both spoke of the splendid work being accomplished by the federation of Columbus. It seemed quite fitting that Mrs. Clinton Morse should be chosen the first president of the London federation, as she had long been imbued with the club spirit, and was the one to bring the federation idea to London, having worked under the first general federation president, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of New Jersey. Mrs. Morse was also the founder of one of the oldest clubs in New Jersey, the El Mora Literary Club, of Elizabeth, which club was organized in 1886. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Club and a charter member of the Fortnightly Civic Club. The other officers were: Recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Gain; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph Coons; treasurer, Mrs. Peyton Emery; auditor, Mrs. Sherman Simpson; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank Noland, of the East High Street Club; Mrs. John Parker, of the Woman's Club, and Mrs. B. F. Linson of the Twentieth Century Club.

Since its organization a number of social clubs and two church societies have joined the London Federation of Woman's Clubs, so that eight organizations, numbering more than two hundred women, are now banded together for social and welfare work, civic improvement and club fellowship.

The London federation, in its short existence, has proved a power for good in the community. The first great achievement of which the members feel justly proud, was the beautifying of the grounds around the high school. Under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Lee Williams, the entire federation, with Mrs. Sallie Robison at the head of committee on ways and means, worked as a unit, until the last payment of the one thousand and thirty-five dollars, the contract price, was paid. A community Christmas tree was arranged in 1913 for the benefit of all the children in London; another splendid one in 1914 and a Christmas dinner, consisting of all the delicacies that constitute a real Yuletide feast, were given under the auspices of this organization, with Mrs. Clinton Morse and Mrs. John R. Tanner, chairmen, thereby proving that the members are interested in the social and moral uplift of the community.

The crowning activities of the past year have been the work accomplished by the educational and civic committees. The former, with funds solicited by the committee, has sent four girls to normal school, thereby preparing them for positions as teachers in the schools throughout the state. The committee which brought this worthy project to fruition was composed of Mrs. Neva Chenoweth, Mrs. A. J. Strain, Mrs. Horace Jones, Mrs. Minnie Cheseldine, Mrs. Scott Chenoweth and Mrs. Frank Warner. The civic committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Parker, has done a wonderful work in the beautifying of London, and in interesting the school children in gardening and flower raising. Prizes were awarded to forty children for the best display of flowers and vegetables and much interest was manifested. A recent home talent entertainment, "Fi Fi," given under the leadership of Mrs. Gideon Clark, chairman of the ways and means committee, was staged for the purpose of helping a new and worthy organization in our midst and the entire proceeds were given to the Madison County Health and Welfare League.

It became necessary a few months ago to make the federation an incorporated body, in order that it might be a beneficiary under the will of the late Miss Bertha Coover, that grand, noble, self-sacrificing woman having bequeathed to the federation the sum of seven thousand dollars for the purchase or erection of a club house. A board of trustees was elected as follows: Mrs. Peyton Emery, Miss Sallie Dooris, Mrs. J. R. Atchison, Mrs. William Chandler, Mrs. Clinton Morse, Mrs. A. J. Strain, Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. Charles E. Gain, Mrs. Frank Noland, Mrs. Martel Bryan and Mrs. Ogan Stroufe. The officers of the club at the present time are as follow: President, Mrs.

Sallie K. Robison; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida F. White; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Noland; treasurer, Mrs. Martel Bryan.

The beautiful Dixon home on North Main street was purchased by the federation, in the early summer of 1915, and henceforth will be the club home, not only of this organization, but of the societies and clubs of which the federation is formed, as well as two or three not included in its membership.

The London Federation of Women's Clubs is a powe. for good in this community, and while so much has been accomplished in the short two years of its existence, greater, nobler, grander achievements are being hoped for by the members in the years that are to follow.

MARRIED LADIES THIMBLE CLUB.

By Mrs. E. C. Spitler.

The members of the Married Ladies Thimble Club take pride in the fact that theirs is the oldest sewing club in London. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ormond Bryan and the club was properly organized about January, 1899. Some time later Mrs. J. F. Ganschow suggested the use of printed calendars, which since have been issued each year.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Ora Vance; vice-president, Mrs. Ella Jones; secretary, Mrs. Earl Hathaway.

The club has grown in membership from twelve to thirty. The members meet once in two weeks, spending the time in attending to business, sewing, and elaborate refreshments are served.

The following served as officers during 1913-1914: President, Mrs. Ella Shough; first vice-president, Mrs. Allie Chenoweth; second vice-president, Mrs. Addie Rowlen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Olga Spitler; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie Cheseldine; treasurer, Mrs. Estella Dodds; assistant secretary, Mrs. Grace Bryan.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is presumable that the many different isms and systems of practice that have prevailed here have prevailed in common elsewhere throughout the country, but it may not be amiss to state that, owing to the scarcity of physicians and the difficulty that the early settlers of Madison county experienced in attaining the wherewithal for a *quid pro quo* when they were obliged to employ them, cheaper systems of practice were introduced by charlatans. One of these was the system of "steaming" the patient. The practice was to place the patient in bed, closely covered. Then a large kettle of water was placed over the fire, in the open fireplace, with a close fitting lid, through which a long tin spout was inserted. When the water began to boil, the farther end of the spout was thrust under the bedclothes and all the generated steam was thus turned on to the patient. A large portion of the families through the country had their steam kettle and tin spout. An old settler recalls the story of an old woman over in the Darby plains who sent for a "steam doctor," and who was really very ill. She did not live many hours after the "doctor's" arrival, and when they came to "lay her out," they found her parboiled. The skin slipped from her body like the skin from a boiled eel.

Upon the heels of this system came the Thomsonian, or botanical system. For this system they sold "family rights." Their different preparations were numbered and labeled. No. 1 was good for one thing, and No. 2 for another thing. Their favorite number was "No. 6." To take a teaspoonful of it one would think he had made a mistake and got No. 60, capsicum, or Cayenne pepper, being the chief ingredient. "Doctor Gunn," a work on domestic practice, was placed on the table by the side of the Bible and "Fox's Book of Martyrs." But this was a great improvement over the "steam doctors." No. 6 and lobelia, as universal panaceas and specifics, however, have had their day. A lobelia doctor was called up at Milford, in the palmy days of lobelia and No. 6, to see a very nice little woman, a bride of three months, who was moderately sick with milk-sickness. He prescribed a lobelia emetic. He told her to stick her finger in her throat to aid the emetic. It is likely it did to some extent, as she died in two minutes, from collapse. But a new light has dawned. More rational systems now prevail, and the main differences now existing, exist mostly in the names. Under the laws of Ohio now, all practitioners are required to be graduates of some regularly chartered college; and most of the physicians of Ohio, and all in Madison county, are reasonably well qualified for the responsibilities and requirements of the calling.

LONDON PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Simon Steers, the first resident physician in London, probably came from Jefferson county, Ohio. He lived on the John Thompson land, on the north side of the road, near where the lane came on from Israel Dalby's house. He was a lame man and under size. William Wingate, of Union township, north of London, is quoted as having heard him called "Little old Doctor Steers." Doctor Steers arrived at that farm, west of London, about 1810, and probably died in this county. Dr. Samuel Balderidge, who came about 1811, was the second physician here. He was also a Presbyterian preacher and was long remembered by the old citizens with a moderate degree

of respect. When he left London, about 1820, it is thought he went over about Cambridge, Ohio. Doctor Blount located here for a short time in about 1814. He was from Massachusetts and probably from Boston. He married a Miss Donlin, who lived on the west side of Deer Creek, in Deer Creek township, on the James Wilson farm, and nearly opposite his residence.

Dr. Aquilla Toland was born on September 26, 1793, in Harford county, Maryland. He was a pupil of Doctor Luckey, of Baltimore, and, after one course of lectures in the University of Maryland, he came West and located for a time at Franklinton, near Columbus, and in 1819, located in London. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in the year 1837, after he had been for eighteen years a practitioner here. In 1843, he was elected by the Whig party to the state legislature. He was tall, portly, dignified, of a somewhat austere demeanor, but extremely gracious and courteous, and courtly to his colleagues. He never had occasion of jealousy toward them, for they were compelled to be respected, and as for practice, he always had more than he properly could attend to, his practice extending beyond the limits of the county. The business about Midway was divided between him and Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, and he was the one relied on in great emergencies for twenty miles around in all directions. He always rode on horseback, and looked like a very knight errant, he sat a horse so gracefully. In the summer season he generally returned late at night, when he returned at all, and, in riding through the tall prairie grass and in unbeaten paths, he would usually return wet to the waist by the heavy dews. Dr. Aquilla Toland was the Nestor of the profession at London for forty years, both in medicine and surgery. He died at London, of erysipelas, December 30, 1866, aged seventy-three years, leaving a large estate. He married, April 11, 1822, Elizabeth Lewis, of London, Ohio, who long survived him.

Doctor Scott was at London for several years, from about 1820. While there he married a Mrs. Gregory, from Oldtown, Ohio. Doctor Eastman was here probably as early as 1820. Dr. Seeley Waite also located at London as early as 1820. Old inhabitants long remembered him as an elegant gentleman. He married Clara Phifer, sister of George Phifer. His widow married Lewis Crane, and after the latter's death, married William Vance, of Champaign county, Ohio, brother to Governor Vance, of Ohio. Doctor Waite died in Springfield, Ohio, in about 1822. Doctor Gage came to London in about 1820, but lived there only about three years. Dr. Robert Martin, whose brother, Dr. Joshua Martin, was in practice at Xenia, located here about 1822.

AN IMPULSIVE DISCIPLE OF AESCULAPIUS.

Doctor Raiff, a German, located at London about 1823. He was an eccentric, fiery, impetuous, but educated physician. Many anecdotes characteristic of the man are still extant. It is recalled that he rode like a whirlwind. It is said of him that one Delashmutt, down on the glade, once sent him a formula after which he wanted him to make him some pills. The doctor flew into a passion and said: "Cot tam him. Vat's dat? Some bills? He no dink I un'erschtan how to make bills. I make him bills. I show 'im." The pills were sent and Delashmutt lived just two hours. Doctor Raiff had carried Schuler McDonald through the milk-sickness. When the patient was convalescent, the doctor cautioned him repeatedly about guarding his appetite. The doctor presently was sent for in great haste, and upon reaching McDonald's home found his patient dead. He ascertained that death had been caused by the immediate indulgence of the appetite in a plate of bacon and cabbage. The old doctor again lost his temper and going to the corpse, he caught it by the nose. Tweaking that member violently, he said: "You eat cabbitch, ha! Cot tam you, eat cabbitch again mit bacon, vill you; as much as you blease now!" and mounting his horse, was off like a rocket.

Dr. John Warner, a twin brother of William Warner, a former sheriff of the county, located here for a time, about 1825. He subsequently went West, and died at Pekin, Ill. Doctor Craig was also here for awhile, about 1825. Doctor Grover was also here about 1825. Dr. Joseph Anthony, brother to Gen. Charles Anthony, of Springfield, Ohio, came to London about 1831 or 1832. He was a lame man, but large, portly and prepossessing. He was remembered best, however, by his having a printing press, upon which he printed sacred hymns and such like literature as was in demand. Doctor Herriman came here about 1834. He married a Miss Mitten, somewhere beyond Jefferson, in the Darby country. Dr. David J. Maulsby, born in Fredericktown, Maryland, came about 1835; practiced here until about 1842 or 1843, and returned to Maryland. He became quite irregular in his habits, but was a good practitioner when not in his cups. Dr. Dennis Warner was a pupil of his for a while.

Dr. Dennis Warner, son of William and Susan (Matthews) Warner, born in Union towiship, Madison county, Ohio, May 19, 1818, commenced the study of medicine in 1838, under Dr. David J. Maulsby, and afterward with Dr. Aquilla Toland. He began the practice of medicine and later, March 2, 1847, was graduated from Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He was married, November 10, 1847, to Mary Chenoweth, daughter of John F. and Margaret (Ferguson) Chenoweth, born in Madison county, October 10, 1829. Dr. James M. P. Baskerville, of Range township, studied medicine, but did not practice to any extent. He was scholarly, and devoted to the dead languages and the exact sciences. He also read medicine with Doctor Toland. Dr. Alfred Jones practiced at London at one time. Dr. Enoch Thomas, an eclectic and a man of more than ordinary ability, about 1842 left London to go to Cleveland. Dr. Lewis was in London about 1842, and Dr. Jehial Gregory came in about 1840. Dr. William A. Strain, son of John C. and Margaret Strain, born in 1813 in Greenfield, Ohio, studied medicine with Doctor McGarry, of Greenfield, Ohio, located at Mt. Sterling, this county, about 1837. About three years later he moved to London, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Greenfield, Highland county, the place of his birth. He was graduated from Starling Medical College with the class of 1852. Shortly after commencing practice he married Mary G. McMillen, daughter of William McMillen, of Greenfield, Ohio. Doctor Thomas was here as a partner of Dr. William A. Strain in 1859. He moved to California, this county, in about 1860, and died there in 1861. He was a partner, while there, of Dr. O. G. Field. He married, about 1860, a daughter of Sylvanus Bates. Dr. James Allen married, first, Betsy Russel; second, Martha Reyburn; was more identified outside of the county, but was a highly respected gentleman and a good physician—much above the average. He read medicine with Dr. A. Toland, moved to Darbyville and returned to London in 1859.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

Dr. Toland Jones, born in Union township, this county, January 10, 1820, son of Thomas Jones, studied medicine with Dr. Aquilla Toland, of London, and after one course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, commenced the practice of medicine in London. The title of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him by the Cleveland Medical College about 1858. He married, March 19, 1846, Frances A. Toland, of London, eldest daughter of Dr. Aquilla and Elizabeth (Lewis) Toland. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war, and practiced in London for years. Dr. A. J. Miles was a practicing physician before entering the war in 1863, as a private in the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Darke county, Ohio; was the hospital steward of the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was discharged for disability and came to

London and commenced practice in 1864; went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married, and was a college professor for years. Dr. D. W. Williams, born in Granville, Ohio, July 15, 1836, educated at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Zanesville, Ohio, was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic College in 1865, and came to London in the spring of that year. He was married to Adelia Chrisman, youngest daughter of Jacob Chrisman, in the fall of 1866. Dr. William Morrow Beach, who lived two miles north of London, moved to the farm in 1865, after the war. Dr. John H. Holton practiced first at Mt. Sterling, this county, and located in London in 1866. He was eminent in the profession. He died of pneumonia about the year 1874, his death having been caused by exposure and overwork. His widow long resided in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. D. B. Wren came from Mechanicsburg in 1864, but did not remain long.

Dr. A. H. Underwood was born on April 21, 1836, in Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. S. Weatherby, of Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, in 1862, being graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1865. He commenced practice the same spring in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, and, in February, 1866, came to London, where he was in practice for many years. Dr. C. G. Slagle located in London shortly after the war. While there, he married Emma Sprung, daughter of the longtime and veteran editor of the *London Chronicle*. He moved to Greenfield, Ohio, about 1868, but later moved to Minnesota, where he was for years an associate editor of the *Northwest Medical Journal*. Dr. James T. Houston, born in 1816, on a farm four miles east of Springfield, Ohio, commenced the study of medicine in 1843, with his brother, Dr. Robert Houston, and Doctor Bradberry, of South Charleston, Ohio. At the session of 1837-38 he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, known as "Drake's School," the faculty of which consisted of seven professors, Drake, Gross, Parker, Harrison, McDowell, Rievs and Rodgers. Among Doctor Houston's classmates were Carey A. Trimble, John Dawson, Samuel Mitchell Smith, Davis, Kaincaid and Brown. He commenced practice with his brother, Robert Houston, of South Charleston, in 1838 and in 1840 removed to Jeffersonville, Fayette county, this state, where he practiced for fifteen years, and then removed to Jamestown, Greene county, where he practiced fifteen years, making thirty-one years of continuous professional labor, nearly twenty of which was performed riding over mud roads on horseback. He was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1857, and located in London in 1869. In 1838 he was commissioned by Governor Vance, of Ohio, as brigade surgeon of militia of Clark county, Ohio. He was married, in 1844, to a daughter of Capt. William Palmer, of Fayette county, Ohio.

Dr. James B. Sprague was born in Harmony township, Clark county, Ohio, and was educated in part at an academy of which Chandler Robins was superintendent. He was a pupil of Dr. Robert Rogers, of Springfield, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in March, 1851. He practiced at Vienna Crossroads and at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, and located at London, January 9, 1871. He was in the army three years as the assistant surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was married on November 8, 1843, to Sarah Chamberlain, youngest daughter of Isaac Chamberlain.

Dr. Henry J. Sharp was born on March 2, 1845, in Geallia county, Ohio, and was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University. He later was a pupil of Prof. John W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated from Starling Medical College, in 1871, locating in London in October of same year. He was married in April, 1872, to Katherine E. Dooris, of Zanesville, Ohio. Doctor Rooney was in partnership with Dr. J. B. Sprague in Vienna, and was with him at London also, for about a year, later moving

to Springfield, Illinois. Dr. D. A. Morse, a one-time London physician, was for years superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Oxford. He also was a professor in different medical colleges, his specialty having been nervous diseases, and was author of several works on medicine, some of which were reprinted in Germany.

Dr. A. J. Strain, born in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, January 3, 1845, was a pupil of William A. Strain, his uncle, and was graduated from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, in March, 1873. He located in London in 1876 and was married on January 7, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Washington Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio, and is still living. Dr. Clifton S. Morse, son of Nathan and Amelia (Calliver) Morse, born at Amity, this county, on July 28, 1857, was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1879, and located in London the same spring. He married Emma McDonald, daughter of J. B. McDonald, of Union township, and moved to Creston, Iowa, in 1882. Dr. Addison Platt King, born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1847, was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1878, and was married in July, 1881, to Mary Smith, of Mansfield, Ohio, daughter of E. W. Smith, a clergyman. Both were drowned by the overturning of a skiff in a storm, on Lake Chautauqua, New York, the summer following their marriage. The news produced a most profound sensation in London, where the doctor had been residing for about two years. He was not a practitioner, though a member of the Ohio Medical Society, but was a member of the drug firm of Robinson & King.

Dr. Melville M. Moffitt, born in Orville, Wayne county, Ohio, November 15, 1857, was educated at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, and studied medicine with Drs. Rayer & Kirkland, Massillon, Ohio, and afterward with Prof. A. O. Blair, and was graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, March 8, 1882. While in college, he was physician in charge of the newsboys and bootblacks home, and also was an acting assistant physician in the county jail of Cuyahoga county for one year and during his residence in London held the position of surgeon of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad. He was married on February 17, 1881, to Flora N. Henderson, daughter of H. T. and M. A. Henderson, of Westerville, Ohio. Dr. A. J. Kepler, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 22, 1852, read medicine with Dr. G. W. Dickey, of Eaton, Ohio, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, on June 6, 1882. He practiced with Doctor Dickey, his preceptor, at Eaton, Ohio, until in October, 1882, and then moved to London. He married, March 3, 1873, Rosannah Dafler, of Dayton, Ohio, and is now living at Washington, D. C.

PLAIN CITY.

Doctors Hill and Tappan were the first resident physicians of Darby township. They were Eastern men—probably from the state of Vermont, and "the deep damnation of their taking-off" was for robbing a grave of the body of a squaw for the purposes of dissection. This excited the resident Indians to a high degree, and, as the act also excited the indignation of many of the white citizens, the doctors came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances, "discretion would be the better part of valor," and accordingly their leaving was somewhat precipitate. Their location, while in this county, was probably near where Plain City now is.

Dr. Isaac Bigelow, son of Dr. Israel Bigelow, was born August 25, 1797, near Balston Spa, Saratoga county, New York. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1814, he came on foot from Center county, Pennsylvania, to make a payment for his father on a land purchase from his uncle, Isaac, the land being that where Plain City now stands. Returning to Pennsylvania, he studied medicine with his father, Dr. Israel Bigelow, and in 1817 returned to Ohio and located on Trickle's creek, in Champaign county. He remained there one year, and in 1818 came to Madison county and laid out the

town of Westminster, in Darby township. This name was afterward changed to that of Pleasant Valley, but in 1872, after Doctor Bigelow's death, the citizens petitioned their representative in the Legislature—William Morrow Beach—for an act to change the name to Plain City, which was done, the reason therefore having been the fact that there were four or five towns in Ohio of the name of Pleasant Valley, and perishable merchandise, shipped by railroad, was often sent wrong, thus becoming a loss to the receiver before reaching the proper destination. In about 1828, after his father had located for practice in this county, Dr. Isaac Bigelow went out of practice and became a general trader, diligent, persevering and active in all his enterprises. He had kept a hotel and store on the southeast corner of Main and Chillicothe streets until after the year 1838, when he sold out to Samuel O. Weatherington. He built a large brick dwelling house on the northwest corner of the same streets, about the year 1842. He was mayor of Pleasant Valley at one time, and was postmaster during Polk's administration. He married, July 17, 1815, Polly Bigelow, daughter of Isaac and Polly Bigelow, who then lived where Plain City now stands. He died in Pleasant Valley, April 10, 1857, of pneumonia.

Dr. Israel Bigelow, father of the preceding, was born August 21, 1774, in Dummerston, Windham county, Vermont. His father was Rev. Isaac Bigelow, a Revolutionary soldier, and his grandfather was Isaac Bigelow, of the province of Maine. At the age of about eighteen, or in 1792, he became a pupil of Doctor White, of Schenectady, state of New York, and practiced at Balston Spa, New York, until 1812, when he moved to Center county, Pennsylvania. In 1823, he moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in 1828 to Pleasant Valley, this county, where he remained the rest of his life. He was very justly eminent in his profession, both as a physician and as a surgeon. As a surgeon, he was many years in advance of any other surgeon of the county. He operated in this county for vesical calculi by the lateral operation; removed the tibia by resection (on Brainard Hager); removed the entire breast for cancer (Mrs. Zenas Hutchison, Dublin); and performed many other important operations. He married, first, Eunice Kathron, daughter of Daniel Kathron, of Balston Spa, New York, born on August 23, 1774. He married, secondly, Miss Clippiner; and third, Mary Brown, the mother of Diana, Hosea B. and Chamberlain B. Bigelow. He died of vesical calculi, at his home in Pleasant Valley, May 28, 1838, aged sixty-four.

Dr. Daniel K. Bigelow, son of Dr. Israel Bigelow, born in Balston, Spa, New York, March 22, 1801, studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice with his brother, Dr. Lebbens Bigelow, at Morris Crossroads, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1823, he moved to Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1831, when he came to Ohio and settled on the farm near Pleasant Valley, this county, where he afterward died. He never was idle and though his professional charges were ridiculously low, he accumulated a fair estate, continuing in active practice up to the time of his death. He married, February 7, 1822, Lydia Custer, of Georges township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who was born on April 24, 1826, daughter of George and Catherine (Leatherman) Custer, and died at her home, near Pleasant Valley, November 14, 1854, of strangulated hernia. He died at his home, near Pleasant Valley, on the 10th of November, 1850, of diabetes, aged fifty years.

Dr. William F. King, raised out on the Darby plains, a brother of Joseph, Benjamin and Sarah King, studied medicine with Dr. Israel Bigelow, of Pleasant Valley. Tradition preserves a recollection of him as having been a particularly handsome, graceful and courtly gentleman. He practiced in conjunction with Dr. Israel Bigelow, he attending mostly to the visiting of patients, while the old doctor looked after the office business. He married Diana, daughter of Dr. Israel and Polly (Brown) Bigelow, and died not many years afterward, at Pleasant Valley.

Doctor Fitch, a large, handsome, elegant-looking gentleman, was located at Plain City about 1842. It is possible, however, that he was not as elegant as he appeared. He compounded a nostrum that met with a large and ready sale as an ague specific, that he called "the devil's toenail." Dr. James Sidney Skinner was located at Plain City about 1842. Dr. Willis Hix Twiford, son of Rev. Clement Twiford, born and raised in Ross county, Ohio, studied with Dr. J. S. Skinner, commenced practice in Pleasant Valley about 1842, and moved to Union City, Indiana, about 1853. He was a surgeon of an Indiana regiment during the war and directly after the war moved to Minnesota. He married Nancy Dominy, daughter of Jeremiah Dominy, of Darby township, this county, about the time he entered upon his professional career.

Dr. Jeremiah Converse was born in Darby township, this county, in the year 1822; studied medicine with Dr. Marshall P. Converse and commenced practice at Liverpool in 1846. He was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1848. He located on the old homestead in Darby township, of which he became the owner, three miles from Plain City, in 1847, and married Sarah, daughter of Farmery Hemenway. Dr. James L. McCampbell, who located in Pleasant Valley about the year 1846, was a brother to Andrew and Samuel McCampbell, well known in their day in and about New California. He was well qualified for the profession and was active and diligent in business. He would have been a tall man, but rickets in his childhood had made him very short in the body. He had an immense practice in 1848 and 1849, and led the profession in the north part of the county. He died of typhoid fever, unmarried, about 1850.

Dr. Joel N. Converse, son of Lothrop, was born and raised in Darby township. His widowed mother married, secondly, a Mr. Wheeler, who lived and died on the south end of what long was known as the Solomon Cary farm. He studied medicine for awhile in the East and after his marriage settled at Beachtown, in Union county, this state. About the year 1851 he located at Pleasant Valley and about 1853 moved to Union City, Indiana, where for years he was identified with railroad men and with railroad enterprises but later moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. He married Ann Eliza Phillips, daughter of Seth Phillips, of Darby township, this county.

NATIVE AND TO THE MANNER BORN.

Dr. John E. McCune, "native and to the manner born," was born and raised near the village of Plain City. He left the farm and was for a time clerk for George A. Hill & Company but left that calling to commence the study of medicine with Dr. James L. McCampbell. He fitted himself very thoroughly for the profession, and then, like any other sensible young man when entering upon the profession, he married a sensible young woman and then put out his sign. His history, as a boy, a clerk, a medical student, practitioner, druggist and citizen, is a part of the history of Westminster, of Pleasant Valley, and of Plain City. Dr. Charles McCloud for a time was located at Pleasant Valley, but his memory as a physician is more definitely associated with the period of his long continued practice at Amity.

Dr. William Inskeep Ballinger, eldest son of Joshua and Delilah (Inskeep) Ballinger, was born in Logan county, Ohio, October, 1828, and was for three years, from 1848, a student at the old Marysville Academy in Union county, Ohio, under the superintendency of Reverend Sterritt, Rev. Joseph B. Smith and Hon. James W. Robinson. In September, 1860, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for three years, and, in the fall of 1853, entered as a pupil the office of Dr. David W. Henderson, Marysville, Ohio. He took one course of lectures at Starling Medical College, session of 1854-55, and one, session of 1855-56, at Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated on April 9, 1856. He settled in Pleasant

Valley the same year, and formed a partnership with Dr. John N. Beach, and for years was engaged in his profession. In conjunction with Richard Woodruff he built the flour-mill in 1873. He married, February 18, 1857, Matilda, daughter of John and Eliza (Mark) Taylor, of Darby township. Dr. Thomas Jefferson Haynes, son of J. B. W. Haynes, of Richwood, Union county, Ohio, was a graduate in medicine and practiced for a few years in New California, Union county, this state, near which place he was married to a daughter of Jesse Mitchell. He moved to Pleasant Valley about the year 1860, and was captain of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three-months' men. He died at Pleasant Valley in 1863, of erysipelas of the throat. He was regarded as a man of much more than ordinary ability. Dr. Salathiel Ewing, a son of James M. and a grandson of James Ewing, the first white settler of what is now Union county, Ohio, for years was counted among the best practitioners of this county. He and Dr. M. J. Jenkins were the prime movers in the organization of the Madison County Medical Association, of which Doctor Ewing became the first president. He also was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. A. Sells, another Pleasant Valley practitioner, was raised near Dublin, in Franklin county. He married Angalia Halm, of Columbus, Ohio, who long survived him. Dr. A. Haner was a practitioner in Plain City for years. He also was an active business man, and stood well in the profession. Dr. A. Carpenter was for a few years located at Amity. He married Lucy Jane, daughter of Asa and Thankful Converse.

Dr. M. J. Jenkins, second son of Rev. Thomas and Anne Jenkins, was born in Aleramman, South Wales, November 15, 1853, at which place and neighboring towns the first ten years of his life were spent. In 1864, he came to America with his father, on temporary business, but his father, becoming infatuated with the country, left his son in charge of friends at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, while he returned to Europe for the balance of his family. Returning to America, his father became the pastor for seven years of the Welsh Congregational church at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, removing thence to Radnor, Delaware county, Ohio, where he became pastor of the church of the same denomination, retaining that connection for ten years, at the end of which time he removed to Sharon, Pennsylvania, and thence, in May, 1881, to Waterville, Oneida county, New York. In 1873 M. J. Jenkins entered Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained for three years, having previously prepared himself for college in the high schools of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Radnor, Ohio. He was graduated from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati on March 1, 1878, and located at Plain City on May 1 of the same year. Doctor Jenkins was active in organizing the Madison County Medical Society, and was the first permanent secretary of the same. He was married, December 24, 1879, to May Beem, of Richwood, Ohio, a cultured lady and eldest daughter of Owen and Ellen Beem.

Dr. F. M. Mattoon was born on June 21, 1842, in Genoa, Delaware county, Ohio, and was educated at Central College. He commenced the study of medicine in July, 1869, under Doctor Andrus, of Westerville, Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1870, but remained a pupil under Doctor Andrus until the spring of 1872, when he entered the office of Dr. Davis W. Halderman, Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until he was graduated at Starling Medical College on February 23, 1873. He located in Belle Centre, Logan county, this state, in April, 1873, remaining there three years, at the end of which time he removed to Piqua, Ohio, and thence, in 1877, to the Darby plains, stopping at Unionville Center for three years, at the end of which time, in April, 1880, he located at Plain City. He married, July 29, 1875, Miriam R. Lecky, of Millersburg, Ohio, who was graduated, with the class of 1857, from the Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, Ohio.

JEFFERSON.

Dr. David Wilson, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1789, did not study medicine until past middle life, at which period he became a pupil of Dr. Robert Houston, of South Charleston, Ohio. He commenced practice at West Jefferson, this county, December 1, 1831, and continued in active practice about twenty-five years. He died of apoplexy at his home in Jefferson, July 15, 1877, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Dr. Jennett Stutson, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, September 7, 1807, was a pupil of Dr. John A. Turner, of Zanesville, Ohio. In the winter of 1836-37, he attended one course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and came directly from the college to Madison county, locating at Jefferson, where he resided until his death, September 23, 1861, aged fifty-eight years.

Dr. Ezra Bliss had practiced in Vershire, Vermont, for several years before coming to Madison county. He was twice married, having had twelve children by his first wife and four by his second, of whom Webb Bliss was the youngest. Doctor Bliss located at Jefferson about 1846 and died there about 1852.

Dr. John McCullough, who was born on January 10, 1805, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, studied medicine in eastern Ohio, and afterward practiced medicine for several years in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. He moved to Jefferson, this county, in 1848, where he continued to practice until about 1872, when age and failing health compelled him to desist. He was married in 1827 to Abba Brower and died on December 26, 1880, in Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Crabb, son of Rev. Henderson and Jemimah (Downing) Crabb, was born in Amity, this county, and studied with Dr. Jennett Stutson of Jefferson. He was graduated from Starling Medical College and practiced a few years after 1850 in Jefferson, removing thence to South Charleston, Ohio, and afterward to Washington, Iowa. He was a colonel in the Union army, and was taken prisoner in his first battle, that of Bellmont, Missouri. His last days were spent in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Doctor Johnson, from about 1851 to 1854, was a popular physician, who died in Jefferson in the last named year.

Dr. D. W. Seal, Doctor Archer and Doctor Davis, all eclectics, practiced at Jefferson for a short time from about 1852. Doctor Seal created the impression of being a man of ability and general intelligence. He was tall, with an intellectual countenance, high forehead, and a cultured gentleman. He had a wife and several children and died about 1857 of consumption.

Dr. Thomas W. Forshee practiced at Jefferson about 1854 to 1857. He was a graduate in medicine, and moved to Amity, from which place he went into the army as an officer in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. He resigned during the war and became an assistant surgeon to some regiment, later moving to Illinois.

Dr. John Colliver was born in Kentucky on December 6, 1811, and came to Ohio as early as 1840. In 1842 he lived over in the Darby plains, on one of James Wilson's farms. It is said of him that he neglected to try to save his large crop of hemp that he had sown, but that he would sit down on the hearth in his log cabin, with his back to the jamb, and alternate until the "wee sma' hours" of night between his book and an effort to keep the faggots burning bright enough to see to read. He subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Bell, of Somerford township, this county, and located at Mechanicsburg, where he practiced for several years. He moved to Amity about 1852, and was there in 1856, when the smallpox got hold of his family. One daughter died and the entire family became victims to the disease. In 1857 he moved to Lafayette, this county, and in 1858 located at Jefferson. He was long remembered as a genial old gentleman, and honorable as a colleague in the profession, being

regarded as one of the most eminent eclectic physicians who ever resided in this county. He died of pneumonia at his home in Jefferson on June 10, 1865. He married, February 5, 1832, in Kentucky, Matilda Robinson.

Dr. John Noble Beach, born at Amity, this county, January 29, 1829, was the pupil of Dr. Charles McCloud, and was graduated from Starling Medical College on February 25, 1850. After a few years of practice at Unionville Center and Plain City, he removed to Jefferson, August 8, 1858. He spent three years in the army. He was married on June 1, 1858, to Eliza J. Snyder, of Champaign county, this state.

Dr. Homer Summerfield Quinn, son of Rev. Isaac and Cynthia (Witten) Quinn, born on February 28, 1849, was a pupil of Dr. John H. Quinn, of Clinton county, this state, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, with the class of 1862, and located at Jefferson in the same year. He was elected by the Democratic party to the state Legislature in the fall of 1877. He married Betty Putnam, of Jefferson, in 1870.

Dr. Jefferson T. Colliver, born in Kentucky on January 19, 1841, son of Dr. John and Matilda (Robinson) Colliver, was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati on June 1, 1864. He located in Jefferson, and after the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the latter's large and lucrative practice. He married, in November, 1869, Frances Adams, of Clinton, Illinois.

Dr. Charles Snyder, born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 12, 1848, was a pupil of Dr. J. N. Beach, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March 4, 1870. He was appointed resident physician to the Ohio penitentiary after his graduation, which position he presently resigned, and in 1872 located in Jefferson, where he long enjoyed a flourishing practice. Dr. Horatio Seymour Downs, born in Urbana, Ohio, November 6, 1854, grandson of Dr. John Colliver, was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati on June 3, 1879, and commenced practice in Jefferson in June, 1880. He married, May 4, 1880, Lizzie Bowen.

MT. STERLING.

Dr. Jehial Gregory was the first resident physician in Mt. Sterling, this county. Doctor Seeds, the second, was an Englishman. He claimed to have been a graduate at Oxford, England, and was, at least, a scholarly man. There is a tradition that he was at Mt. Sterling as early as 1833. He married, while there, a daughter of Robert Abernathy, of Jamestown, Greene county, and moved to Wooster, Wayne county, and shortly afterward left that city.

Dr. William McClintick, who located in Mt. Sterling in 1840, practiced there about twenty years, after which he moved to Danville. His brother, Dr. Samuel McClintick, born February 1, 1821, in Pickaway county, Ohio, son of Joseph and Lizzie McClintick, the former, a native of Ireland, and the latter of Pennsylvania, commenced the study of medicine in 1841, under his brother William and J. F. Wilson, of New Holland, Pickaway county. He attended a course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, during the session of 1844-45, and located in Mt. Sterling in April, 1845, where he was in active practice many years. He married, May 20, 1846, Louisa C. Kauffelt.

Dr. Elam Bodman was in Mt. Sterling for several years and was one of the leading physicians. About 1850 he bought a farm up in the Rea settlement and retired from the profession.

Dr. David E. McMillen, who located at Midway in 1847, was a physician of extensive acquaintance and was long identified with the interests of the county.

Dr. John H. Holton was an educated physician and a good practitioner. His wife's maiden name was Stimmel. He located at Mt. Sterling about 1860 and moved to London, the county seat, about 1865, where he died of pneumonia.

Dr. E. B. Pratt, who was located at Mt. Sterling for years, was a member of the Madison County Medical Association, and had served as its president. He also was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. W. H. Emory, of Mt. Sterling, also was a member of the Madison County Medical Association, as well as of the Ohio State Medical Society.

AMITY.

Dr. Lorenzo Beach, son of Abel and Elizabeth (Kilbourne) Beach, was born at New Haven, Vermont, November 7, 1798. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1813 and joined his brother Uri who had preceded him one year, at Worthington. He availed himself of such opportunities as Worthington afforded for improving his education, and about 1816 or 1817 commenced the study of medicine at Worthington and afterward went to Urbana, Ohio, where he took a course of instruction in the office of Doctor Carter, being one of a class of ten students under Carter, who, upon the completion of the course, gave them a "certificate" of the fact. James Comstock, who was afterward his colleague and partner in business, and also Doctor Mosgrove, of Urbana, were of this "class." He located where Amity now stands about 1820, being then in his twenty-second year. The amount of professional business transacted in those days, when physicians were scarce, was only limited by their capacity to labor; they traveled over, on horseback, a territory extending often to fifteen or twenty miles in all directions.

For some years after about 1833, Doctor Beach was the leading merchant in the north part of the county, and subsequently began to place his capital in real estate. For several years he was the largest landholder and the heaviest trader in live stock, and the heaviest capitalist that Darby township had ever had. In 1853, when lands in the north part of the county were worth from thirty to forty dollars an acre, he began to sell out, and going to Illinois invested his money in land warrants that were then abundant in the market at eighty cents an acre, and located several thousand acres of land in McLean, Ford, Kankakee and Livingston counties. He married Edith Bull, of Franklin county, Ohio, near Worthington, about the time he commenced the practice of medicine. After her death he married a widow living in Fairbury, Illinois, and died at his home in that place in August, 1878, aged eighty.

Dr. James Comstock located at Amity about the same time that Dr. Lorenzo Beach did and was long well spoken of. He was a brother to Buckley Comstock, for many years a leading business man of Columbus, Ohio, and an uncle to the Comstock, who for years was the proprietor of Comstock's Opera House. He later became a resident of Jamestown, Greene county, where his last days were spent.

Dr. Charles McCloud, probably the third physician at Amity, was born in Vermont on February 2, 1808, and moved with his father in his youth to Delaware county, this state. He studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus Bigelow, of Galena, Delaware county, and settled in Amity about 1833. For a few years he also taught winter schools in Amity, but as soon as the people began to understand him, his practice began to increase, and for many years he was a very hard-working man in his profession, ever enjoying the most implicit trust and faith and respect of his patients. In 1850 he was a Whig member from Madison county in the Ohio Legislature and was elected a member of the Ohio constitutional convention in 1850. He married Jane Carpenter, and died at Plain City, this county, of obstruction of the bowels, April 1, 1861, aged fifty-three.

Dr. James Sidney Skinner was an Eastern man, probably from the state of New York, who settled in Amity about 1840. He was a dapper, dilettante sort of a man, and while a student at Buffalo, New York, he so fascinated a daughter of one Judge Clarke that an elopement and clandestine marriage was the result. His wife was a

very accomplished lady. Their history was known at Amity, and it was thought she began to regret the folly of her conduct. She was much admired by all classes of people there, and her influence had much to do in refining the society by which she was surrounded. It was a hard struggle with her husband to make a respectable living, as he did not succeed in becoming a popular practitioner. She sickened and died and her body was started for Buffalo, by the way of Cleveland, in a two-horse wagon. Two days after it had left, her father, Judge Clark, came to Amity to see her, having been notified of her illness, having passed the body of his unfortunate child on the road. The doctor afterward practiced at Plain City, this county, Columbus and Cincinnati, and then went to California.

Dr. Ashbaw, a bright little man from over about Dublin, was the next. He was badly marked with smallpox. He did not remain long.

Dr. Davis, who was probably the next, also came from over about Dublin, and stayed only a short time, later moving to Cheney's Grove, McClean county, Illinois, where he improved a farm and practiced medicine also.

Dr. Abel W. Field, a New York state man, came to Madison county about 1835, and settled over on the Darby plains, where he lived for several years, at the end of which time he moved to Amity, about 1842, probably as early or earlier than the time of Ashbaw or Davis. He had a fair practice, and was very popular. He was killed while returning from a professional call, by being thrown from his sulky, on the 9th of August, 1851. He was the father of Dr. Archelaus Field, later a wealthy and prominent physician of Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; of Dr. Orestes G. Field, of South Solon, this county, and of Capt. James Field, of Marysville, Ohio.

Dr. James F. Boal, born and reared on Big Darby creek, in the Mitchell settlement, near Milford, was a graduate of Starling Medical College and had practiced at Canal Winchester, Ohio, before locating at Amity about 1848. He was a creditable practitioner, and active in business. In 1853 he bought up a drove of horses and moved to Illinois.

Dr. Lucius Burr Carpenter, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, from about Galena, a nephew of Mrs. Dr. Charles McCloud, lived at Amity for several years as a clerk in McCloud's store and as a general student. He taught school and studied medicine with his uncle, and had fairly entered upon a promising future when he fell a victim of Asiatic cholera, during the epidemic of 1850. He was attending the Stanton family over in the plains, who had cholera, and returning late, went to bed not very well; grew worse and died before morning. He married Hester Mann, and left one child, Medora.

Dr. Isaac Newton Hamilton, who was reared at Richwood, Union county, Ohio, brother of Congressman Cornelius Hamilton and Prof. John W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio, remained at Amity from about 1852 to 1855, when he moved to Unionville Center, Union county; afterward to Milford Center and then to Marysville.

Dr. John Colliver and Dr. Thomas W. Forshee, whose careers have been touched on in previous paragraphs relating to the town of Jefferson, also for a time were physicians at Amity.

Dr. William H. Jewett, a good physician and an exemplary gentleman, was for years successfully engaged in practice at Amity.

MIDWAY.

Dr. Jehial Gregory was probably the first resident physician of Midway, he having located there about the year 1833. He married Susan Hazle, of London, the county seat, prior to his marriage having boarded at the hotel then kept by John M. Blue, father-in-law of John Dungan, of London. He moved from Midway to Mt. Sterling

about 1835, and became the first resident physician there. He studied for the profession with Doctor Martin, of Bloomingsburg, Fayette county, Ohio.

Doctor Clarke was the second physician at Midway, locating there about 1835, remaining about two years, at the end of which time he went to London, the county seat, and boarded with Colonel Lewis and practiced there for a short time, then moved to Michigan.

Dr. Milton Lemen was probably the third resident physician of Midway. He was born on March 1, 1819, in Range township, Clark county, Ohio, a son of Judge John and Rebecca (Donelson) Lemen. Judge Lemen's wife is said to have been an aunt to Gen. Andrew Jackson's wife. The Lemens were natives of Virginia and emigrated from Tennessee to Ohio. Milton Lemen studied medicine with Dr. Robert Houston, of South Charleston, Ohio, and located at Midway in 1843, soon acquiring an immense practice thereabout. He was a man of great energy, tall, wiry, restive, impetuous—a kind of steam-engine man, and was a good—an extra good physician. In the fall of 1860, he was elected to the Ohio State Legislature as an independent Republican. He removed to London, the county seat, in 1862, and, in 1863, was appointed by President Lincoln an examining surgeon for the counties of Madison, Clark, Greene and Franklin. He was attacked with paralysis in 1865, before his discharge from the service, and died at his home in London, this county, April 24, 1879. He had led a very inactive life for the fourteen years preceding his death, owing to his paralytic condition.

Dr. John W. Greene, who was at Midway about 1844, moved from there to Fairfield, Greene county, where he married a sister of Judge James Winans.

Dr. Nelson Strong Darling, a native of Massachusetts, who was graduated from Starling Medical College, in February, 1853, located in Midway in the same year. He subsequently married a daughter of Doctor Wetmore, of Worthington, Ohio, and located for a few years at London, moving thence to Indiana. He was a bright, energetic little man, and successful in business. He was a brother of Mrs. R. L. Howards, whose husband was for many years the distinguished professor of surgery in Starling Medical College.

Doctor Garrard was also a practitioner and druggist at Midway for several years, and Dr. Washington Atkinson was probably the next practitioner.

Dr. Orestes G. Field, born in Canaan township, this county, son of Dr. Abel W. Field, for a number of years a practitioner at Amity, was a practitioner at Midway for several years, having located there after the war. He was graduated from Starling Medical College about the year 1858. He moved from Amity to South Solon, this county.

Dr. D. A. Morse, later and for years superintendent of a private hospital for the insane at Oxford, Ohio, also was a practitioner at Amity for a time, as was Doctor Seaton, also. Dr. A. Ogan, born on August 4, 1841, in Greene county, Ohio, was educated in the public schools, read medicine with Dr. C. H. Sparrh, of Jamestown, Greene county, was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1873, and located the same year in Midway. He was married, in October, 1861, to Miss Z. B. Owens, at Port William, Clinton county, this state, daughter of Dr. William Owens, of Wilmington, Clinton county.

Dr. J. Finley Kirkpatrick, son of James S. and Sarah A. Kirkpatrick, was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, July 17, 1848; moved with his parents when young to Bloomington, Illinois, and there received a liberal education. He read medicine in 1872-73 with Doctors Finley and McClellan, attended lectures in 1874-75-76 in Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated in the latter year. He then practiced medicine in Paintersville and Jamestown, Greene county, and located in Midway on October 13, 1877. He was married in

Mt. Sterling, this county, September 26, 1878, to Kate Bonham, daughter of William J. and Letitia J. Bonham, of Midway, this county.

LAFAYETTE.

The first settled physician in Lafayette was Dr. Christian Anklin, a German and an educated gentleman, whose wife, Martha, an English woman, was a sister of Richard Cowling, of London, this county. Doctor Anklin came to Madison county from the East, probably from Philadelphia, where he had married only a few months before, and bought a lot at the first sale of town lots by auction in Lafayette. He had a fine professional standing and enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of the better class of people. After a few years spent in Lafayette he moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he shortly after died.

Doctor Hornbeck probably succeeded him. He married a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Simpson, of Lafayette.

Dr. M. Valentine, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Starling Medical College, arrived in Lafayette about 1847 and stayed there two years. Leaving Lafayette he moved to Royalton, Fairfield county, Ohio, and subsequently to Pulaski, Licking county, Ohio, where he was engaged in practice many years. One of his sons was graduated from Starling Medical College about the year 1872.

Dr. Ransford Rodgers, a native of Vermont, sold his location at Royalton to Doctor Valentine, and was his successor at practice in Lafayette, where he located in 1849. He was a graduate of a medical school and had a good practice, but remained only a few years.

Doctor Cheney was probably the next, and he must have located there as early as 1849. He was an Eclectic. He had an extensive practice, but moved to Iowa in 1855.

Dr. William Morrow Beach, a native of Madison county, located at Lafayette in September, 1855, he having practiced two years previously at Unionville Center, in Union county, having been graduated from Starling Medical College in 1853. He remained at Lafayette (marrying there on the 12th of June, 1860) until April, 1862, when he went into the army as a surgeon. Returning, in July, 1865, immediately after being mustered out of the service, he located on a farm two miles west of Lafayette, on the London road, where he long lived, practicing his profession.

Dr. John Colliver, who also was one of Lafayette's early physicians, is mentioned in connection with the period of his more extended practice at Jefferson.

Dr. Nathaniel J. Sawyer, youngest son of Nathaniel Sawyer, an early land speculator in Madison county, was born in Kentucky. He was graduated from a Cincinnati medical college, and was, one year thereafter, an interne at one of the city hospitals. He subsequently went as physician on board an ocean vessel bound for Valparaiso, South America, and remained at Valparaiso, engaged in the practice of his profession for two or three years. Upon his return to the United States he improved his farm house on the national road, two miles east of Lafayette, brought a young bride from Kentucky there, built a nice office and commenced practice, about 1861. Shortly thereafter he sold his farm to John Snyder and moved to another one of his farms up in the Dunn settlement. He sold out and moved, about 1870, to Kentucky.

Dr. Edward Granville Forshee, born in Clark county, Ohio, studied with Dr. W. M. Beach, of Lafayette, and with his brother, Thomas W. Forshee, at Amity, this county, and was graduated from a medical school in Cincinnati, later locating in Hilliards, Franklin county, where he remained for about three years, and where he married. About 1863 he located in Lafayette, and in about 1867 moved to Illinois.

Benjamin F. Bierbaugh, who was born in Lafayette, youngest son of Christopher Bierbaugh, studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Underwood, of London, the county seat,

and was at Lafayette during the last two years of his student life. He attended one course of lectures at Starling Medical College, but died of pulmonary hemorrhage just before he was to have entered upon his last course of lectures previous to his graduation. He was a highly respected young man and his untimely taking off was universally lamented.

Dr. B. F. Adams, who came from Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was located at Lafayette for a few months in the summer of 1881.

Dr. W. F. Wallace, a native of New Hampshire, and formerly a peripatetic schoolmaster of this county, located at Lafayette in the spring of 1881, immediately after taking his degree at Columbus Medical College, but left for New Hampshire in the fall of the same year.

Dr. Sidney C. Teters, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and reared in Athens county, married, first, Margaret Gibson, of Meigs county, April 9, 1857, and, secondly, Esther M. Carpenter, of Meigs county, June 2, 1880. He was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1873 and practiced in Athens county for about fourteen years; in Vinton county, ten years, and located in Lafayette in the spring of 1882.

SUMMERFORD.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, who settled in Summerford in 1837, was a botanic physician and was one of the best known physicians who ever practiced there. He was a member of the German Baptist church (Dunkards) and a deacon among them, occasionally preaching for them and conducting the exercises on funeral occasions. He died near there on the 27th of May, 1867. He was born in Kentucky, June 5, 1801.

Dr. John Zimmerman, a quadroon Pottawatomie Indian, was the next physician to locate at Summerford, he having previously practiced in South Solon, this county. He located in Summerford about 1848. He also was a Christian preacher and organized the first Christian church there. He afterward went to Liverpool, this state, where he practiced for awhile, from about 1852. The boys over on the Little Darby called him Doctor "Rutabaga," on account of his being a "herb doctor." He was a good practitioner and an able preacher.

Dr. William Adams, who had read medicine with Dr. Enoch Thomas, of London, the county seat, about 1844, practiced in Summerford two or three years, at the end of which time he moved to Clinton, Illinois. He was a brother of Eli H. Adams, of Somerford township, and J. T. Colliver, of Jefferson, married one of his daughters.

Dr. Andrew Summers, who located at Summerford about 1848, did not remain long, presently moving West. Dr. Daniel Bell was also there for a short time and also a Doctor Ecord. Dr. J. H. Graham settled there about 1863 and remained about one year, at the end of which time he moved to South Charleston, Ohio.

Dr. Edwin Guy Keifer, son of James and Deniza (Reed) Keifer, born on May 21, 1846, in Fairfield township, Greene county, Ohio, enlisted on August 15, 1862, in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He enjoyed the luxury of "sticking his legs under the mahogany" for one month at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, General Rasser having surprised the camp at Beverly, Virginia, by night, taking in nearly the entire command, his regiment having been changed to a cavalry command. He commenced the study of medicine under John W. Greene, of Fairfield, Ohio, and was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the spring of 1871, and immediately thereafter located in Summerford. He was married on January 15, 1868, to Lou Snediker, of Fairfield.

Dr. Milton C. Sprague, son of Dr. James B. Sprague, born in Harmony township, Clark county, Ohio, October 23, 1849, was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in June, 1874, and practiced with his father in London, the county seat, until Jan-

uary, 1880, at which time he located at Summerford. He was married on August 20, 1874, to Alice C. Hurd, of Vienna, Clark county, Ohio.

LIVERPOOL.

Dr. Jeremiah Curl, son of Thomas Curl, was born near Mechanicsburg, Ohio; studied medicine with Dr. Abner Cheney, of that place, and located in Liverpool about 1840. He afterward moved to Marysville, Ohio, where he became a prominent physician.

Dr. Marshall Perry Converse located in Liverpool in 1846. In 1847 he received into partnership his cousin, Dr. Jeremiah Converse, then direct from his well-earned honors as a graduate of Starling Medical College, and they were partners for two years. Dr. M. P. Converse moved West and died in Champaign county, Illinois, in 1856. He was a brother of Dr. George Converse, of Georgesville, Franklin county, who was the father of Congressman George L. Converse.

Dr. John Zimmerman, who located at Liverpool about 1851, was probably a son of the Zimmerman mentioned in connection with reference to the physicians of South Solon, and probably the same man mentioned under the several headings, California and Summerford.

Dr. Joseph C. Kalb, who was born and reared on a farm near Canal Winchester, Ohio, was a pupil under Dr. James F. Boal, of that place and Amity. He was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1854 and located at Liverpool the same year. During the Civil War he was assistant surgeon in the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. Andrew Sabin, who practiced medicine in Liverpool in about 1857-58, was a distinguished surgeon in the army, who later moved to Marysville. Dr. F. M. Carter, a native of Virginia, located in Liverpool about 1865 and for years was a practicing physician there.

SOUTH SOLON.

Dr. John Zimmerman, said to have been a quadroon Pottawatomie, was the first resident physician at Solon. He is thought to have been the father of the Dr. John Zimmerman, who is noticed elsewhere as having been a practicing physician at Summerford, Liverpool and California. He probably died at Solon. Doctor Parker was probably the next. He moved to Tipton county, Indiana. Dr. Alfred Jones, from Charleston, was located at South Solon eight or ten years, at the end of which time he moved to Burlington, Iowa. Doctor Winans, from Xenia, Ohio, also was an early practitioner at South Solon. Dr. Thomas Adams was there in 1847, and was followed by Doctor Glass.

Doctor Ernest located at South Solon about 1861, and Dr. Washington Atkinson located there about 1866. The latter, who had studied with Doctor Curtis, of South Charleston, Ohio, previously had practiced at Midway. The next to locate at South Solon was Dr. John S. Smith, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a graduate in medicine. Dr. Thomas Wessinger and Dr. H. G. McClellan also practiced at that point.

Dr. O. G. Field, son of Dr. Abel W. Field, was reared at Amity, this county, and studied medicine, in part, with his father. He was graduated from Starling Medical College and practiced at London, California and Midway, as well as at South Solon. Dr. John Sidner, who was graduated from Columbus Medical College with the class of 1882, located for a short time at Jefferson, and then moved to Solon.

CALIFORNIA.

Doctor Davis, probably the first resident physician of Fairfield township, lived about three miles northeast of where the village of California now stands. Doctor

Holmes built the first house in the village, in 1849. He began practicing there the same year, and when a postoffice was established there he was appointed the first postmaster. Doctor McComb, from South Charleston, Ohio, located there in 1851; Dr. Dennis Warner, in 1853; Dr. John Zimmerman and his son-in-law, Doctor Martin, about 1854, and Dr. B. F. Welch, in 1855. The latter was a pupil of Dr. A. H. Baker and also of Dr. Jennet Stutson, of Jefferson.

Dr. Orestes G. Field, who located at California about 1858, had as a partner Doctor Thomas, who had previously been a partner of Doctor Strain's at London. Doctor Field was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, March 19, 1864, and was promoted to surgeon of the same regiment on October 25, 1864.

Dr. Charles W. Higgins, son of Charles Higgins, was born and reared near Alton, Franklin county, Ohio, and was a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion. He studied medicine with Dr. Richard Woodruff, of Alton, Ohio, and was graduated from Starling Medical College, after which he located at California, about 1865. He combined merchandising with his profession and prospered. Doctor Smeltzer, a graduate of Miami Medical College, located there in 1882.

TRADERSVILLE.

Dr. Thomas P. Bond, who was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, June 13, 1825, studied medicine in Whitewater, Wisconsin, and was graduated at Laporte, Indiana, in 1847. He located at Tradersville about 1847, and boarded first with Isaac Fox, and afterward with Abram Lewis. He moved to Mechanicsburg about 1850, and was elected treasurer of Champaign county in 1861. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but had to resign on account of ill health. Recovering his health after his return home, he was again tempted to accept a commission in the Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Voluntary Infantry, of which he became the surgeon. Again breaking down in health, he again had to resign his commission. Doctor Bond was a good physician and an educated and accomplished gentleman. He died at his home in Mechanicsburg of disease contracted in the army, March 28, 1866. He was married on September 9, 1851, to Mary J. Blew, who survived him.

NEWPORT.

Doctor Thornburg was the first resident physician at Newport. Dr. Anderson Neibarger, who was born in Pleasant township, Clark county, studied medicine with Doctor Thornburg, and practiced first at London, from about 1865, for about one year, and then at Newport for four or five years, and moved to Jamestown, Greene county, near which place he died, about 1875. He married a Miss Morse, of near Catawba, Clark county, a sister of Mrs. David Woosley.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Riggin, who was born on May 1, 1844, in Pickaway county, near Mt. Sterling, son of Isaac C. and Lucinda (Baker) Riggin, spent five years at Ohio Wesleyan University and left at the end of his junior year, in 1862. He then became a pupil under Dr. John Holton, of Mt. Sterling, and was graduated from Starling Medical College with the class of 1865. During the previous year he had been a partner in practice with Dr. John Holton, at Mt. Sterling, and upon receiving his diploma, returned to Mt. Sterling, and practiced there until 1875, in which year he went to Columbus, where he remained one year, at the end of which time he located at Newport, where he remained until Septmber, 1882, in which month he moved to London, the county seat. He was married on May 17, 1865, to Isabella Leach, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bostwick) Leach.

DANVILLE.

Dr. William McClintick, a brother of the Dr. Samuel McClintick who has been referred to as a pioneer physician of Mt. Sterling, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, in 1817. He studied medicine with Dr. James F. Wilson, of New Holland, Ohio, and located in Mt. Sterling in 1840, where he practiced for about twenty years. He was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1848. He bought a farm two miles east of Danville, and moved to it in 1860, where he died on November 21, 1871, of cancer. He was a good physician; Danville was a good point, and his excessive labor in his profession probably brought an untimely death. In 1842 he married Hannah Reeves, who died in 1845, without issue. In 1847 he married Fannie Reeves, sister of his first wife, who, with two daughters and one son, survived him.

Dr. Thomas Reeves McClintick, who was born in Mt. Sterling, this county, in 1848, read medicine with his father, Dr. William McClintick, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1870. He lived on his father's farm until 1877, in which year he married Sarah Howsman, and then moved into the village of Danville. In 1880 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. James Bradley Morgan was born in Ross county, Ohio; read medicine with Dr. William Latta, of Frankfort, that county, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1869, locating at Danville the same year. He stayed about one year and then moved to Clarksburg, Ross county. Dr. C. M. Deem, who located at Danville on the 11th of August, 1881, had practiced at Plain City and at Lilly Chapel, Ohio, before going to Danville.

LILLY CHAPEL.

Dr. L. F. Scofield, the first physician to locate at Lilly Chapel, was born at Hilliards Station, Norwich township, Franklin county, Ohio, September 12, 1853, studied with Dr. J. M. Merryman, of Hilliards, and was graduated from Columbus Medical College in February, 1881. He located at Lilly Chapel on the 23rd of March, 1881.

THE SICKLY SEASONS OF 1822-23.

In 1873-74 a series of articles were contributed to the *Plain City Press* by Dr. Jeremiah Converse, of Darby township, in one of which he gives the following graphic description of the malarial epidemic that spread desolation over the eastern part of Madison county sixty years ago. He says: "In 1822-23 this country was visited with a terrible epidemic, which struck down many of the hardy pioneers and laid them low in the dust. There are those yet in our midst whose minds will instinctively go back, upon the mention of these years, to the sorrows and sufferings experienced by themselves, and the inroads and devastating raids of death over a large scope of territory, upon neighborhoods and families. There was scarcely a family in all this great scope of country (Darby Plains) in which death had not marked one or more of its members as its victim. Children were made orphans, the wife a widow, the husband deprived of his companion, parents rendered childless, and in some instances every member of the family was stricken down by the fell monster.

"No tongue can describe, no pen portray, to the mind or imagination of the reader, the scenes of suffering witnessed and experienced by these early settlers. All business transactions ceased, gloom brooded over the minds of the people, and many stout hearts were made to tremble in awe of the impending doom that seemed to await them. Death reigned supreme. Men and women who were not prostrated with disease were busy day and night ministering to the wants of the needy, mitigating the suffering of the sick and consoling the grief-stricken widow and orphan children, whose dependence had been ruthlessly torn from their embrace. The condition of many of these sufferers was heartrending. Away from the homes of their childhood, separated from kindred and

friends by a vast intervening distance of forest, mountain and river, with no kind parental voice whispering consolation to the broken-hearted, no loving mother to imprint the kiss of affection or check the fast-flowing teardrops on the fevered cheek; wipe the cold perspiration from the brow of her dying child, or bid a last farewell to the remains of her loved one. Truly here was 'pestilence that walketh in darkness' and a 'destruction that wasteth at noonday.' Many were the bitter tears of anguish wrung in these two years; many a household was hushed in the stillness of death; and still many were the families where one or more of the little group were laid low by the king of terrors.

"Some of my readers, perhaps, may think that I have overdrawn the picture, but this description is but an imperfect outline of the realities that were experienced in those days. Many, no doubt, would have been saved could they have had proper care and attention; but where should they look for help? Scarcely a family but what had their sick or dying; the few that were not prostrated with disease were worked down with constant watching; yet these messengers of mercy visited each day all the sick that were assigned them in their division, to administer to the wants of the living and prepare the dead for burial.

ONE DISTRESSING INCIDENT.

"One instance among the many might be given of loneliness, mental and physical suffering; where the wife, prostrated on a bed of sickness, unable even to help herself to a cup of water, had three small children crying to their mother to attend to their wants for food and drink. In another part of the room the husband and father lay in the cold embrace of death. For twenty-four hours this helpless group of sufferers was shut out, as it were, from the world, with no visible hand to minister to their wants or whisper consolation to their bleeding hearts, surrounded by the stillness of death, occasionally broken by the children's cries of 'Mother, mother,' and the deep, heavy sighs of that mother as she looked upon the helpless forms of her babes. This is but one among the many causes of privation and suffering that was experienced by the early settlers of this county. So threatennig were the consequences from this terrible malady that many of those who had the means at their command left this part of the state to escape the desolation that seemed as if it would spare none; but a large majority of the inhabitants were compelled to remain. Some were so poor that to procure means would be impossible, while others, again, had invested all their money in land, which, at that time, under the threatened depopulation, could not be sold at any price. Thus they were compelled to stay and undergo whatever might await them. Sickness reigned so universal that but few were in attendance to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead, or follow them to their last resting-places. There were a few instances where the father was compelled to make the rude coffin, dig the grave and deposit beneath the clods of the valley the loved form of his child.

"We talk about suffering, hard times, privations! Just let the reader take a stroll to the cemetery south of Plain City, and, with pencil in hand, mark the number whose tombstones make these years the eventful period in its history; and in addition to this, the scores where no slab marks the resting-place of the silent sleeper beneath. Again there were other cemeteries and cities of the dead that were largely peopled during these sickly years, besides the many that were buried on the farms, which could not be removed to far-off burial grounds. Then, again, the abandoned cemeteries, one of which is barely discernible, on the farm now owned by Joseph Atkinson. The most of the sleepers there fell in 1822-23. Sum this all up, and you have a faint conception of the reign of terror and death. It has been carefully computed that, in what was then called the 'South settlement,' one-half of the inhabitants died during these two years.

"Between Chuckery and Homer, on a farm subsequently owned by John Smith, but

then held in smaller farms, there were seventeen deaths. In what was known as the 'Converse settlement,' not more than one-fourth of the people died. The territory invaded by this epidemic extended for a short distance east of Big Darby, and perhaps about the same distance west of Little Darby. All of the territory lying between these points seemed to generate the poison that produced the disease, whatever that may have been. There was an unusual amount of sickness all over Madison county, as well as in a large portion of Clark, but the deaths were comparative'y few, except in the district mentioned.

CAUSES.

"The exciting causes which led to the development and breaking out of the disease in question may be, and perhaps are, shrouded in mystery. The condition of this county previous to and at the breaking-out of the epidemic, to a careless observer, would present no material changes to that of former years. In many portions of the prairie country it was no unusual thing for large bodies of stagnant water to remain upon the surface until late in autumn, exposed to the scorching rays of a summer sun. Up to this time, but little attention had been paid to the drainage of the country. The rich soil produced annually enormous coats of vegetation, which, prior to the settlement of this county, and for many years afterward, were destroyed by the fires that swept over the prairies every autumn. Neither of the years above mentioned were unusually rainy or wet seasons, but they were characterized by dense fogs, extending all over this country, commencing very early in the season and continuing until the beginning of winter. There can be no question in the minds of scientific men that the primary or exciting cause of the disease was the result of malarious influences; but why it should be generated so copiously, and attended with such poisonous effects that scarcely a human being was proof against its powers, is a difficult question to settle satisfactorily. Scientific researches and experiments have established the fact that, when our large cities have been visited by malarial epidemics, the free use of lime or alkaloids in the filthy alleys and gutters acted as an antidote toward the freeing of these places from malaria. Taking this view of the subject, we may be able to approximate to a certainty the exciting causes which led to the development of the disease in question.

"If we were to call to our aid the fact that, prior to and during the early settlement of this part of Ohio, the prairie fires annually destroyed the greater part of the luxurious growth of vegetation that grew on the prairies, leaving the residue of ashes strongly alkaline in principle, which, according to more recent researches, would act as an antidote to malarious development, we shall understand one of the exciting causes of the epidemic of 1822-23. The great amount of sickness during these years was not alone confined to the Darby country, but other portions of Madison, Franklin and Clark counties were visited by this disease in a milder form. In a recent conversation with an aged gentleman, who, at that time, lived in Clark county, information was elicited that even there an unusual amount of sickness pervaded a large portion of the county.

"For a few years prior to the years in question, this part of Ohio was rapidly settled by emigrants from Eastern states. As a consequence, houses and barns were built, fields were fenced, orchards were planted, and all the necessary means made use of to make home comfortable. By reason of these improvements, it became necessary to arrest the prairie fires, which, prior to this period, annually swept over the country. The consequences resulting from arresting these fires were that a large portion of the luxuriant growth of vegetation was subject to decomposition, which, in connection with the heat of the sun, increased the development and poison of malaria. The arrest of those annual fires took away the purifying agent, or alkaloid, which, hitherto, had rendered malaria comparatively inert. This course of reasoning would lead to the detection of the causes which produced the sickly seasons of 1822-23.

SYMPTOMS.

"The precursory or incipient stage of the disease was announced by a feeling of lassitude, indisposition to exercise, loss of appetite, nausea, thirst, a dry skin, constipated bowels and chilly sensations experienced by the patient. Sometimes these symptoms would continue for several days; in others there were no precursory indications; but eventually the disease was announced by a severe rigor or chill, the patient suffering from the intense sensation of cold. The whole body was brought under its influence, in which the muscular and nervous systems participated. There was a marked livid and purple appearance of the skin, with accelerated respiration, and a quick, feeble pulse, evidently indicating severe congestion of the internal organs. This condition of the patient would frequently continue for several hours; but these symptoms subsequently gave way by the ushering in of a sensation of severe heat, a frequent and full pulse, great thirst, severe headache, nausea and vomiting, while sometimes delirium would supervene. In children, during this state of the disease, it was no unfrequent occurrence for the patient to be attacked with convulsions. This latter condition would continue for several hours, when they would gradually subside, and the patient experience a degree of comfort and freeness from suffering that would induce him to a delusive opinion that the disease had given way and convalescence begun; but his hopes would be sadly disappointed in finding the succeeding day ushering upon him all the symptoms, in an aggravated form, that were experienced on the preceding one. In the second attack there were unmistakable evidences of the existence of severe internal congestion. There seemed to be less power in the system to bring about reaction, and again the equilibrium in the action of the heart and arteries. Many instances occurred where the patient sank into an inflammatory type of fever, which ran its course from seven to fifteen days, but more frequently ended in death on the eighth or ninth day of the inflammatory state. Taking all the symptoms of this disease into consideration, and the great amount of malarial poison existing in the system, may we not safely conclude this to have been a pernicious fever or sinking chill epidemic?

TREATMENT.

"The attending physicians during the epidemic in the region of the Darby country were Dr. Lorenzo Beach and Dr. James Comstock. So numerous were the patients, and protracted the epidemic, that these men became worn down from labor, exposure and anxiety; but the great responsibility resting upon them, and the urgent appeals from suffering humanity, so stimulated their nerve power as to render them impervious to the malarious poison that was prostrating those around them. At least, they were preserved by an overruling providence from the ravages of the disease.

"The general outline of treatment made use of by the profession to arrest the disease and produce convalescence was that recommended by Eberly and other writers of his day. If the patient was seen in the first stages of the disease an emetic was administered, and perhaps bleeding was resorted to. After the patient had recovered from the effects of the emetic, an active cathartic was given, composed of calomel and jalap. This active process so reduced the patient that he became an easy prey to the next paroxysm. These cathartics were administered almost daily, with the view of freeing the system from pent-up bilious matter. The anti-periodics made use of by the profession were then in a crude state. Quinine or any of the extracts were unknown; consequently the only available anti-periodic medicine to be relied upon was the Peruvian or 'Jesuit's' bark. In consequence of the enormous doses required to check the paroxysm and its nauseous taste, but few stomachs could retain the medicines in sufficient quantities to arrest the progress of the disease. But, then, what could be done? The physicians evidently saw that their medicines were powerless, and that death was not stayed by their efforts.

This was truly a pitiable condition, to see our fellow-creatures prostrated by disease, suffering from the dire effects of an epidemic, and yet powerless in rendering material aid to their pleadings for help. But such were the facts, and such were the sufferings experienced by the early settlers who located on the rich prairies of Madison county."

EPIDEMIC AT AMITY.

In 1849, soon after the removal of the mill-dam, by order of the court, Asiatic cholera broke out in all its virulence and horrors in Amity, sweeping away many of its inhabitants in the space of a few days, striking terror to the entire populace of Amity and vicinity. Among the prominent and promising that were ruthlessly torn away was Dr. Burr Carpenter, a very able and learned young physician, who was actively engaged among the cholera patients in rendering all the aid that science could command.

Again, a few years later, that place was visited with smallpox, which carried its loathsome terrors and death to its inhabitants.

MADISON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

An attempt was made to organize a county medical society in September, 1857 or 1858. The meeting was called by publication, and a few physicians responded. Dr. William Morrow Beach was selected as president and Dr. A. H. Underwood as secretary, but nothing further was done at this initial meeting. On motion of Dr. Toland Jones the appointment of committees was deferred until the next meeting. There was an unusual amount of sickness during the next month, and when the meeting-day came around there was not a quorum present for transacting business, and so this, the first attempt to establish a society in the county, became a failure.

On the 31st of May, 1878, in accordance with a movement inaugurated by the physicians of Plain City, there was a meeting held at Jefferson, Ohio. There were present at that meeting Drs. Salathiel Ewing and M. J. Jenkins, of Plain City; J. N. Beach, H. S. Quinn and Charles Snyder, Jefferson; J. S. Howland, New California, Union county; W. H. Jewitt, Amity; Richard Woodruff, Alton, Franklin county; Toland Jones, H. J. Sharp and James B. Sprague, London, and Doctor Davis, of Georgesville. Richard Woodruff, of Alton, was chosen chairman pro tem.; Doctors Ewing, Beach and Howland were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which committee reported before the close of the meeting, and their report was adopted. Salathiel Ewing was chosen president and M. J. Jenkins, secretary. The officers of the association were to be elected twice a year. At the meeting in December, 1878, J. N. Beach was chosen president. In June, 1879, Toland Jones, of London; in January, 1880, E. B. Pratt, of Mt. Sterling, and A. J. Strain to succeed M. J. Jenkins as secretary. In June, 1880, William Morrow Beach, of London, was elected president; in January, 1881, H. J. Sharp, of London; in June, 1881, Richard Woodruff, of Alton; in December, 1881, J. P. Kirkpatrick, of Midway. The meetings were usually held at London. This society was composed of the physicians of Madison and Franklin counties. The later history of this, the first medical society, cannot be given in full, owing to the fact that the records since 1881 have not been preserved. This association continued in active service until about 1895, when it ceased to exist through lack of support and interest.

MADISON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The present Madison County Medical Society was organized July 31, 1903. Acting on the suggestion of Dr. Charles W. Hamilton, president of the Ohio Medical Society, Doctor Christopher and Doctor Strain sent a written request to every physician in the county to meet on the above stated date in the educational room of the court house, for the purpose of organizing a county medical society. In response to this request the following physicians were present: M. J. Jenkins, H. S. Quinn, M. B. Wilson, A. F. Green,

W. P. Kyle, M. C. Sprague, R. H. Trimble, Andrews Rogers, A. J. Welch, A. S. Beckwith, J. C. Johnston, W. C. Barr, J. L. Cannon, William Francis, Willis G. Lewis, H. J. Stevens, C. B. Meade, W. H. Christopher and A. J. Strain. Doctor Rankin, of Columbus, district counsellor, was present to assist in the organization of the society. Dr. H. S. Quinn was chosen temporary chairman, with A. J. Strain, secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, remarks were asked for, and each gentleman present responded, favoring immediate organization. A motion to that effect carried unanimously. A permanent organization was effected by choosing H. S. Quinn, president, and A. J. Strain, secretary and treasurer. H. W. Christopher was made first vice-president and A. J. Welch, second vice-president. Doctor Rankin had with him a paper on cholera infantum, which he read by unanimous request of the society. The paper was timely and exceedingly well received, and a very interesting discussion followed. Dues were fixed at two dollars, one-half of which was to go to the treasurer of the state society. All physicians named above paid dues and were the charter members of the society. It was decided to hold meetings on the last Friday of each month at 2 P. M. This was the beginning of the Madison County Medical Society.

At the following meeting, August 28, 1903, the constitution and by-laws for the society were adopted. This society is open to all registered physicians practicing non-sectarian medicine in Madison county. The purpose of the society shall be to federate and to bring into one compact organization the entire medical profession of Madison county, and to unite with similar societies in other counties to form the Ohio State Medical Association, with a view to the extension of the medical knowledge and to the advancement of medical science; to the elevation of the standard of medical education; and to the enactment and enforcement of just medical laws; to the promotion of friendly intercourse among physicians, and to the guarding and fostering of their material interests, and to the enlightenment and direction of public opinion in regard to the great problems of state medicine; so that the profession shall become more capable and honorable within itself, and more useful to the public in the prevention and cure of diseases, and in prolonging and adding to the comfort of life.

The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and three censors. The duty of the censors shall be to consider all questions involving the rights and standing of members, whether in relation to other members or the society. All questions of an ethical nature brought before the society shall be referred to the censors without any discussion. They shall hear and decide all questions of discipline affecting the conduct of members, subject to the final decision of the board of censors of the Ohio Medical Society.

This society has continued as an active organization to the present time. There has been much good accomplished, both socially and along the advancement of medical ideas; also in the way of the entertainment of visiting physicians. The membership of the society at present consists of the following physicians: W. F. Smeltzer, J. W. Parker, H. P. Sparling, C. E. Gain, F. L. Wilson, W. P. Kyle, F. E. Rosenagle and A. J. Strain. The officers for the present year (1915) are H P. Sparling, president, and W. P. Kyle, secretary and treasurer.

PHYSICIANS OF MADISON COUNTY.

London—M. Vance, H. V. Christopher, C. E. Gain, W. P. Kyle, J. F. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Parker, M. C. Sprague (Rural Route 2), F. E. Rosenagle, A. J. Strain, Charles Snyder, H. P. Sparling, W. F. Smeltzer, M. L. Naughton and H. J. Sharp; West Jefferson—L. E. Evans, A. F. Green and L. W. Olney; Mt. Sterling—W. E. Elder, W. G. Lewis, C. F. Gallagher and Roderick Wittich; Plain City—E. S. Holmes and M. J. Jenkins; Lilly Chapel—G. M. Kerr; Sedalia—F. B. Whitford; South Solon—F. L. Wilson; Reseca—J. M. Morris.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BENCH AND BAR OF MADISON COUNTY.

By John F. Locke and Mrs. Sue Murray Boland.

As people often fail to agree with regard to their relative rights and duties, and as they some times violate their agreements with each other, and even violate and disobey those rules and regulations prescribed for their conduct, it is necessary that tribunals should be provided to administer justice, to determine and declare the rights of parties, to investigate and decide whether the laws are observed or violated, and to declare and pronounce judgment according to law and the just deserts of the citizen. These determinations are called judicial. Upon the organization of the Northwest territory, courts were established and laws promulgated for the proper government of the same. The first to take shape was the court of common pleas, established by the governor and judges at Marietta, August 23, 1788. This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five justices, appointed in each county and commissioned by the governor, "to be styled the court of common pleas," whose sessions were held twice a year in each county. By an act passed at Cincinnati, November 6, 1790, this court was authorized to hold four sessions each year for the greater facility and transaction of business, and the number of judges was increased to not less than three nor more than seven in each county. Besides the regular sessions, these courts were empowered to hold special terms, as often as necessary, while their powers and duties were fully defined and regulated by law.

On the 30th of August, 1788, the general court of the territory was organized for the trial of civil and criminal cases. Its sessions were held once a year in each county and, on November 4, 1790, the time and place for holding said court was defined. An act was adopted from the Virginia statutes, July 16, 1795, giving the judges power to continue suits in necessary cases.

Probate courts were created by an act passed at Marietta, August 30, 1788, establishing a judge of probate in each county. He was authorized to hold four sessions annually and special sessions whenever necessary. Probate judges were appointed by the governor and had charge of all probate and testamentary business. Their decisions were not final, but they could call in two justices of the court of common pleas, who, with the probate judge, constituted the court of probate, which had power to render final decisions and decrees in all matters cognizant in said court, subject, however, to appeal in all cases to the general court of the territory.

The act establishing orphans courts was adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, June 16, 1795. They consisted of the justices of the general quarter sessions of the peace, and were created in each county. These courts were domestic, possessing peculiar facilities for acquiring correct information of the condition of intestate estates within their jurisdiction, and much was intended to be confided to their discretion because their proceedings were *ex parte*, and in most cases operated upon and affected the rights of minors. They worked in harmony with the judge of probate, and their duties and powers were defined in conjunction with his. Upon the organization of the state judiciary, April 15, 1803, all business of a probate or testamentary nature, pending in the orphans courts, or courts of probate, was transferred to the courts of common pleas, and the law of 1795, defining the limits of judicial power in relation to

intestate estates, remained in force. Thus the court of common pleas was endowed with all former duties and powers of the probate court and orphans courts, and so remained until the adoption of the new constitution, when the office of probate judge was created as it exists today.

The quarter sessions of the peace were established on August 23, 1788, to be held four times a year in each county. This court consisted of not less than three nor more than five justices, who were appointed by the governor. It was created for the trial of small causes and its jurisdiction was defined by law.

Circuit courts were created by an act approved on December 9, 1800. They were held annually in the several districts into which the territory was divided, by one or more judges of said territory, to which cases from the court of common pleas were taken, removed or appealed. These several courts comprised the territorial judiciary until the admission of Ohio into the Union.

STATE JUDICIARY PRIOR TO 1851.

At the first session of the Legislature in April, 1803, an act was passed organizing judicial courts. The supreme court consisted of three judges, elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, their official term to be seven years. One session a year was held by this tribunal in each county. The constitution gave the supreme court original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as the law should direct. On the 17th of February, 1808, the number of judges was increased to four, and the state divided in two districts, eastern and western, two of said judges to hold court in each, as they should determine among themselves. Madison county was in the eastern district, but the law was repealed on February 16, 1810, at which date the number of supreme judges was reduced to three. By this act the supreme court was given concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases, both of law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded one thousand dollars, and the appellate jurisdiction from the court of common pleas in all cases wherein that court had original jurisdiction. It also was given exclusive cognizance of all cases of divorce and alimony, and in all criminal cases except where the prisoner elected to be tried by the court of common pleas. The number of judges was again increased to four on February 13, 1816, and exclusive cognizance of criminal cases conferred upon this tribunal. Thus it stood until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851. Many laws were passed defining more minutely the powers and duties of the supreme court which may be found in the Ohio statutes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The state was divided into circuits, for each of which a judge was elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly and whose term of office was seven years. In each county, not less than two nor more than three associate judges were chosen in a similar manner and for the same period of service. The president judge, with the associates, composed the court of common pleas of each county, whose powers and duties were defined and time of holding court stated. Under the constitution, this court had common law and chancery jurisdiction with the supreme court, while both had complete criminal jurisdiction as the law from time to time should define. The associate judges were empowered to hold special sessions to transact county business whenever such was necessary. The court of common pleas, by an act passed February 22, 1805, had cognizance of all crimes and offenses the punishment whereof was not capital, and on January 27, 1806, an act was passed allowing capital punishment offenses to be tried before this tribunal, at the option of the prisoner, but the decision was final. On the 16th of February, 1810, the several acts organizing judicial courts, defining their powers and regulating their practice, were reduced to one. By this enactment, the decisions

of a common pleas court in all criminal cases might be taken to the supreme court on error, the former final clause being repealed. The court of common pleas was to consist of a president and three associate judges and was to have original jurisdiction in all civil cases at law and equity where the sum or matter in dispute did not exceed one thousand dollars. It also had appellate jurisdiction from the decision of justices of the peace. It had exclusive power to hear and determine all causes of probate and testamentary nature, to take the proof of wills, grant letters of administration, appoint guardians, etc. Also exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses, the punishment of which was not capital, and then, if the defendant so desired. In 1816 the power of trying the latter class of cases was taken from the court of common pleas, and by many subsequent acts their powers were defined and regulated. In 1831 this court was given exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses, the punishment of which was not capital; also original and concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme court of all crimes and offenses the punishment of which was capital. Thus the judiciary remained with immaterial changes until the adoption of the new constitution, at which time the courts were again reorganized.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

When the state was organized, a law was passed, April 16, 1803, providing for the election in every township of justices of the peace, the number to be determined by the court of common pleas. The official term was three years, and many subsequent acts were passed defining and regulating the duties and powers of this court. Under the constitution of 1851 a competent number of justices was authorized to be elected in each totwnship, the term of service being the same as under the old constitution. The jurisdiction of justices is fully established by law and will be found further along in this chapter. Although the office of justice of the peace is generally looked upon as an insignificant one, yet it has done its share in molding the law-abiding sentiment of every community and causing evil doers to respect the power and majesty of the judiciary.

CIRCUITS.

Under the old constitution, the state, as already mentioned, was divided into judicial circuits, which were increased and changed from time to time, as necessity and the growing population demanded. The territory composing Madison county was then a portion of Franklin, and belonged, of course, to whatever circuit the latter county was in. It will, therefore, be proper to give the organization of the circuits into which this county was thrown from 1803 until 1852. In 1803, the second circuit was composed of Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield and Galia counties, to which Muskingum was added in 1804. In 1808 the state was divided into four circuits, the second being Adams, Highland, Scioto, Galia, Ross, Franklin and Delaware counties. In February, 1810, the counties forming the second circuit were Ross, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Clermont, Adams, Scioto and Galia. The following year the circuit was again changed and comprised the counties of Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Clermont, Adams, Scioto, Galia and Ross. On the 27th of February, 1816, the state was divided into six circuits and this county became a part of the sixth, to wit, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Champaign, Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Fayette. In January, 1818, the seventh circuit was created, leaving the following counties comprising the sixth, viz: Franklin, Delaware, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Logan, and Fayette. Upon the erection of Union county in 1820, the sixth circuit contained Delaware, Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Pickaway, Madison and Union. Thus it remained for four years, when another change occurred, and the following counties composed the sixth circuit: Madison, Fayette, Ross, Pickaway, Hocking, Fairfield and Franklin. In

January, 1834, the state was divided into twelve circuits, this county forming a part of the twelfth, viz: Clark, Madison, Franklin, Delaware, Union, Logan, Harding and Champaign, and thus it remained until 1851 when the new constitution was adopted.

JUDICIARY SINCE 1851.

The constitution of 1851 provided for the reorganization of the judiciary, to consist of the supreme court, district courts, courts of common pleas, probate courts, justices of the peace and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal consisted of five judges, to be chosen by the electors of the state at large and whose official term was five years. Its sessions were held in Columbus and its original jurisdiction was limited to *quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, pro cendendo* and such appellate jurisdiction as provided by law, extending only to the judgments and decrees of courts created and organized in pursuance of the constitutional provisions. It had power when in session to issue writs of error and *certiorari* in criminal cases and *super cedeas* in any case, and all other writs which may be necessary to enforce the due administration of justice throughout the state. It had also power to review its own decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The new constitution provided for the division of the state into judicial districts, and each district into subdivisions; in each sub-division, one common pleas judge, who must be a resident of said subdivision, was to be chosen by the qualified electors therein, but the Legislature could increase the number of judges whenever such becomes necessary. The state was divided into nine judicial districts. The counties of Adams, Brown and Clermont formed the first subdivision; Highland, Ross and Fayette, the second, and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district. On the 29th of March, 1875, a law was passed cutting the third subdivision in two and thus creating an extra subdivision of the fifth judicial district; but the act was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, although the judge elected under said act was allowed to serve his full term. In May, 1878, an act was passed redistricting the state into five judicial districts, but the same decision of the supreme court applied to this act and it never took effect. The constitution confers no jurisdiction whatever upon the court of common pleas, in either criminal or civil cases, but it is made capable of receiving jurisdiction in all such cases, yet can exercise none until conferred by law. It has original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and in equity, where the sum of matter in dispute exceeds the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from the decision of county commissioners, justices of the peace and other inferior courts of the proper county in all civil cases; and also of all crimes and offenses, except in cases of minor offenses, the exclusive jurisdiction of which is invested in the justices of the peace, or that may be invested in courts inferior to the common pleas. It also has jurisdiction in cases of divorce and alimony. Three terms of the court of common pleas are usually held in each county annually.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Under the territorial government in 1788, the office of associate judge was established. At that time a law was passed by which not less than three nor more than five justices were to be appointed by the governor in each county, and known as the county court of common pleas. The law, as amended in 1790, made the number not less than three nor more than seven, and these judges transacted the minor law business of the

county. By the Constitution of 1802 it was provided that not more than three nor less than two associate judges should be appointed in each county, and they must be residents thereof, should be elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, fixing their official term at seven years. In 1810, the number of associate judges in each county was permanently fixed at three, who, together with the presiding judge of the circuit, constituted the court of common pleas. The associates also had power to hold special sessions, try cases and transact the legal business of the county in the absence of the presiding judge. Under the Constitution of 1851, the judiciary was re-organized, the office of associate judge abolished, and it was never again established.

The following is a list of those who filled the office of associate judge in this county from the time of the erection of Madison county, in 1810, until the adoption of the new constitution of 1851: 1810, Isaac Miner, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell (Isaac Miner resigned and was succeeded by John Arbuckle); 1811-16, John Arbuckle, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell; 1817-19, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell, James Curry (James Curry was elected representative and resigned); March, 1820, the associate judges were Samuel Baskerville, Isaac Howsman, Thomas Gwynne, the two latter being only temporary, and, in November, Isaac Howsman was re-appointed, while William Lewis and Samuel Culbertson succeeded Baskerville and Gwynne; in the following year, William Lewis was elected to the Legislature, and was succeeded by John Arbuckle as judge; 1821-23, Isaac Howsman, Samuel Culbertson, John Arbuckle; 1824-35, Isaac Howsman, George Linson, John Arbuckle; 1836-37, Isaac Howsman, George Linson, Nathan Bond; 1838-39, Isaac Howsman, Nathan Bond, William Blaine; 1840, Isaac Howsman, William Blaine, Isaac Jones; May, 1841, William Blaine, Isaac Jones, Thomas Jones; October, 1841, Isaac Jones, Thomas Jones, James Rayburn; 1842, Isaac Jones, Thomas Jones, Jacob Garrard; March, 1843, Thomas Jones, Jacob Garrard, James Rayburn; May, 1843-44, Thomas Jones, Jacob Garrard, William T. Rowe; 1845-49, Thomas Jones, William T. Rowe, Patrick McLene; January, 1850, Thomas Jones, Patrick McLene, John Rouse; April, 1850-51, Thomas Jones, Edward Fitzgerald, John W. Simpkins. The latter three men were the last to sit on the associate judges' bench in this county. Isaac Howsman served the longest term of years, with Isaac Jones and Samuel Baskerville tied for second honors. Howsman served twenty consecutive years, while Jones and Baskerville served ten years each.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The district courts were composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of their respective districts and one of the supreme judges, any three of whom was a quorum. For the purposes of the district courts, the nine judicial districts were divided into circuits. Its sessions were held once a year in each county, but the judges had power to appoint special terms for good cause. This court had original jurisdiction with the supreme court and appellate jurisdiction from the court of common pleas of all cases in equity in which the parties had not the right to demand a trial by jury; the district courts had power in certain cases to allow injunctions and to appoint receivers and also to review their own decisions.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases, with a few exceptions, is limited to the townships in which they reside; they have, however, authority co-extensive with their respective counties, among other things, to administer oaths, to take acknowledgment of instruments of writing, to solemnize marriage, to issue subpoenas for witnesses in matters pending before them, to try actions for forcible entry and detention of real property, to issue attachments, and proceed against the effects and goods of debtors in certain cases, and to act in the absence of the probate judge in the

trial of contested elections of justices of the peace. Under certain restrictions, justices of the peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas in any sum over one hundred dollars and not exceeding three hundred dollars. Justices are conservators of the peace and may issue warrants for the apprehension of any person accused of crime, and require the accused to enter into a recognizance with security, or, in default of bail, commit him to jail to answer before the proper court for the offense. Persons accused of offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment in the jail, brought before the magistrate on complaint of the injured party, and who pleads guilty, may be sentenced by the magistrate or be required to appear before the proper court for trial.

PIONEER COURTS OF MADISON COUNTY.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed on the 16th of February, 1810, establishing the county of Madison, Isaac Miner, Samuel Baskerville and David Mitchell met at the house of Thomas Gwynne, on Deer creek, the temporary seat of justice of said county, April 6, 1810, and produced their commission from the governor of Ohio as associate judges of Madison county. The oath of office was administered to them by Jonathan Minshall, a justice of the peace of said county, whereupon the judges proceeded to advertise the time and place for holding an election for the purpose of electing the following county officers, viz: Sheriff, coroner and three county commissioners. Robert Hume was elected by the judges, clerk and recorder pro tem. This completed the business for which the court met. On the 17th of May, 1810, the associate judges opened court at the same place. Letters of administration were granted to Ziba Wingett on the estate of Luther Wingett, deceased. Ziba Wingett executed a bond, together with Luther and Abijah Cary, as security in the penalty of seven hundred dollars, and court thereupon appointed said Cary and Thomas Gwynne appraisers of said estate. This was the first probate business executed in Madison county.

The first regular session of the court of common pleas was opened at the house of Thomas Gwynne, Monday, July 30, 1810; present, Hon. John Thompson, president, Isaac Miner and Samuel Baskerville, associates. The following grand jurors were empaneled: Elias Langham, foreman, Andrew Cypherd, Hugh Montgomery, Curtis Ballard, Charles Atchison, Paul Adler, Thomas Foster, Nicholas Moore, William Blaine, John McDonald, Nehemiah Gates, William Gibson, Andrew Shields, Phillip Lewis and John Arbuckle. The court then appointed Ralph Osborn as prosecuting attorney and Robert Hume as clerk for the constitutional term of seven years. On the following day the court met pursuant to adjournment, the president and three associates being present. Its first act was accepting and ordering to be recorded the will of John Blair, deceased, Samuel Blair and Samuel McNutt being the executors of the same. This was the first will ever admitted to record in Madison county. Elias Langham, having been appointed to examine applicants for the office of county surveyor, recommend Patrick McLene, whom the court appointed to the position. The first indictment at this session was against George Blair for assault and battery, who pleaded guilty and was fined one dollar and costs. Indictments were found against Phillip Cryder, John Graham and Nathan Frakes, and the causes continued. It is a well-authenticated tradition that the first grand jury held its session in a hazel thicket on what is now the Gwynne farm, about half way between the Gwynne house and the village of Lafayette. Ralph Osborn was allowed twenty-five dollars as compensation for his services as prosecuting attorney, and after some other business all cases on the docket were continued and court adjourned until the next November term. The next term of the court of common pleas began on November 19, 1910, with John Thompson, president, Samuel Baskerville and David Mitchell, associates. The grand jurors were, Jonathan Minshall, foreman, David Groves,

John Timmons, John Simpkins, Daniel Wright, John Shields, John Blair, Charles Atchison, Paul Alder, Calvin Cary, Jr., Frederick Sager, William Ware, Patrick McLene, John Turner and Elias Brock. The first case was against John Graham for retailing spirituous liquors without license. He was found guilty in two cases and fined five dollars and costs in each case. The jury in the trial of Graham were, David Bradley, Abram Johnson, David Harris, Henry Robey, Jacob Johnson, Peter Paugh, William Jamison, William Chard, John Scott, John Beetley, John Wilson and Frederick Loyd, which is the first petit jury that appears on record. Phillip Cryder was arraigned at this session for assault and battery on John Sutherland, pleaded guilty, and was fined six dollars and costs.

One of the most noted cases during this early period was the trial of Tobias Bright for killing Nicholas Monhem, an Indian. The story goes that Bright, with one of his neighbors, both residents of Jefferson township, went up Little Darby on a hunting expedition, and, toward evening, called at the camp of two Indians at the noted camping ground, near the "big mound," close to the junction of Spring Fork and Little Darby. After remaining a short time, they started for home, but, when a few rods' distant, Bright wheeled around and, without any provocation, shot one of the Indians dead. This treacherous act caused great indignation, both among the whites and Indians, and nearly led to more bloodshed, but during the summer of 1810 the excitement died away through the prompt arrest of the murderer. In connection with this act we find the following item on record: "Ordered, that Peter Paugh be allowed the sum of three dollars for making one pair of handcuffs and fetters for the use of the county to put on Tobias Bright." On the second day of this session, the case came to trial, Bright pleading "not guilty." The jury were Jacob Johnson, Abram Johnson, David Bradley, Andrew Shields, Charles Ewing, William Ross, John Graham, John McNutt, Samuel Blair, James Barr, Isaac Williams and George Blair. It is not strange, considering the feeling against the Indians during the pioneer days, that Bright was acquitted. During this session John McNutt was fined six dollars and costs for an assault and battery on James Blair. For this and all future terms, it was ordered that Ralph Osborn be allowed thirty-three and one-third dollars for his services as prosecuting attorney during each term.

At the next term of the common pleas court, held at the same place and beginning March 18, 1811, with Hon. John Thompson, president, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell and John Arbuckle, associates, the following grand jurors were returned: Philip Lewis, foreman, Jacob Vandevender, Jonathan Minshall, William Frankabarger, William Jamison, John Phoebus, Enoch Thomas, Curtis Ballard, John Kelso, Daniel Taylor, Henry Shover, Michael Dickey, Abijah Cary, Charles Atchison and John Wilson. A number of indictments were found, the majority of which were for assault and battery. Nathan Frakes, John Murfin and Samuel McNutt were each fined six dollars and costs for this latter offense.

A special session of the associate judges was held on May 27, 1811, to try Usual Osborn, charged with "bantering one John Davis to fight a duel." Osborn pleaded "not guilty" and was acquitted.

On the 19th of August, 1811, the court of common pleas began its next session, with Hon. John Thompson, president, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell and John Arbuckle, associates. The grand jury were, Joshua Ewing, foreman, James Robinson, John Taylor, Jacob Vandevender, Peter Cutright, Nathan Lowe, John Mozier, Reason Francis, Levi H. Post, John Cowan, William Ware, Samuel Taggart, James Graham, Samuel Mitchell and Peter Paugh. The three latter jurors not appearing, the sheriff was ordered by the court to summon a talesman at once; thereupon Isaac Miner was returned. The first case tried at this session was the State vs. Samuel Blair, John McNutt and Samuel

McNutt, "for riot or conspiracy" against Elias Langham. They were found guilty and fined twenty-five dollars, fifteen dollars and six dollars, respectively, and bound over to keep the peace for one year. The names of the jury in this case were, Jonathan Alder, Frederick Lloyd, John Johnston, Jacob Coon, John Beetley, Hezekiah Bayliss, Garrison Waddle, Thomas Mullin, John Clarnoe, Richard King, Jesse Indicott and Leonard Alkire. Another jury during the session were as follows: Nicholas Moore, Andrew Shields, John Wilson, David Foster, John Blair, John Ross, William Jamison, Thomas Foster, James Marks, Charles Dickinson and Richard King. The case they tried was Isaac Williams vs. John Graham, for assault and battery, the latter being found guilty and fined ten dollars and costs. Simon Shover and William Kirkley served on a jury in this session, taking the places of Richard King and Jesse Indicott, all the balance of the jurors being the same as the first chosen in the session.

The first term of the court of common pleas held in London, the newly-laid-out county seat, was opened, November 18, 1811, by the Hon. John Thompson, president, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell and John Arbuckle, associates. The following were the grand jurors impaneled at this term: James Withrow, foreman, Curtis Ballard, Richard Brock, James Pringle, Philip Cryder, Calvin Cary, Jr., John Kent, Daniel Brown, Peter Helphenstine, Samuel Timmons, John Shields, Charles Atchison and Philip Lewis. The petit jury were, Thomas Pattison, Robert Soward, Nicholas Moore, Dennis Lane, Joseph Powell, Christopher Ladd, William Hume, James Criswell, James Barr, John Blair, David Bradley and John Kelso.

We have now run through the two first years of the court of common pleas, and the reader will notice that the majority of the cases tried were those in which muscular development took the leading part. The early settlers were in the habit of taking the law into their own hands. They were, as a rule, peaceable, yet ever ready to assert their personal prowess, or resent an insult, and woe betide the man who showed "the white feather." John Graham was considered the "best man" of his locality during the pioneer days of Madison county, and throughout these two first years of the county's careers we find his name figuring at every term of court in an assault and battery case, and in every instance he was found guilty as charged. Our object in giving the list of jurors for 1810-11 is to transmit to these pages the names of many worthy pioneers who have long since been lost sight of, some of whom were prominent in enforcing civil law at that early day. Doubtless, each had a record worthy of preservation, and while the history of many will be found elsewhere in this work, some there are of which nothing can be gleaned but their names to rescue them from oblivion. We have, however, culled from the musty records of bygone days, "dimmed by the dust of the years rolled away," names and events which we believe can properly be given a modest place in the pages of history.

PERSONNEL OF THE COURTS.

The Madison county bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates and safe counselors. Here, many eminent lawyers from the surrounding counties have appeared and practiced in our courts.

It will not be inappropriate to recall the names of the judges of the court who sat in early days and dispensed justice with impartial hand. Material changes have been made since the first court was opened in Madison county, both in the organization of the court and in the general practice of attorneys; but as the different changes in the state judiciary has been given before, we will here confine ourselves to a record of presiding judges under the old constitution and those who have sat upon the bench in London since the adoption of the new.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Hon. John Thompson comes first in the order of time. We have been unable to find anything further regarding the life of Judge Thompson than that he lived in Chillicothe, and occupied the bench in this county from 1810 to 1815, inclusive. Old settlers tell us that he was a small, compactly-built man, a good judge and a well-read lawyer. In August, 1811, he adopted the following rules for the government of those practicing law in the courts of Madison county: First, attorneys and counselors shall never make a motion unless they ask the court if it would hear such, and shall always stand in the place appointed for them; second, they shall be orderly and treat each other with respect at the bar, make no noise or contradict any gentleman addressing the court or jury unless moving the court to interfere, and if the gentleman thus contradicted talk back, he shall suffer suspension at discretion of the court; third, no gentleman is to interfere with the papers of the court or clerk; fourth, counsel shall consult and agree on separate and distinct points of law and fact, otherwise only one on each side will be permitted to speak; fifth, only one counsel shall be admitted on each side to examine and cross-examine witnesses; sixth, in all causes one counsel, before the introduction of testimony, shall open the nature of the issue and the testimony to be offered. Similar rules were laid down by Judge Thompson for the guidance of the prosecuting attorney and other officers of the court. Judicial business in those early days was insignificant compared with the present, but with passing years it gradually increased and the duties of the judge became more arduous.

Orris Parish was the next judge of the court of common pleas. He was born in Union county, Connecticut, in 1782, and was educated in the common schools of that state. In his early life his father settled in western New York, where he attended the academy in Canandiagua. In 1811 or 1812 he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Franklin county. He was there during the war, and moved to Columbus in 1815, after the capitol was fixed there. He acquired some distinction as a practitioner, especially in jury cases, where his style of oratory was very effective. His services were consequently in large demand, and he had a large practice on the circuit, which in those times was traveled on horseback from court to court, even to distant counties, by the jolly lawyers of the olden time among whom he was noted. He was a very eccentric man, and many stories are related of him. His free translation to a jury of the legal phrase *rectus in curia*, which he gave as "Coming into court head and tail up," was long remembered by the fun-loving generation of that day, and has descended as a *bon mot* in the profession. In 1816 he was elected president judge of the court of common pleas in this district. In 1819 charges were preferred against him, calling for an investigation of official conduct. A committee reported in his favor and afterward he resigned and returned to the practice of the law, in which he continued with great success.

Upon the resignation of Judge Parish, Frederick Grimke was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next session of the General Assembly and served throughout 1819, but as Judge Grimke was regularly elected at a later date we will make mention of him further on.

John A. McDowell, in 1820, was elected president judge for this judicial district and died in September, 1823. He was born in Kentucky in 1780, and at an early time came to Columbus and was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county and a member of the Legislature in 1819. He was a fine-looking, handsome man, of great talents and very popular, but his bright future was cut short by his early death.

His successor as judge of this district was Gustavus Swan, who was born at Petersboro, New Hampshire, in 1787. His means of early education were limited, but,

by his own perseverance and exertion, he obtained an excellent classical, mathematical and scientific course of instruction at Amherst College, New Hampshire. He studied law with Samuel Bell, a celebrated lawyer at Concord, New Hampshire, who was afterward governor of the state. He first came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1810, remained a year there and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. In 1811 he came to Franklinton, then the county seat of Franklin county, and began the practice of law. His ability and industry soon gave him high professional reputation, and he was employed in all the important cases which brought him in contact with many distinguished and able members of the bar who rode the circuit and practiced in the courts held at the capital of the state. Judge Swan, in these legal contests involving nice questions, soon took rank among the first at the bar. He was a diligent student, a fine speaker, having great power with a jury, and his practice extended through Fayette, Madison, Union, Delaware, Pickaway and Fairfield counties, where his name is still associated in the traditions of the people with the pioneer lawyers of his day. He was the first representative elected by Franklin county to the Legislature as soon as it was entitled to elect one. He was constantly engaged in the practice of his profession until 1823, when he was appointed by Governor Morrow judge of the court of common pleas in place of McDowell and was elected by the Legislature for the term of seven years. In pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly in 1825, he compiled the land laws of Ohio, including the state laws to 1815-1816, an invaluable publication to the practitioner. In 1830 he resumed the practice of law in Columbus. He continued from that date in active practice until 1843, doing a lucrative and extensive business and had acquired a large fortune. On the organization of the State Bank of Ohio and its branches in 1845, Judge Swan was elected one of its directors and afterwards president of the State Bank of Ohio, he being considered one of the leading financiers of the state; he then retired from the practice of law. The last time he appeared as counsel in court was in defense of William Clark, a convict in the penitentiary, tried for the murder of Cyrus Sell, one of the guards, by a single blow with a cooper's ax. He was tried at the December term, 1843, of the supreme court of Franklin county, reported in the eighth volume of Ohio Reports, and convicted of murder in the first degree, being hung on February 9, 1844, with a female colored convict, Esther, who had killed another prisoner. The defense was insanity and there was an array of eminent counsel on both sides. Judge N. H. Swayne conducted the prosecution, examining the medical experts for the defense. Judge Swan, who had been generally successful in criminal cases, put forth his full power and confidently remarked that he had never had a client hung in his life, and if Clark was, he would never put his foot in the court house again as a lawyer; he never did, unless on his own business. He died on Novmeber 5, 1859.

Frederick Grimke was elected judge of the common pleas court for this judicial district at the session of 1829-30. He came from the Southern states to Chillicothe early in the last century, and was a contemporary of Ewing, Beecher, Swan and other distinguished lawyers who rode the circuit during those pioneer days. He sat upon the bench but three years of his second term, when he was promoted to judge of the supreme court and was noted for his legal ability and high-toned sense of justice. Like many able men, he was very eccentric on one point—his dislike for women—which he carried to extremes. It is said of him that upon one occasion, while out horseback riding near Chillicothe, he was met by a bevy of young ladies, who, knowing his aversion to their sex, mischievously determined to make him speak to them. They joined hands across the road, which was flanked on one side by a fence, while upon the other the bank led down a steep descent toward the Sciotio river. Seeing the trap set for him and divining their intention, he turned his horse's head and, with the contemptuous

remark, "What an infernal set of fools," rode in the opposite direction. Judge Grimke was of medium size, possessing a slender figure, and lived and died a bachelor.

Joseph R. Swan was next to don the judicial ermine in this district. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1802. His parents were Quakers; the father was a merchant, thrifty, upright and in comfortable circumstances, and he and his family were highly respected in the community. He received an academic education at Aurora, New York, where he commenced the study of law. In 1824 it was decided that he should go to Columbus, Ohio, to enter the office of his uncle, Judge Gustavus Swan, then for many years one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio. With a companion, he drove a team of horses with a spring wagon from Aurora to Columbus. He was soon thereafter admitted to the bar. It is deemed of interest to print herewith an extract from a letter written by Judge Swan in 1883, the year before his death, to his cousin, Edward Brayton, in which he gives a sketch of his school days. He says: "As one grows old (at least I do), one recalls more frequently and vividly the past; the fishing for minnows and trout with your brother; the school house, with its seats made of oak plank or saw logs, the bark adhering to the underside, and the auger holes into which the legs were driven showing on the top; the enormous fireplace in the school room; the air loaded with a smell of bread and butter, brought in baskets made by the Indians, the school house too far from the houses of the children to go home for their dinner. Then the cake, filled with coriander seed, which Messrs. and Ann Floyd gave us when we stopped on our way to school at General Floyd's. The Barlow knife, the gilt-covered primers of the 'House that Jack Built,' and 'Blue Beard' and the red Morocco caps for children—these gave full gratification. Then a great event was a keg of oysters brought by slaves from Albany; sugar plums, the outside, sugar and beautifully colored, and the inside, sweetened flour and whiting. Barefoot, of course, in summer, but the shoemaker went from house to house in the fall and made our shoes. How pleasant it was to watch the work on our own shoes and anticipate the time when they would be finished, and then put the precious things under our pillow the first night. Pop guns of alder, whistles of butternut, jew's harps and kites filled the place and were probably quite as enjoyable as the thousand kind of toys of the present. There were eight children in my father's family then, and my mother made their stockings and winter coats and pants from wool to completion—pretty well for a merchant's wife." Judge Swan was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county from 1830 to 1834. In 1834 he was elected by the Legislature as common pleas judge for the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union and Delaware, and was re-elected in 1841, and by his satisfactory and impartial discharge of the duties of the office obtained a reputation of being one of the best judges in Ohio.

In 1836 Judge Swan published the treatise entitled, "A Treatise on the Law Relating to the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace," which has gone through nineteen editions. The circulation of this book has been immense among the successive generations of justices of the peace in every township of the state, lawyers, county officers, judges and business men, in other states as well as our own, and has been a model for similar books elsewhere. He published several other text books besides his well-known Treatise.

On February 23, 1850, the General Assembly passed an act calling a convention to revise or amend the constitution of Ohio. Judge Swan was elected a delegate from the county of Franklin, and was a very able and influential member of that convention. He was elected judge of the supreme court in 1854, and became chief justice of that court and resigned in November, 1859. None of his opinions rendered in that court have ever been reversed. A remarkable case was tried in the supreme court early in 1859 while he was supreme judge. In that year, a party of men, among whom were

Langston and Bushnell, by force rescued a fugitive slave near Wellington, Lorain county, in defiance of the fugitive slave law of the United States. The "rescuers" were arrested by the United States marshal, the prisoners were taken to Cleveland for trial, and tried before a jury and convicted. Bushnell was sentenced to imprisonment in jail for sixty days and Langston for twenty. Salmon P. Chase was at that time governor. At his instance, application was made to the supreme court of the state of Ohio for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that Bushnell and Langston were held in custody in the jail of Cuyahoga county, unlawfully deprived of their liberty.

There was most intense public interest felt in the question whether the supreme court would sustain the writ of habeas corpus or take the prisoners out of the jail of Cuyahoga county. To have attempted to release them would have been but the initiative in secession and rebellion. The whole influence of the governor and his administration was thrown in favor of the release of the prisoners and defiance of federal authority. If the prisoners were set free by order of the supreme court, the governor had determined to support its mandate and resist the re-arrest of the parties with military force. The governor had lately reorganized the militia and appointed a staff entirely subservient to his will. He gave directions to the officers of the militia to be ready for service.

The members of the supreme court of the state were in politics Republican. It was a great trial. Noah H. Swayne, afterward one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, appeared in behalf of the United States; Christopher P. Wolcott, attorney-general of the state, on behalf of the state of Ohio, appeared at the instance of the governor and made the closing argument, insisting that the relators should be discharged. The governor, accompanied his attorney-general before the court to give the weight of his appearance and official position to the argument made on behalf of the prisoners. The bench stood two for the prisoners, Judges Sutliff and Brinkerhoff, and two against releasing the prisoners, Judges Scott and Peck, leaving the deciding vote in Chief Justice Swan. The American lad, who was taught the rudiments of his learning sitting on "the outside plank of a saw-log, the bark adhering to the underside," now an American man, held the integrity and destinies of the nation in the hollow of his hand. Had he sided against the federal government, Ohio, not South Carolina, would have been the first state to have seceded from the Union; the North, not the South, would have had to bear the onus of first attempting to destroy the federal compact. He neither faltered, hesitated nor delayed. His decision was lengthy and closed as follows: "As a citizen, I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service. But if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were upon his track. There are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the impulses of human sympathy. And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a habeas corpus, and were permitted to pronounce judgment on my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law, the prisoners must be remanded."

This decision defeated his re-nomination for supreme judge. He was afterwards tendered appointment to fill vacancies upon the supreme court of Ohio three times, once by Governor Brough and twice by Governor Hayes. He also declined a nomination afterwards for supreme judge by a Republican convention. It is singular that in the lives of Salmon P. Chase, written by able men, no mention of this incident in Chase's career is made. There is a tradition that in 1862, when Abraham Lincoln wanted to

fill a vacancy on the supreme bench of the United States, he intended to send to the Senate the name of Swan, instead of Swayne, but the mistake was not discovered until after the confirmation by the Senate, and as Judge Swayne was a very able lawyer nothing was publicly said about it. It was known that President Lincoln was a great admirer of Judge Swan and approved his decision in the case referred to. We have been a little lengthy in regard to Judge Swan, because of his eminent ability and the peculiar incidents connected with his judicial career.

The last to sit upon the bench under the old constitution was Judge James L. Torbert, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. He was educated at the University of Princeton. He came to Ohio in 1818 and was engaged in educational duties in an academy at Lebanon, Ohio, among his pupils being the distinguished astronomer, Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the founder of the Cincinnati Observatory. Torbert settled in Springfield, Ohio, in 1824, and being a fine linguist, devoted himself, during the first few years there, to giving instruction in the languages. Being admitted to the bar in the meantime, he became associated with Gen. Samson Mason in the practice of law. He was elected in 1846 to succeed Joseph R. Swan as common pleas judge in the district of which Madison was a part, and filled that office until the adoption of the new constitution, holding his last term of court in London in November, 1851. His death occurred very suddenly on the 15th day of May, 1850, on board the steamboat "Tecumseh" on the Mississippi.

JUDGES SINCE 1851.

Article XI, section 12, of the constitution of 1851, apportioned the state into nine judicial districts. Each district was divided into three subdivisions, the counties of Pickaway, Franklin and Madison constituting the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district. At the April term of the court of common pleas for 1852 the Hon. James L. Bates, who had been elected the previous fall, produced his commission, dated January 16th, as judge of the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district. He was born in western New York in 1815, and was educated and a graduate of Geneva College, New York. He came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1835, read law with Orris Parish and N. H. Swayne, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He commenced practice and formed a partnership with N. H. Swayne in 1837, which continued until he was elected judge in 1851. He was re-elected in 1856 and 1861, the last time without opposition. Judge Bates was a safe and excellent judge, was a sturdy worker, and alone did the business of the three counties satisfactorily, without allowing the docket to accumulate with undisposed business. After he retired from the bench he became active as a business man in the city of Columbus. He was a member of the board of education of that city and a director of the Ohio penitentiary. He was largely engaged in the settlement of large estates. He died in the city of Columbus in 1890.

The second judge under the new constitution was the Hon. John L. Green, a native of Virginia, who located in Circleville about 1830, where he won and retained a large and successful practice. He was elected to the state Senate from Pickaway and Franklin counties, serving in four General Assemblies, from 1837 to 1841. He was a member of the constitutional convention from Pickaway county which framed the constitution of 1851. He subsequently removed from Circleville to Chillicothe and was there elected judge of the court of common pleas for that subdivision. Thence he removed to Columbus and, in October, 1866, was elected judge of this subdivision to succeed Judge Bates. He was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1876, his term expiring in February, 1882. He also was a very learned lawyer and a splendid judge.

During the legislative session of 1867-68 an act was passed creating an extra judgship for the third subdivision, and in April, 1868, Joseph Olds, of Circleville, was elected

to fill the position. He was a native of Pickaway county and a graduate of Yale College. After serving his full term on the bench, he returned to the practice of his profession and became a member of the firm of Harrison, Olds & Marsh, of Columbus, becoming one of the leading attorneys of the city.

PROBATE COURT.

The office of probate judge was created by section 7, article IV, of the constitution of 1851. The probate judge has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters; the appointment of administrators and guardians; the settlement of accounts of administrators, guardians and trustees; the issuing of marriage licenses; the appropriation of private property for public use; the trial of certain criminal cases, and in many other matters provided by law.

Nathan Bond was the first person to be elected probate judge of Madison county, and held the office from February, 1852, to February, 1858, two terms. We have searched diligently for information of Judge Bond's life, but regret that we are unable to get it.

Benjamin Franklin Clark was the second person elected to that office. He was born in Deer Creek township, in this county, December 23, 1829, in the neighborhood of which was known as "Limerick," now a part of the Gynne farm, where the first term of court was held in this county. He attended the common schools and when seventeen years of age began to learn the trade of carriage trimmer and harnessmaker at Urbana and Columbus; returning to London, he worked at his trade. He was appointed postmaster for London by President Pierce and held that office until February, 1858, when he took his seat as probate judge, having been elected the fall before. He held the office two terms. He studied law in the meantime and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He practiced law here until 1870, when he became teller of the Madison National Bank, and ten years later became cashier of the bank. He died in 1898. Judge Clark was a worthy man and useful citizen and most highly respected. He held many minor positions of trust and responsibility.

John Henry Kennedy was the third probate judge. He was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1800. When about twenty-two years old he came to Ohio and settled in Deer Creek township, in this county, but after a very short residence there he moved to Somerford township, where he resided until 1863, when he came to London to fill the office of probate judge. He held the office from February 9, 1864, to February 9, 1876. He died in London, December 16, 1879. Judge Kennedy was a most friendly and kind-hearted man, a fine conversationalist and a good story teller. It was said of him that he would willingly, if kindly approached, issue a writ of *habeas corpus* releasing a person from confinement in Hades.

Oliver Perry Crabb was the next probate judge. He was born in Jefferson township, in this county, June 26, 1826. He attended the common schools and an academy at West Jefferson. In 1844 he went West to "grow up with the country," locating in Muskatine, Iowa. He remained there about two years and then returned to West Jefferson and was employed as clerk in a store there. He was township clerk, corporation treasurer and filled other responsible and useful positions. In 1854 he was appointed deputy auditor and served six months; in 1856 was elected county auditor and held that office three terms of two years each. In 1875 Mr. Crabb was elected probate judge of this county and re-elected for six successive terms, his last term expiring February 9, 1894. Judge Crabb, soon after his retirement from the bench, suffered from failing eyesight and gradually became blind. He resides at London, being in his ninetieth year. Judge Crabb was the last person, so far, to hold that office who was not a lawyer. He had a good mind and sound judgment and was studious and careful. While on the

bench he acquired a good knowledge of the law, and discharged the duties of the office with ability.

Jacob Leonard Haner was born in Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, September 1, 1866. He attended and graduated from the Plain City high school in the class of 1886. He then entered the Ohio State University and was a student there for three years. He then attended the University of Michigan and graduated from the law department there in 1891. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio the same year, and began the practice of law at Plain City. In 1893 he was elected probate judge, and re-elected in 1898, holding the office until November 1, 1899, when he resigned for the reason that he was then a candidate for representative and could not be voted for legally, being judge. He was elected that year representative and re-elected in 1901. At the expiration of his last term as representative, he located in Oklahoma, where he is now practicing his profession.

Corwin Locke was born in Somerford township in 1860. Having attended the common schools until he was about eighteen, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was a student for two years. He then attended the law school at DePauw University two years. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1888. That same year he was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1891. He was appointed by Governor Bushnell probate judge to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Haner, November 1, 1899, which office he held until February 9, 1900. He then entered the law office of Huggins & Huggins, in Columbus, with a view of becoming a member of that firm. He died in January, 1903. On the death of Corwin Locke the community lost a good citizen and the bar a useful member. He was scholarly in equipment. His temperament was not especially buoyant, but his conduct was marked by a sincere courtesy.

John M. Boyer was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1860. His father resided in ten different counties of the state until John was ten years old. His opportunities for an early education were limited. He studied chemistry and pharmacy and was clerk in a drug store at Plain City for some time. He came to London in 1880 and read law with Hon. H. W. Smith. He also owned a drug store in London for some time. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster at London and held the office four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 and began the practice of law with S. P. Wilson. In 1899 he was elected probate judge of this county and was re-elected in 1902, holding the office until February, 1906. He was soon afterward appointed claim agent in the law department of the Ohio Electric Railway Company, which position he now holds, and resides in the city of Columbus.

John Robert Tanner was born in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, October 2, 1874. He attended the common schools. He entered the Ohio State University in 1890, and was a student in civil engineering until 1894. He afterward attended the law school of that institution, where he graduated in 1900, and, being admitted to the bar at the same time, at once began the practice of law in Mt. Sterling. He was elected probate judge of this county in November, 1905, and began his services as such, February 9, 1906. He was re-elected in 1908 and held the office until 1913. During his first term, by an act of the General Assembly, passed April 2, 1906, the term of probate judge was made four years, and Judge Tanner served four years his second term. Upon his retirement from the bench he began, and still is, practicing law in London.

Frank James Murray was born in London, Ohio, October 19, 1884. He attended the village schools and graduated from the London high school in 1904. He attended the Ohio State University and graduated in the College of Arts there in the class of 1908. In the same year he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity—a distinguished honor for literary and scholastic attainments. He attended the Law

College of the University of Minnesota, 1908-9, and graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University in 1910, being admitted to the bar at the same time. He was elected probate judge of Madison county, Novmeber 5, 1912, took his seat upon the "wool sack" February 9, 1913, and is now the incumbent.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Legislature, in March, 1875, passed an act creating an extra subdivision of the fifth judicial district. In April of that year, Samuel W. Courtright, of Circleville, was elected judge of the new subdivision, consisting of the counties of Pickaway and Madison. He was born in Pickaway county, read law with Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1863, and began the practice of law in Circleville. He was prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county for two terms, and, after twelve years' practice, was elected judge of the new subdivision, as before stated. The supreme court, near the close of its term, declared the act creating an extra subdivision, known as the fourth subdivision, unconstitutional, for the reason that by the terms of the constitution a judicial district was divided into three subdivisions, and could contain no more. The office therefore died at the expiration of Judge Courtright's terms. It was held, however, that, while he was not legally judge, he was *de facto* judge, and his decisions would not be disturbed for that reason. He was at that time said to be the youngest judge then upon the bench. He was exceedingly formal and impressive when presiding upon the bench, a habit contracted while he was a very high official in the Masonic order. He died on January 2, 1913.

Under the act of 1878, Eli P. Evans was elected judge of the fourth subdivision. He was born in 1842 in Franklin county, Ohio. He read law with James E. Wright, a most able lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, immediately commencing the practice of law in Columbus. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas in April, 1878, in a new subdivision of the district, known as the fourth, consisting of Franklin county. This office, like Judge Courtright's, expired under the decision of the supreme court, but the Legislature, in 1881, passed an act creating an extra judgeship for the third subdivision, and in October, 1882, Judge Evans was elected to fill the position.

Judge Evans was re-elected several times to succeed himself, and continuously held the position until February, 1903, when his last term expired. He was a model judge, studious, careful, patient, learned and upright. He served a longer time upon the bench than any of his predecessors. He died in 1905.

Edward F. Bingham was born in Concord, Vermont, August 13, 1828. He received his early education in that state, and came to Ohio in 1846. He was a student in Marietta College one year. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Georgetown, Ohio, in May, 1850, Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock presiding. He began the practice of law in Vinton county, Ohio; was prosecuting attorney of that county, 1851-1855, and represented the counties of Jackson and Vinton in the Legislature, 1856-57. He was a delegate from Ohio to the famous Democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, which broke into two factions, part of it adjourning to Baltimore and nominating Stephen A. Douglas. He came to Columbus in 1861 to practice law. He was city solicitor, 1867-71. In 1873 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the subdivision of which Madison county was a portion, and held the office continuously until April 25, 1887. He was then appointed, by President Cleveland, chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and held that office until he retired, April 30, 1903. He died at his country home near Union, West Virginia, May 11, 1903. At the time of his death he was president of the board of trustees of Washington College of Law; a member of the National Geographic Society.

Judge Bingham was held in the highest esteem by the bar, and was an able judge. He frequently held court in London.

George Lincoln was born in Ashford county, Connecticut, in 1825. He attended the common schools and Munson Academy, Massachusetts. He taught school in Valley Falls, Rhode Island, for three years, and in 1851 came west and taught school in Indiana, Wisconsin and Woodstock, Ohio. He studied law with General Young, of Urbana, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He began the practice of law with Hon. Cornelius Hamilton at Marysville and located in London in 1860. In 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county, which office he held for one term. In 1879 he was elected common pleas judge of this subdivision, and was re-elected in 1884. Mr. Lincoln was a good advocate. He was strong and alert in cross-examination. He grasped the main point in a case and hung to it with tenacity. He had a retentive memory. He was well informed on current events. He was sociable and liked to mingle with the people. He had decided opinions, which he maintained with firmness. He was a unique character, blunt, sincere and kind. He had little regard for the frivolities of modern life, but believed in the plain old ways of the early people. He was a good associate counsel, but when he was opposed to you he fought with vigor and fairness. He died in May, 1905.

David F. Pugh was born on August 23, 1846. He was reared on his father's farm east of Columbus, until he was just short of sixteen years old, in October, 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After re-enlisting, he was discharged at the close of the war, July 28, 1865. He was wounded twice. He attended Ohio University after the war for three years. He then went to West Virginia, where he studied law for seven months. He was admitted to the bar and practiced there until December, 1880, when he returned to Columbus. He was prosecuting attorney of Tyler county, West Virginia, for ten years, and during that period represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature one term, and also represented the county in the constitutional convention, which made the most of the present constitution of West Virginia. He was appointed judge of the common pleas court in April, 1887, by Governor Foraker, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Bingham, who was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He was elected judge in 1888 and re-elected in 1893, serving until May, 1898, when his term expired.

Judge Samuel F. Steele was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, July 5, 1837. He attended, in his native town, the school of Prof. Isaac Sams, a noted educator of that day, from which school he entered the sophomore class of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. From Miami he entered Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution in 1859. Following his graduation, he served as a tutor in Kentucky until he returned to Hillsboro in 1862. Upon his return to Hillsboro he took up the study of law in the office of the late Judge James Sloane, at that time one of the leaders of the bar of southern Ohio.

Judge Sloane early recognized the high order of legal talent possessed by his pupil and, upon Judge Steele's admission to the bar in 1864, testified to his appreciation of young Steele's ability and his entire confidence in his future as an attorney, by forming a partnership with him in the practice of the law. This partnership continued under the name of Sloane & Steele until the election of Judge Steele to the common pleas judgeship in the old second subdivision of this district, in the autumn of 1871. He held the office until February 9, 1882. He was a very able lawyer and was held in high appreciation as a judge. He died on December 23, 1913. He often held court at London.

Isaac N. Abernethy was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, August 9, 1844, and gradu-

ated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1866. He studied law under Judge Yaple, of Chillicothe, for a while, and R. A. Harrison, at London, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of law in Circleville in 1869. He was prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county two terms, 1872-76. He was elected judge of the common pleas court in this subdivision in 1889 and served one term, which ended February 9, 1895.

Cyrus Newby was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 7, 1855. He attended the common school in the country, and was a student for one year in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, under the instruction of the celebrated Professor Holbrook. He read law with Sloane & Smith at Hillsboro, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He practiced law there alone for five years, and then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Ulric Sloane. Four years later Mr. Sloane located in Columbus, and Mr. Newby entered into partnership with D. Q. Morrow, which continued until February 9, 1892, when Mr. Newby took his seat on the common pleas bench from the second subdivision of the fifth judicial district, composed of the counties of Highland, Ross and Fayette. He was re-elected in 1896 in the new second subdivision, created by the act of 1894, consisting of the counties of Highland, Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Madison, and has been re-elected every five years since, being the present incumbent.

By an act passed May 17, 1894, the subdivisions of the fifth judicial district were changed, and the counties of Highland, Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Madison were made the second subdivision of the district. In 1894 Festus Walters was elected judge of the court of common pleas in the new subdivision. He was re-elected in 1899. In 1902 he was elected circuit judge of the fourth circuit, and was re-elected in 1908, and again elected in 1914, being the present incumbent of the position.

Judge Walters was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1849. He worked on the farm and attended the common school in the winters. When he was eighteen he entered the preparatory department of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and in 1869 he entered the sophomore class at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; from there he entered the junior class at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he graduated in 1870. He graduated at the Law School at Ann Arbor, in 1872 and in 1873 began the practice of law at Circleville, Ohio. He practiced law there until 1894, when he was elected judge as before stated.

Horatio B. Maynard was born at Holden, Massachusetts, October 12, 1826, and died at Washington C. H., Ohio, September 11, 1907. He passed his youth in New Hampshire, and was educated at Ludlow, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in that state, and in 1854 located in Washington C. H., Ohio, where he resided until his death, being one of the leading members of the bar. He volunteered in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1863, and served as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment until the close of the war. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette county and served one term. On the death of Judge Gregg, in 1894, he was appointed by Governor McKinley to fill the vacancy on the bench, and was elected soon afterward common pleas judge for the second subdivision, composed of Highland, Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Madison counties; he served one term, ending February 9, 1899. He was a very able lawyer and judge and a most worthy and exemplary citizen. He held court in London frequently.

DeWitt Clinton Badger was born in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1857. He received a common-school education and attended the Bloomingburg Academy and Mt. Vernon College, in Stark county. He taught school four years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, beginning the practice of law in London. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county in 1882, and served one term. In 1893 he was elected common pleas judge of the second subdivision, com-

posed of Franklin, Madison and Pickaway counties. He then went to Columbus to reside. In 1898 he was elected common pleas judge in the new third subdivision, consisting of the county of Franklin, and served one term. He was elected to Congress from the Columbus district in 1902 and served one term. In 1905 he was elected mayor of the city of Columbus, and at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of law in that city.

Joseph Hidy was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 22, 1854. He attended the common schools and graded school at Jeffersonville, in the same county. He became a student at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and graduated there in 1876. He then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, graduating there in the spring of 1878, and the same year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Washington C. H. He was elected judge of the common pleas court in the new second subdivision in 1898, and served until January, 1904, when he resigned a month before his term expired, which would have been February 9, 1904. He then located in the city of Cleveland and has practiced law there since.

S. W. Durflinger was born in Madison county in 1836. He received a fair early education and, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in 1860. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was elected county recorder in 1866 and served three years, during which time he studied law under R. A. Harrison and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was prosecuting attorney two terms, 1871-74. In 1883 he was elected a member of the state Senate, serving one term. In 1903 he was elected common pleas judge for this district, and served one term.

Mr. Durflinger was very quiet and as modest as a maiden. He was industrious and constantly at work. He did not care particularly to appear before a jury, but when he did he was prepared and instructive. He acted slowly and with caution. His career upon the bench was short, but his charges to the jury and his opinions and decisions were clearly and ably expressed.

Charles Dresbach was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 15, 1859. After a common-school education, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Afterward he was a student in the University of Michigan, in the literary department and the law department, and graduated from the law school in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1885, and in Ohio in 1886. He at once began the practice of law in Circleville, and continued until 1903, when he was appointed common pleas judge by Governor Nash to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Walters, who had been elected circuit judge. In 1905 Judge Dresbach was elected common pleas judge and served one term, until February 9, 1911. He then resumed the practice of law in Circleville and resides there.

Frank G. Carpenter was born in Greene county, Ohio. His parents died when he was quite young and he was placed with a family named Story. He attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Forest Home Seminary, a private school conducted by Prof. Robert Story, and from which he graduated. He taught school three years, attended the Ohio Wesleyan University two years, and then attended the University of Michigan; he graduated from the law department in 1877, and began the practice of law with Hon. Mills Gardner at Washington C. H., Ohio. In 1879 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette county and held that office until 1885, when he formed a partnership with John Logan. In 1892 he was elected state senator from the fifth-sixth senatorial district. He practiced law in Columbus from 1893 to 1899, when he returned to Washington C. H. In 1908 he was elected common pleas judge in the second subdivision of the fifth judicial district, of which Madison

county was a part. Under the new constitution of 1912, each county is entitled to a judge of the common pleas court, and in 1914, Mr. Carpenter was elected common pleas judge for Fayette county, being the present incumbent.

John W. Goldsberry was born in Petersburg, Highland county, Ohio, October 21, 1852. He attended the country schools, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied law in the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He practiced law in the city of Chillicothe from that time until 1909, when he was elected judge of the court of common pleas of the second subdivision of the fifth district, of which Madison county is a part. He was re-elected in 1914, and now holds the position. He has held several terms of court here.

Clarence Curtain was born in Deer Creek township, Madison county, Ohio, June 23, 1853. He obtained his early education at Coniac country school, near his home, and the London high school. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1874; was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once began the practice of law in Circleville. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county in 1884, and served six years. In 1909 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas of this subdivision and is the present incumbent.

Roscoe Garfield Hornbeck was born near London, Madison county, Ohio, August 18, 1879. In his youth he attended the common schools of Union and Deer Creek townships, and later the London high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1899. He was a student at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, one year. He then became a student of the Ohio State University, graduating from the law department in 1903; he was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once began the practice of law in London. In 1909 he was appointed postmaster of London, by President Roosevelt, and held that office until October 1, 1913. During his term as postmaster he was largely instrumental in securing city mail delivery for London.

The new constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1912, provided that, "one resident judge of the court of common pleas, and such additional judge or judges as may be provided by law, shall be elected in each county of the state by the electors of such county." Under that provision, an act was passed by the General Assembly, approved May 5, 1913, authorizing the election "In Madison county, in 1914, one judge, term to begin January 1, 1915." Accordingly, Mr. Hornbeck was elected in November, 1914, resident judge of the court of common pleas of this county, and took his seat January 1, 1915. He is, therefore, the first judge to hold that office under the new constitution. Two other judges of the common pleas court have held that position who were, at the time, residents of this county—Judge Lincoln and Judge Durflinger—but they were elected in a subdivision of which Madison was a part.

THE EARLY BAR.

In the early days of mud roads and log cabins, the lawyers rode the circuit with the judge, on horseback, from county to county, equipped with old-fashioned leggings and saddlebags, averaging about thirty miles a day. The party had their appointed stopping places, and, where they were expected on their arrival, the chickens, dried apples, maple sugar, corn dodgers and old whiskey suffered, while the best story tellers regaled the company with their humor and anecdotes. With the organization of Madison county came also the attorney—a necessary attendant to the administration of justice. Throughout the earlier period of the county's history, the disciples of Blackstone and Kent do not seem to have looked upon London as a fruitful field for their profession, and for many years the county did not possess a single lawyer. From Chillicothe, Circleville, Columbus, Xenia, Urbana and Springfield came the first attorneys who figured before the courts of this county, and, as some of them held the office

of prosecuting attorney during those early days, it will be appropriate to give them a brief space in this chapter.

VISITING LAWYERS.

Ralph Osborn, a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, where he studied law, came to Franklinton in 1806. He remained a few years, but upon the organization of Delaware county, in 1808, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of that county. Soon afterward he removed to Circleville and in December, 1810, was elected clerk of the Ohio Legislature, which position he filled five consecutive sessions. Upon the organization of Madison county, he was appointed at the first term of court prosecuting attorney, serving in that capacity from 1810 to 1814, inclusive. In 1815 he was elected auditor of state, holding that office eighteen years in succession, and in 1883 was elected to the Ohio Senate to represent Franklin and Pickaway counties. After his election as auditor of state he did not practice his profession. He died in Columbus in 1835.

Richard Douglas, the prosecuting attorney for Madison county from 1815-17, was born in Connecticut. He read law with Henry Brush, and settled as an attorney in Circleville; about 1815 he removed to Chillicothe, where he died in 1852. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and his abounding humor and fund of anecdotes made him the most agreeable company to the lawyers while riding the circuit. It is said that he possessed considerable poetic talent and bore the title among his contemporraries of "The Poet of the Scioto." His descendants now reside and are prominent people of Chillicothe.

Caleb Atwater located in Circleville about the close of the War of 1812 as an attorney at law. For several years he was postmaster and was a member of the Ohio Legislature for one term from Pickaway county. At the June session of the court of common pleas of Madison county, in 1815, he was appointed prosecuting attorney and held the same position from November, 1822, to the same period in 1823. About the year 1827 he was appointed by President Jackson to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands at Prairie du Chien. Mr. Atwater's information was extensive, but he was better known as an antiquarian and historian, upon which subjects he wrote several works. He died in Circleville in 1867, nearly ninety years old. He was a native of Massachusetts.

John R. Parish was the next prosecuting attorney of this county. He was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1786. He was admitted to the bar at Windham, Connecticut; in 1816 he came to Columbus, Ohio, and began the practice of law; in 1820 he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin county; prior to this he served as prosecuting attorney of Madison county from the September term, 1816, to the close of 1819. He was a man of vigorous mind and a good lawyer, but, like many lawyers of that period, indulged in the convivialities of the times. He died in 1829.

Among the early prosecuting attorneys were George W. Doane, of Circleville, in 1816; David Scott, of Columbus, in 1817; James Cooley, of Urbana, in 1820, and George W. Jewett, of Springfield, in 1822. Doane was a native of New Milford, Connecticut; graduated at Union College, New York, and attended the famous law school at Litchfield, Connecticut. He located in Circleville in 1816 as an attorney-at-law. He died on the 4th of February, 1863. David Scott was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1786; in 1811 engaged in the practice of law at Franklinton and was appointed prosecuting attorney of that county in 1813, serving until 1819, a portion of which time he was prosecutor of Madison county. James Cooley was one of the early pioneer lawyers of Urbana, and in 1826 was appointed United States minister to Peru, where he died in 1828. He was a young man of brilliant parts, of fine appearance and prepossessing manners and stood in the front rank of his associates. We have been unable to learn

anything definite of Mr. Jewett, only that he practiced law in Springfield for several years during the early history of that city.

Another of the pioneer visiting lawyers of the courts of Madison county, and who was prosecuting attorney from November, 1823, until the close of 1824, was Joshua Folsom, who was born at Henniker, New Hampshire, in the year 1783. He attended college at Dartmouth, but did not graduate. After leaving college, he read law at Baltimore in the office of Goodloe Harper, a very distinguished lawyer and orator and member of the United States Senate. He began the practice of law at Circleville, Ohio, about the year 1810. He practiced law at Circleville and Columbus, where he resided for some time, and then returned to Circleville. Mr. Folsom was a man of very extensive information. He never held any office except that of prosecuting attorney of Pickaway and Madison counties. His descendants reside in Circleville.

Besides those attorneys who were judges and prosecutors of the courts of Madison county, the following have practiced law at this bar: James K. Corey, Noah H. Swayne, John W. Anderson, Brush & Gilbert and P. B. Wilcox, of Columbus. From Urbana came Moses Corwin and John H. Young; from Circleville, Joseph Olds, Sr.; from Chillicothe, William Creighton and Henry Brush, the latter of whom settled in Madison county and died on the farm west of town owned by Frank and Horace Jones. From Xenia came John Alexander, and from Springfield, Charles Anthony, William A. Rodgers, Samson Mason, William White, and perhaps a few others from the several towns and adjoining counties.

FORMER RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyer to locate in London was A. D. Vanhorn, a native of Vermont, who came here in 1819. He made his home at the hotel of Phillip Lewis and is said to have been a fine looking man and a lawyer of considerable ability. We find his name on record as prosecuting attorney in 1820, and that he died shortly after.

The next lawyer to settle in London was Patrick G. Goode. He came from Xenia in the spring of 1821, and from July, 1821, until October, 1822, was prosecuting attorney of this county. He possessed an overpowering appetite for strong drink, and after remaining here about two years removed to Sidney, Ohio. Soon afterward he abandoned his drinking habits, was joined by his wife, who had previously separated from him, became judge of the court of common pleas in that district and a member of Congress, and during the remainder of his life was one of the most prominent men in that part of Ohio.

Samuel N. Kerr was the next lawyer to locate in London. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, studied law at Troy, was admitted to the bar and located here in 1824. He boarded at the Phillips House, and subsequently married a daughter of Colonel Lewis. He practiced his profession for many years in this county and accumulated considerable property. He was prosecuting attorney of this county from 1825 to 1836, inclusive, and again in 1839-40. During a considerable period of the county's history he was the only resident lawyer, and is said to have been a good one. About 1851 he removed to a farm which he purchased near Peoria, Illinois, and spent the remainder of his days in that state, where he died.

Isaac N. Jones and William R. Roberts were the next to "hang out shingles" in London. The former came from Tennessee and was prosecuting attorney in 1837-8. In the fall of 1840 he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in merchandising; thence he removed to Missouri, where he followed his profession with considerable success. While in London, he married a daughter of George Phifer, a well-known pioneer of Madison county. Mr. Roberts came from Philadelphia to Ohio and settled in London about 1838; after a short residence, he removed to Indianapolis, where he married a rich wife and

became much respected. He did not practice law and we are not advised of any further facts in his history.

James F. Freeman was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1815, and received the advantages of a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one, in 1838, he entered the law office of Samuel N. Kerr, of London, and was admitted to the bar soon afterward. He immediately began the practice of his profession in London and devoted to it the whole of his energies until shortly before his death, which occurred at Harrisburg, Franklin county, in 1857. He was appointed clerk of the court in 1839 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Moore, and served in that capacity until May, 1841. During the years 1852-3 he served as prosecuting attorney of the county. Mr. Freeman was a man of much ability, a good lawyer, a keen observer and a ready speaker.

Henry W. Smith was one of the early members of the Madison county bar. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1814. His ancestors were from Great Britain and located in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools and at Oswego Academy, New York. In 1838 he came to Circleville, Ohio, and began the study of law with H. A. Hedges, completing his studies with G. W. Doane. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and settled in London. He was elected prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1840, in 1842 and in 1844, thus holding the office for six consecutive years. In 1856 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the same office, and was again elected in 1860 and again in 1864. In the fall of 1848 he was elected to represent Madison, Clark and Champaign counties in the General Assembly of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1849. He was a very active and useful member of the General Assembly and was the author of several important laws now upon the statutes. In the fall of the year 1853 he was elected to the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Clark, Madison and Champaign. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant assessor of internal revenue for the seventh district of Ohio and served for about three years, collecting for the government during that time over two millions of dollars in revenue. He had two brothers who became distinguished generals in the army during the Civil War, Brig.-Gens. Morgan L. Smith and Giles A. Smith. Mr. Smith was a very competent business lawyer and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people. He died on April 5, 1890.

In 1843 Z. T. Fisher, a one-armed man and a native of Delaware county, Ohio, where he had read law and had been admitted to practice, located in London. From 1847 to 1851 he was prosecuting attorney of Madison county and represented the county in the General Assembly in 1852 and 1854; soon afterward he removed to Iowa, where he continued to practice his profession and died there.

John L. McCormack was born in London, Ohio, and was a son of Thomas McCormack. He was elected prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1857, and in 1858 resigned and removed to the state of Iowa, where he became editor of a paper and achieved prominence and success in that state.

Robert M. Hanson was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1837. He was left an orphan at an early age. He attended the district schools until near the age of maturity, when he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he was a student for some time. He studied law with Hon. H. W. Smith, and in the meantime taught school several terms. He was admitted to the bar late in the winter of 1860-61. Before he could get located to practice law, President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Mr. Hanson was among the first to enlist as a private in Captain Acton's company for a period of three months. At the end of this service he was appointed captain of Company B, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service again in August, 1862. He served until the close of the war and was discharged in July, 1865. In the fall of 1865 he was elected representative from Madison county

and served one term. In 1868 he was appointed by President Grant consul to Bremen. While in that service he suffered from a wound received in the war, and determined to return home, but the long sea voyage was too severe and on September 14, 1873, he died on shipboard, almost in sight of his native land. Captain Hanson was a brave soldier and a splendid man. His services as a soldier were conspicuous for valor, and as a representative of his country abroad he was faithful and satisfactory.

John R. Montgomery was born in Richland county, Ohio, and located in this county as a lawyer in 1855. He was prosecuting attorney of Madison county from 1858 to 1860. In 1861 he removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, became attorney-general of that state and continued in the practice of the law for some years; he then removed to Jacksonville, Arkansas, where he purchased a large plantation and engaged in farming.

James S. Jones, a native of London, was born July 31, 1830. He studied law with Mr. Harrison, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and was prosecuting attorney of the county in 1854-5. Shortly afterward he removed to Champaign county, Illinois, where he continued in the practice of the law until his death.

Benjamin F. Montgomery came from his home in Richland county, read law in his brother's office in London, was admitted to the bar in 1860 and practiced law here with his brother for some time. He removed to what is now the state of Utah, where he engaged in mining and became very wealthy. We are unable to obtain anything further of his history.

Richard A. Harrison was born in Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, on the 8th day of April, 1824, and, with his parents, came to America when a youth of eight years. The family located in Warren county, Ohio, and afterwards removed to Springfield, Ohio. The advantages of wealth were unknown to him in his youth; but energy and perseverance were his, and a laudable ambition accomplished his advancement and crowning success. He was indebted to the village school for his early education, which was supplemented by instruction in the little academy conducted by Rev. Chandler Robbins, in Springfield, Ohio. From the age of twelve he was self-dependent and his aspiring and untiring efforts were the means by which he reached the desired goal. As "carrier and devil," he worked in the office of the *Springfield Republic* and in the printing office, the "poor man's college," he added greatly to his store of knowledge.

Imbued with the desire to enter the legal profession, he became a student in the law office of the distinguished William A. Rodgers in 1844, and later graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1846, and at once opened an office in London, Madison county. His success at the bar was immediately pronounced, and he at once became a leader in legal circles of that locality. His conspicuous ability also won political distinction, and he was elected in 1857 to the General Assembly as a representative of Madison county. In 1859 he was elected state senator from the counties of Madison, Clark and Champaign. In 1861 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy made by the resignation of Thomas Corwin upon the latter's appointment as United States minister to Mexico by President Lincoln. Mr. Harrison was appointed by Governor Hays, and by the Senate confirmed, a member of the supreme court commission of Ohio in 1875, but declined the honor. During the latter part of President Harrison's administration the honor of an appointment to the supreme bench of the United States would have been conferred upon him had his age not proven an obstacle, he having then passed his sixtieth birthday. When a member of the Senate, and while the momentous questions of that time were being discussed, Mr. Harrison framed a set of resolutions which were passed by the Ohio Legislature in January, 1861, pledging Ohio and its resources to the support of the Union and the administration of President Lincoln. When Mr. Lincoln, on his way to be inaugurated, passed through Columbus, on being introduced by Governor Dennison

to Mr. Harrison, inquired: "Is this the author of the resolution offering the resources of the state of Ohio to the government?" On being answered in the affirmative, he grasped Senator Harrison's hand again and exclaimed in his characteristic way: "Well, I must give you an extra shake."

In May, 1873, Mr. Harrison moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in the active practice of the law until his death, having filed a brief in the supreme court the day before he died. He was a member of the bar of London for twenty-seven years. Soon after his admission to the bar, he married here his wife, Miss Maria Louisa Warner, a daughter of one of the most prominent pioneers of Madison county. His children were all born in London, and those who have died were buried here. He died on July 30, 1904, more than eighty years of age, and was buried at London.

We have given with pleasure some space to Mr. Harrison, because he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the jurisprudence of Ohio. In the long and prolific line of distinguished men of whom the commonwealth is justly proud, the public life of few has extended over as wide a period as his; and certainly the career of none other has been more varied in service, more constant in honor, more fearless in conduct and more stainless in reputation. His great legal ability and his unswerving devotion to the interests committed to his charge won for him a renown not confined to his state; at home and abroad he is recognized as one of the most eminent jurists and able lawyers who have ever been engaged in the practice of law in the state of Ohio. The people of Madison county take a just pride in his fame and career.

It is reported in the New Testament that St. Paul, who was a lawyer, learned the law at the feet of Gamaliel. It will be observed from this sketch that many lawyers read law under Mr. Harrison. When a young man wanted to learn the law, he desired Mr. Harrison's instruction. In his declining years many attorneys with important cases consulted him to learn the law. He was a modern Gamaliel.

Otis C. Smith was born in London, Ohio, in 1845. After graduating from the London high school he prepared to enter college under the instruction of Rev. C. W. Finley. He entered Miami University and graduated in the class of 1866. He studied law with his father, Hon. H. W. Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, beginning the practice of law with his father. His health was delicate; his career was brief, and, after a lingering illness, he died on June 24, 1873. He had natural ability and acquired knowledge, and was most highly esteemed.

John C. McCloud was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1829. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University and studied law with R. A. Harrison; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and formed a partnership with Mr. Harrison, which continued for a few years. He then practiced law until 1884, when he was stricken with paralysis and died in April, 1887. Mr. McCloud was a self-made man. He was modest and retiring, never seeking notoriety. He was friendly and encouraging to the younger members of the bar. He had good common sense and sound judgment; was a wit and a most excellent story-teller. He was strongly endowed physically and mentally and could grasp a large question in a short study.

J. F. Chapman was born in Madison county in 1843. He was a self-educated man, never attending school but three months. He enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then read law with J. C. McCloud, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced law until his death, in 1879. Mr. Chapman's early education being so limited, he was not an educated or well-equipped lawyer. He naturally possessed a strong and active mind. He was a fluent speaker and a good jury lawyer. He had a large and successful practice before justices of the peace.

Palmer Smith was born in London in 1857 and was the son of H. W. Smith, of whom we have written. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1877. He was mayor one term and prosecuting attorney one term. He was a genial fellow and a good lawyer. Death claimed him early, he dying in 1898.

George B. Cannon was born in Pickaway county in 1851. He received a common-school education and taught school for eight years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He practiced law here until his death, in 1903. Mr. Cannon was a student and was well informed in history and literature. He was also informed on current political events.

Emery Smith was born in Delaware county in 1838; received a common-school education, attended Oberlin College and Cleveland Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served three months. He died in 1904 at London. Mr. Smith had a bright mind, was an exceptionally good trial lawyer and for a long time had a good law practice. He was a good public speaker, and was impetuous and ardent.

George W. Wilson was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1840. Receiving a common-school education, he attended Antioch College, of which the distinguished Horace Mann was president. He enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment in 1862, and was afterwards commissioned, respectively, second and first lieutenant in the regiment. He was mustered out of the service in 1865. After the war he resumed his studies with Mr. Harrison and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He held the office of prosecuting attorney for two terms, 1867 to 1871. He was in 1871 elected representative in the Ohio Legislature for one term. He was elected to the state Senate in 1877 and served one term. He was elected a member of Congress in 1892 from the seventh district, and re-elected in 1894. He died on November 22, 1909. He was a very able lawyer and honorable man.

O. P. Converse was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1842. He received a good common-school education, taught school for several years and was a student for awhile in the Ohio Wesleyan University. When the Civil War commenced he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served about a year, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He studied law with Hon. George L. Converse and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He practiced law in Columbus, Ohio, until 1884, when he entered into partnership with J. C. McCloud, at London, where he continued in the active practice of the law. Mr. Converse was industrious, alert and honest. While he made no pretention to great learning, yet he was a very safe counsellor and a most correct business lawyer. He died in April, 1913.

John J. Bell was admitted to the bar in 1873 in Greene county. He came to London in 1874, and in the fall of that year was elected prosecuting attorney of this county. He was an easy, fluent speaker and was a fair official. He left London in 1879 and located in New Mexico, where he practiced law and became a member of the Senate of that then territory. He died there in the early nineties.

Martin O'Donnell was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1853. His education was received in the high school at Xenia. In 1871 he came to London and clerked for Mr. Riley, a leading merchant. During that time he studied law under the instructions of Mr. McCloud. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. McCloud, which continued until 1889, when, on account of ill health, he went to Colorado, where he soon afterwards died. Mr. O'Donnell was aggressive, forcible and keen. He had a bright mind and retentive memory. He was not scholastic nor profound, but was intensely practical.

George W. Burnham was born in Champaign county, Ohio. His parents removed to Iowa when he was a small child, and there he grew to maturity and graduated from

the Agricultural College of that state. He came to Ohio about 1870 and began reading law in the office of John C. McCloud. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and formed a partnership with Mr. McCloud. He returned to Iowa in 1875 and located in Vinton, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was elected judge of a superior court of that state for one term. He now is engaged in the practice of law there.

William B. Hamilton was born in Marysville, Union county, Ohio, in 1855. His father was Hon. Cornelius S. Hamilton, a lawyer and a member of Congress at the time of his death, in 1876. William B. was a graduate of Adrian College. He taught school for some time and studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began the practice of law with Judge Lincoln in London. Ill health caused him to retire from the practice in 1885, and he returned to his native county of Union, where he died in 1887.

Napoleon Bonaparte Porter was born in Union township, this county, in 1856. He attended the country schools and the London high school, from which he graduated in 1876, and then entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1880. He studied law with Wilson & Durflinger in London one year, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He practiced law a short time and then, on account of failing health, removed to Colorado, where he died in 1884. Mr. Porter was a finely educated young lawyer, had the ambition to become an orator and was possessed of that gift. He once delivered in London, word for word, Wendell Phillips' lecture and masterpiece, "The Lost Arts."

John A. Lincoln was born in London in 1863. His mother died when he was quite young, and he went to Connecticut and made his home with his aunt. He attended the common schools there and also attended Muncon Academy in Massachusetts. He came to Ohio and attended Kenyon College a year or two. He read law under James Wright, a very able lawyer at Worthington, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and began the practice of law in London with his father. In 1907 he entered into partnership with R. H. McCloud, which continued until his death. He served one term as solicitor of London, and was twice the choice of his party for the office of prosecuting attorney. He was a well-informed man and a good trial lawyer. He had the spirit of an orator and was forcible before court or jury. He died in June, 1915.

Robert J. Watson was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1872. After attending the common schools, he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio State University, and afterwards became a student of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in 1893. He then attended the law school of Harvard University for two years. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1898. Diligent study and hard intellectual efforts weakened his delicate constitution, and, lingering, he died on April 13, 1899. He was brilliant and gave promise of a successful career.

Cilton Howard Stoll was born in Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, August 1, 1875. He attended the common schools and taught school several years; was a student at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, for some time, where he began the study of law. He then read law under the instruction of Bruce P. Jones, of London, was admitted to the bar in 1902, and at once began the practice of law in London. He was honest, careful and laborious. At the time of his death, March 20, 1914, he was acting solicitor for the village of London.

Samuel F. Marsh was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1843. He received a thorough early education. He studied law under Judge Lincoln at London, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He soon afterward married a daughter of R. A. Harrison, and at once entered into partnership with him in the practice of law, which continued until a short time before the death of Mr. Marsh in 1896. He was a learned man and accurate

lawyer. The distinguished author and diplomat, George P. Marsh, of Vermont, was his uncle.

Fred W. Webster was born in Lorain county, Ohio. He graduated at Oberlin College, and, after his admission to the bar, located in London, about 1882, where he practiced law for several years, and returned to Oberlin, where he died in 1912.

Samuel P. Wilson was born in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1868. He received a good common-school education, and taught school several years. He attended the law school at Ada, Ohio, where he graduated; he was admitted to the bar in 1893, and at once began the practice of law, which he continued until his death, in October, 1912.

Guy Underwood was born in London, Ohio, in 1867, and graduated from the high school there in 1884. He taught school several years. He spent ten years in Washington, D. C., where he was private secretary to Congressmen G. W. Wilson and Walter Weaver. He studied law at Columbian University, in that city, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1896, commencing the practice of law in London in 1902. He died in September, 1915.

MADISONIANS BY BIRTH, BUT PRACTICED ELSEWHERE.

It is deemed appropriate to make mention in this chapter of the persons who were born, or reared from early childhood in Madison county, who became lawyers and practiced law elsewhere.

Ebenezer Erskine Hutcheson was born in Summerford, Madison county, about the year 1830. He attended the common school in the village, and also the London academy. He was a student in the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for two or three years. He studied law with R. A. Harrison, at the same time his neighbor, Lawrence Weldon, did; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1858. He was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Madison county in 1856-58. He was prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county in 1861-63. He was a delegate from Ohio to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, which nominated General McClellan for President. The train on which Mr. Hutcheson and the delegates from Cincinnati were traveling had a collision near Chicago and Mr. Hutcheson was among the injured. He was brought back to Cincinnati, where he died soon afterward from the injury. He was a brilliant man, a keen lawyer and successful politician. His early death cut short a promising career.

Lawrence Weldon was born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 9, 1829. He came to Madison county with his family when a child and resided at Summerford until he became a resident of Illinois. He attended the country schools of Madison county and the academy at London, and spent one year at Wittenberg College at Springfield. He read law with Hon. Richard A. Harrison in London. In 1854 he moved to Clinton, Illinois, where a number of Madison county people were living, and commenced the practice of law. He had always been a Democrat and soon was introduced to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, being one of the latter's followers in the then exciting Kansas-Nebraska-bill agitation. He was introduced to Mr. Lincoln by Senator Douglas. That introduction ripened into an intimate political and personal friendship that continued until Mr. Lincoln's death. He "rode the circuit" of the old eighth judicial district, of which Judge David Davis was the circuit judge, with Mr. Lincoln, and other lawyers, many of whom became distinguished in their profession.

In 1860, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the state of Illinois and served in that body during the session of 1861. His name occupied an unique position on the Republican ticket at the election in 1868, appearing in two places, once as a candidate for presidential elector for his congressional district, and again as

a candidate for the state legislature, and was elected in both instances. President Lincoln, at the close of the session of the Legislature, appointed him United States district attorney for the southern district of Illinois, the district comprising the whole southern half of the state. He continued to hold that position until 1866, when President Johnson removed him for what is now known as "offensive partisanship." In 1867 he moved from Clinton to Bloomington, Illinois, and practiced law there until 1883, when he was appointed by President Arthur a justice of the United States court of claims, and went to Washington to assume the duties of that office. He continued to make his home in Bloomington, returning during the vacations of the court. He served for a period of more than twenty years and died in the city of Washington, April 10, 1905, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Weldon was one of the most able and distinguished intellectual products of Madison county, a superb orator, splendid lawyer and upright judge.

Robert Hutcheson was born in Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, about 1835. He attended the village school and the London Academy. He studied law under the instruction of R. A. Harrison and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He practiced law in London for about five years. He represented this county in the General Assembly of Ohio in 1860-62. On the expiration of his term he located in New Orleans and practiced law there, and was some time afterward appointed attorney-general of Louisiana. Afterward he located in Washington, D. C., where he practiced law until his death there, in 1903. He was a brother of Ebenezer Hutcheson, above mentioned. Robert was a very bright man and a fine speaker.

Joseph R. Lewis was born in London, Ohio, September 17, 1829. He received his early education in the common schools and the London Academy. He taught school several terms and read law under R. A. Harrison, being admitted to the bar in 1854. He then located in Iowa and practiced law there until 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant territorial judge of Idaho. He served in that position until 1873, when he was appointed by President Grant associate justice of the territory of Washington. He resigned that position in 1880, and resumed the practice of law in Seattle. He at once became an active and influential citizen of that growing city. He was president of the first Board of Trade; founded a bank and became connected with large and successful business enterprises. He retired from business life and lived for several years in Los Angeles, California, where he died on March 19, 1911. Judge Lewis was a self-made man. He acquired knowledge rapidly and applied it correctly. He always had a keen appreciation of the place of his nativity. His father, Col. Phillip Lewis, was one of the early and distinguished pioneers of the county, having served as sheriff, county commissioner, representative and state senator several terms.

Darius B. Warner was born in London, Ohio, in March, 1831. He was educated in the village schools and the London Academy. He read law under the tutorship of his brother-in-law, Hon. R. A. Harrison, and, being admitted to the bar about 1855, practiced law with Mr. Harrison a few years. Early in the spring of 1862, he recruited and formed a company of volunteers for service in the Civil War, and was elected captain by the company. In August, 1862, this company was mustered into the United States service as Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Toland Jones was commissioned captain. On September 8, 1862, Captain Warner was appointed major of the regiment, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in April, 1863. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, he lost his right arm. He was promoted to Colonel of the Regiment February 23, 1865, and resigned June 6, 1865, on account of the wound received at Kenesaw.

He was appointed by President Grant, United States consul at St. Johns, New Brunswick, and held the position under two or three presidents. After his retirement from that service, he engaged in business in St. Johns and has since resided in that city.

William Vincent Allen was born in Midway, Madison county, Ohio, January 28, 1847. For a while he attended the village schools there. In 1857 the family moved to Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and attended the University at Lafayette for a time. He was a private soldier in Company K, Thirty-Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, during the last five months of which he was on the staff of General Gilbert.

After the war he read law under R. A. Harrison, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced law in Iowa until 1884, when he moved to Nebraska, and practiced law there until 1891, when he was elected judge of the ninth district of Nebraska. He was elected, in 1893, United States senator from Nebraska to succeed Senator Poddock and served the full term of six years. In 1869 he was appointed United States senator from Nebraska to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Haywood. He has the distinction of having made the longest speech ever delivered in either house of Congress. It was on the free-silver question and occupied four days—October 7-11, 1893. In legislative parlance, it was a speech "against time." He is the only Madison county boy who ever became a United States senator. He resides in Nebraska and is one of the best lawyers in that state.

David Kemper Watson was born in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, June 18, 1849. He attended the country schools and was prepared to enter college by the Rev. C. W. Finley, of London, Ohio. He entered the freshman class of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1866, where he was a student one year, and then entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating from there in the class of 1871. He read law with Wilson & Durflinger one year at London, a short time with Mitchell & Watson at Columbus, and then entered the law school of Boston University, graduating in the class of 1873. In the fall of 1873 he married Louie H. Harrison, a daughter of Hon. R. A. Harrison. He practiced law in London a short time, as a member of the firm of Harrison, Marsh & Watson. He located in Columbus in 1876 and has resided and practiced law there ever since. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur, assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. In 1887 he was elected attorney-general of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1894, serving two terms. In 1894 he was elected a member of Congress from the twelfth district of Ohio, and served one term. Mr. Watson is the author of "History of American Coinage," a textbook in Harvard University. In 1910 he published his work on "The Constitution of the United States" in two large volumes, a standard authority on the history and construction of that instrument. He has frequently delivered his address on "Lincoln as a Lawyer."

DeWitt Clinton Jones was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, September 5, 1848, his mother's twenty-eighth birthday. He attended the district school at Newport until he was seventeen and then taught school one term. He entered the freshman class of the Ohio Wesleyan University in the fall of 1866, and is a graduate of that institution of the class of 1870. He then began the study of law in the office of Chauncey N. Olds, a leader of the Columbus bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and at once began the practice of his profession in Columbus. In 1876 he was elected a member of the city council and served one term. In 1886 Mr. Jones was appointed by President Cleveland, postmaster of the city of Columbus and served four years. Soon after his term as postmaster expired, he became editor-in-chief of *The Press Post*, a daily newspaper published in Columbus, which position he held for seven years. He then renewed and continues the practice of law.

George D. Jones was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1857. After receiving a common-school education, he was instructed in Greek and Latin, higher mathematics and science by able private tutors. He read law with R. A. Harrison and

also with Judge J. R. Swan, in Columbus; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and at once began to practice law in Columbus. He has been a member of the board of education president of the city council, city solicitor, director of law in the board of public service, and in 1914 was elected representative from Franklin county to the present General Assembly of Ohio. He is a brother of D. W. C. Jones, above mentioned.

Scott Bonham was born at Midway, Madison county, Ohio, January 25, 1853. His early education was gained in the school of his native town, and in 1882 he graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. For a year after finishing his college course Mr. Bonham taught in the school at West Unity, Ohio. His ambition was along legal lines, and he attended the school of law in the University of Virginia, taking his degree, however, in 1885, at the Cincinnati Law School. While in college, Mr. Bonham developed into a skilled debater, an accomplishment which he used to advantage in later years. In 1893 he was admitted to practice in the United States court. For nine years Mr. Bonham was a member of the board of legislation in Cincinnati. He was elected to that body, which afterward became the city council, in 1891, and served until 1900. He was an energetic and faithful member of the board, and he often developed symptoms of insurgency, which the leaders were not able to control. He served two terms as president of the board. He was a leading member of the once famous Lincoln Club. He was the most prominent spirit in the Stamina Republican League, and was twice president of the Ohio Republican Club. Mr. Bonham was a member of the Second Cincinnati Cavalry Troop and president of the Cincinnati Cavalry Club. He attained distinction as a Mason, becoming a member of the order in 1879. He died at Cincinnati, November 1, 1915, and was buried at London, Ohio.

Perry Arthur Roach was born in Galia county, Ohio, November 27, 1863, but came to Sedalia, Madison county, with his parents in December of that year. He attended the Sedalia schools, afterward read law with Mayo & Freeman, of Chillicothe, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He then began the practice of law in Columbus, and is still so engaged. He was justice in the four courts of that city for six years.

John Morrissey was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1857. He came to Range township, Madison county, Ohio, with his parents when he was about one year old. He attended the common schools until he was nineteen, and attended the London high school for some time and the normal school at Worthington, Ohio. He taught school several years, was a student at the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, for two years; read law with Wilson & Durflinger at London; was admitted to the bar in 1886, and began the practice of law in London. In 1893 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and has been in the practice of law there since. He was assistant city solicitor of that city, 1912-14.

Harford Aquilla Toland was born in London, Ohio, August 12, 1875. He attended the schools in London and graduated from the high school. He attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, two years. He enlisted in Company E, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American War and served as corporal until the company was discharged, October 26, 1898. He then entered the law school of the Ohio State University, graduated from that institution in 1901, and was admitted to the bar at the same time. He at once began to practice law in Columbus and is now so engaged.

Marshall J. Sanford was born in Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, in December, 1856. He received his early education in the district schools and taught school several years in Ohio and Tennessee. He attended the celebrated normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated there in 1883. He also read law there and after his graduation, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He then located in Lima, Ohio, and has been engaged in the practice of law there until the present time.

Homer E. Johnson was born in Jefferson township, Madison county in 1879, and was educated in the public schools of that township. He taught school several years. He attended the Ohio Northern University, where he graduated in the classical course; began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1903. He then located in Marion, Ohio, to practice law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of that county in 1912, re-elected in 1914, and is the present incumbent.

Howard C. Black was born in Plain City, Madison county, Ohio. He attended the Ohio State University and read law under Thomas E. Powell, of Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and began to practice law in Plain City. A few years later he located in Ottumwa, Iowa, where he now resides.

George H. Hamilton was born in Midway, Madison county, Ohio. He taught school several years; studied law with Judge Badger; was admitted to the bar in 1881, and began to practice law in London. He was mayor of London two terms. In 1893 he located in the state of Washington, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

John Dineen was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio. He attended the London high school, and the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1909, and was admitted to the bar at the same time. He practices law in Dayton, Ohio.

John M. Markley was born in Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1852. He taught school several terms; attended the law school of the University of Michigan; was admitted to the bar in 1888, and located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he now resides.

Floyd Johnson was born in Range township, this county, and practices law in Springfield, Ohio.

Patrick Higgins was born in Somerford township, and practices law in Springfield, Ohio.

LIVING RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

Bruce Paul Jones is now the nestor of the Madison county bar. He was born in London, Ohio, May 9, 1843. His father, with his family, soon afterward settled on his farm about three miles east of London. Here Mr. Jones attended the common school in the neighborhood and also the London Academy. He afterward entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated in the classical course there in 1868. He then began the study of law under John C. McCloud and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He then went to Ottawa, Kansas, where he began the practice of law, and remained there five years, during which time he filled the office of city attorney and police judge, and was editor of the *Ottawa Times*, the leading newspaper of that city. In 1875 he returned to London to practice law. In 1879 he was elected mayor of London, which office he held until 1882. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, his second term expiring in January, 1889. He was city solicitor of London three terms. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Miami University in 1887. He is a member of the Miami chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society, a distinguished Greek-letter fraternity.

John Fletcher Locke, the next oldest member of the bar, was born in Somerford township, August 12, 1847. He attended the common schools and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in the fall of 1865, being an alumnus of the college of the class of 1870. He then read law under the tutorship of R. A. Harrison for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He then began the practice of law in London and has continued in the practice to the present time. He was elected city solicitor of London in 1873. In 1875 he was elected mayor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John Jones and served as mayor one year. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of this county, and was re-elected in 1878. In 1879 he was elected representative from this county to the General Assembly and re-elected in 1881. He was again elected

representative in 1893. He is thus far the only man elected to the General Assembly three terms from this county. In June, 1898, he volunteered as a United States soldier in the Spanish-American War, and served as captain of Company E, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, until the company was discharged, October 26, 1898.

Richard Harrison McCloud was born in London in 1858. He attended school in the village and graduated from the London high school in 1875. He attended the Ohio State University two years, and read law with his father, John C. McCloud; he was admitted to the bar in 1879, at once began the practice of law in London, and has continued in the practice to the present time. He has served several terms as a member of the board of education of London. Never desiring office, he has for years been a member of the Republican state central committee from this congressional district.

Michael Sylvester Murray was born on January 1, 1856, in Stokes township, Madison county, Ohio. After receiving a common-school education in the country, he attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, under the instruction of the celebrated educator, Doctor Holbrook, for two years. He taught school for several terms, studied law with Judge Badger in London and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He at once began the practice of law here and is still an active lawyer.

Albert T. Cordray was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1861. He lost his father at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863. He received his early schooling in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and taught school for several years. He attended Doctor Holbrook's normal college, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in 1883. He taught the grammar school in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, two years, and was superintendent of the high school there two years. He studied law privately, while teaching, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of law in London. He was elected and served two terms, 1903-07, as mayor of London.

Peyton Randolph Emery was born in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1867. He attended the country school and the London high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1888. He read law with Judge Durflinger in London and Judge Alsberry in Columbus. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University two years, and, afterward, the law school of the Ohio State University, from which he graduated in 1893, being admitted to the bar at the same time. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Durflinger, which continued until the latter's election as judge, when he became a member of the law firm of Murray & Emery. He served as first lieutenant of Company E, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American War, until the close of the war.

Cary Jones was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1862. He attended the common schools and worked upon his father's farm. He graduated at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and at the Cincinnati Law School in 1889, being admitted to the bar at the same time. He at once located in London and began the practice of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of this county in 1894 and re-elected in 1897. During his two terms as prosecuting attorney it became his unpleasant duty to try more cases on the charge of murder and manslaughter than all his predecessors for more than twenty years.

Cyrus R. Hornbeck was born in this county, near the present state fish hatchery, in 1858. He attended the common schools and worked on the farm until nearing manhood. He taught school several terms. He came to London and was justice of the peace six years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1900 and re-elected in 1903.

James Finley Bell was born in Oak Run township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1872. He attended the common schools and taught school several years. He graduated from Pearson's Business College, Columbus, and then studied law at the Ohio State Univer-

sity, from which he graduated in 1899, and was admitted to the bar at the same time. He began the practice of law in London, in 1900. He was elected mayor of London and served one term, 1908-09. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county and served one term, 1911-12. He was for some time acting city solicitor and legal advisor for the village of London, being appointed by the village council.

Harford Bennett Welsh was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, August 12, 1878. He attended the country schools until he was twelve years old. His parents removed to Washington C. H. in 1890 and he attended the high school there, graduating in the class of 1896. He attended the Ohio State University and graduated in 1900; was admitted to the bar in 1901 and at once began the practice of law in London. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county in 1906 and served two terms, until January, 1911.

Edward Woodward Johnson was born in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, October 27, 1876. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen, and then taught school for three years. He went to Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and graduated there in 1898, with degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law at Ada until 1903, when he graduated and was admitted to the bar the same year. He then began the practice of law in Madison county. In 1911 he was elected a delegate from Madison county to the constitutional convention of 1912, and served as a member of that convention, which framed the present constitution of Ohio, which was adopted by a vote of the people, September 3, 1912.

Charles C. Crabbe was born in Range township, Madison county, in 1878, and received his early education in the public schools of Fairfield township. He taught school seven years in Madison county. He attended the law school at Ohio Northern University, and was admitted to the bar in 1904, at once locating in London to practice law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of this county in 1912, re-elected in 1914, and is the present incumbent. He is also city solicitor of London, being appointed by the council.

Leo Holland was born in Vinton county, Ohio, in 1857; came to London with his parents when he was about a year old; attended the Catholic school in London and St. Mary's College at Dayton, where he graduated in 1897. He then attended the Ohio State University one year and Notre Dame University at South Bend, and when he graduated, in 1900, attended Harvard Law School one year, being admitted to the bar in 1901. He began the practice of law with Steven & Steel in Columbus, and located in London, to practice law, in 1905. He has been city solicitor two terms.

J. E. Strayer was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1879. He was reared on a farm, attended the common school and graduated at the DeGraff high school in 1900. He then attended the Ohio State University and graduated from the law school there in 1905, when he was admitted to the bar; he located in Plain City, in this county, and has practiced law there since. He has served as clerk of the village and clerk of the township.

In later years other prominent and able lawyers have appeared in the trial of cases in the courts of Madison county. George K. Nash, of Columbus, afterward governor of Ohio; Col. J. T. Holmes, Cyrus Huling, Henry Gumble, Joseph H. Dyer, Chauncy N. Olds, Thomas E. Powell, Thomas E. Keating, Henry J. Booth, and ex-Attorney-General Timothy S. Hogan, of Columbus; Samuel A. Bowman, George Rawlins, Thomas J. Pringle, Eldin Bowman, Horace Stafford and James G. Johnson, of Springfield; James J. Winans and Charles Darlington, of Xenia; William P. Ried, of Delaware; D. W. Ayers, of Marysville; Gen. E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus; Mills Gardner and John A. Logan, of Washington C. H.; Henry F. Page and I. N. Abernathy, of Circle-

ville; John A. McMahon and W. W. Matthews, of Dayton; C. H. Blackburn, Thomas Paxton, Milton Saylor and I. M. Jordan, of Cincinnati.

PROBATE JUDGE.

The office of probate judge was created by the seventh section of article IV of the Constitution of 1851, and the first election was held to fill said office on the second Tuesday in October, 1851, the official term to be three years. This is a court of record in the fullest sense, and belongs to that class whose records import absolute verity, that are competent to decide on their own jurisdiction, and to exercise it to final judgment without setting forth the facts and evidence on which it is rendered. The probate judge has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, also such other jurisdiction in any county as may be provided by law. Nathan Bond was the first to hold this office in Madison county, serving from 1852 until February, 1858; he was succeeded by B. F. Clark who served from February, 1858, until February, 1864; 1864-76, J. H. Kennedy; 1876-1894, Oliver P. Crabb; 1894-1901, J. L. Haner; 1901-1907, John M. Boyer; 1907-1913, John W. Tanner; since February 9, 1913, Frank J. Murray.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The court appointed the prosecuting attorney until January 29, 1833, when a law was enacted providing for his election biennially, vacancies to be filled by the court. Under this law, the appointments were made for an indefinite length of time. No pretensions were made to regularity and, while some served for one term, others held the position for several years. The following persons have filled this office: 1810-14, Ralph Osborn, Circleville; 1815-17, Richard Douglas, Chillicothe; 1815, June term, Caleb Atwater, Circleville; 1816, September term, John R. Parish, Columbus, and G. W. Doan, Circleville; 1817, September term, David Scott, Columbus; 1817-19, John R. Parish; 1820, James Cooley, Urbana, and A. D. Van Horn, who was the first resident attorney of London; 1821-22, Patrick G. Goode, who was the second resident attorney of London; 1822, October term, G. W. Jewett, Springfield; 1822-23, Caleb Atwater; 1823-24, Joshua Folsom, Circleville; 1825-36, Samuel N. Kerr, third resident attorney of London; 1837-38, Isaac N. Jones, London; 1838, March and May special terms, James L. Torbert, Springfield; 1839-40, Samuel N. Kerr; 1841-46, Henry W. Smith; 1847-51, Zelot T. Fisher; 1852-53, James F. Freeman; 1854-55, James S. Jones; 1856-57, Henry W. Smith; 1858, March term, John L. McCormack; 1858-60, John R. Montgomery; 1861-62, Henry W. Smith; 1863-64, George Lincoln; 1865-66, Henry W. Smith; 1867-70, George W. Wilson; 1871-74, Sylvester W. Durflinger; 1875-76, John J. Bell; 1877-79, John F. Locke, who resigned and Martin O'Donnell was appointed to fill the unexpired term; 1881-82, P. C. Smith; 1883-86, D. C. Badger; 1886-89, B. P. Jones; 1889-92, Corwin Locke; 1892-98, Cary Jones; 1898-1904, C. R. Hornbeck; 1904-10, H. B. Welsh; 1910-13, James F. Bell; since January, 1913, C. C. Crabbe.

CLERKS.

The offices of clerk for the court of common pleas and clerk for the supreme court, were separate and distinctive appointments until the adoption of the Constitution in 1852. Each court appointed its own clerk for the term of seven years; but, in Madison county, as in many other counties in the state, the two appointments were always given to the same individual. Under the constitution of 1851 the district court was created and the supreme court established permanently at Columbus. The election of one clerk was provided for, to serve the court of common pleas and the district court, whose official

term was fixed at three years. There have been fewer men elected to this office than any other in Madison county, one, A. A. Hume, having held the position for the unprecedented period of forty-one years. From 1810, until June 19, 1815, Robert Hume held the office of clerk, resigning on the latter date. He was succeeded by John Moore, who served until his death, June 27, 1839. James F. Freeman was appointed as third clerk, serving until May, 1841, at that time A. A. Hume took over the duties of the office. Mr. Hume was re-appointed under the old constitution and re-elected continuously under the new until February, 1882. Later are, 1882-85, E. W. McCormack; H. N. Blair, 1885, until he was removed, on November 21, 1887, on account of irregularities in the affairs of his office; J. M. Warner, appointed by the county commissioners, November 21, 1887, and served the unexpired term of Blair, ending January, 1888; M. F. Dunn, January, 1888, until the first Monday in August, 1894 (his term of office expired February 9, 1894, but he was appointed by the county commissioners to fill the office until the following August on account of an extension of term); C. E. Arbuckle, 1894-1900; G. W. Crabbe, 1900-1906; Samuel P. McCollum, 1906-1911; John H. Foster, 1911-1915; Wilbert D. Hume, since August 2, 1915.

SHERIFFS.

The office of sheriff for the counties of the state of Ohio was adopted from the statutes of the older states, under the territorial laws, passed at Marietta, in 1788. The office was appointive until April 3, 1803, at which time an act was passed providing for an election every two years. The following is a list of men who have filled the office in Madison county since its organization: 1810-13, John Moore; 1813-14, James Ballard; 1815-16, Philip Lewis; 1816-18, James Ballard; 1818-19, William Ware; 1819-24, Nathan Bond; 1825-26, Stephen Moore; 1827-30, Henry Warner; 1831-34, William Warner; 1835-36, J. Q. Lottspiech; 1837-40, William Warner; 1841-42, William T. Davidson; 1843-44, Stephen Moore; 1845-46, William Warner; 1847-48, John Jones; 1849, William Squires, who left the county and the office was filled in 1850 by George W. Lohr, coroner; 1851-52, William Warner; 1853-56, Edward McCormick; 1857, William Smith, who left the county in 1858, and the coroner, Calvin Newcomb, served out the term; 1859-62, W. S. Shepherd; 1863, Calvin Newcomb, who died in office; 1864-65, Robert Withrow; 1866-69, B. H. Lewis; 1870-73, Henry T. Strawbridge; 1874-77, E. R. Florence; 1878-81, William Jones; 1882-86, John F. Johnston; 1886-90, John T. Vent; 1890-94, Benjamin Emery; 1894-98, J. Scott Chenoweth; 1898-1902, E. S. Gordin; 1902-06, C. A. Wilson; 1906-08, M. E. Hummel (resigned January 1, 1908, in order to avoid a conflict with the state Constitution regarding the length of time a person might hold the office. His son, Claude Z., was appointed by the commissioners to the office and held it from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1909. M. E. Hummel was elected a second time to the office in November, 1908, and held the office from January 1, 1909 to 1911); 1911-1915, E. W. McCormack; January 4, 1915, Charles L. Weimer.

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS.

As shorthand writing is an important and necessary adjunct and assistance in the proceedings of our courts and the administration of justice, a few words about it is thought to be of interest. In early times, memoranda of the testimony and charge of the court in a trial or legal proceedings were laboriously written in long hand. Bills of exceptions were agreed to by the attorneys and court, containing the substance, in brief, of the evidence and charge of the court.

While shorthand writing, or stenography, is as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth, its use in the courts of this country is very modern—being first used in the fifties. By it every word of testimony, charge of the court, and the arguments of counsel is accurately taken and can be correctly reduced to writing. It is a great saving of time and labor in making up the record of a trial.

For a long time, stenographers were used and employed by the party to the suit, who desired, and sometimes by both parties. It was not until 1888 that the General Assembly empowered courts to appoint official stenographers, and then, only in the larger counties of the state.

Manus O'Donnell, a lawyer, but not a practitioner, an expert stenographer, acted as court stenographer for several years in our courts. He was employed by the parties, paid by them, or by the county when employed in a state case.

By an act of the General Assembly passed in March, 1894, provision was made for the appointment of an official stenographer for Madison county. The powers and duties were the same as have been provided in the authorizing the appointment of stenographers in the larger counties. Afterwards, in 1904, the General Assembly passed an act providing for the appointment of stenographers in all the counties of the state, and the act elating to Madison county was repealed.

Court stenographers have an office in the court house. Their term is three years. The salary is fixed by the court which appoints them. The shorthand notes taken in a case are kept on file in that office. They have power to administer oaths, take depositions and act as referees. The office is one of responsibility and trust. The court stenographer must not only be competent and expert, but possess strict integrity and a keen sense of propriety.

Miss Rose Murray was the first person to hold the office of official stenographer in this county, being appointed in 1894. She is a native of Madison county and was educated in the common schools. She was a very expert and accurate reporter. She held the position until November, 1903, when she resigned to accept a similar position offered her in Pickaway county. She was court stenographer for that county until March, 1912, when, on account of her exceptional ability, she was appointed stenographer for the industrial commission of the state of Ohio, which position she now holds.

In November, 1903, Miss Sue Murray (now Mrs. J. E. Boland) was appointed official stenographer to succeed her sister, which position she still fills. She was born in this county and attended the public schools of the county and also the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. She was employed in the printing office of the *Madison County Democrat* for five years and also in the law office of McCloud & Converse for five years. This experience was an education and of great advantage to her in her present profession. Being exceptionally correct and expert, she is frequently called to other courts of the state to report cases.

NOTES.

It is worth noting that no person has ever been found guilty of murder in the first degree, by a jury, or sentenced to be executed by a judge in Madison county since its organization, although a number of persons have been tried in her courts charged with the crime of murder. At the May term, 1913, one James Thomas was tried before Judge Curtain and a jury on an indictment charging murder in the first degree. The jury found his "Guilty as charged in the indictment," but recommended mercy. Under the law in such cases, he could be sentenced for life only, which was done.

The prisoner now serving the longest continuous period of time in the Ohio penitentiary is John Tracy, who was tried in August, 1883, at London, before a jury and Judge Eli P. Evans, on an indictment for murder in the first degree. His defense was insanity. The verdict was "Guilty of murder in the second degree," and he was sentenced for life. Efforts have been made to secure a reprieve and pardon, but without success.

The largest verdict and judgment ever rendered in the county was for $250,340, in a case tried in the probate court of this county before Judge Frank J. Murray and a jury, in January, 1914. The case was a proceeding brought by the state of Ohio against

John Ellsworth and Minerva Hardin to appropriate about one thousand five hundred acres of their lands near London for the purpose of locating a new penitentiary thereon. The amount of the verdict was paid by the state into court, deeds duly made for the lands, the state took possession and the new penitentiary is being constructed thereon.

The smallest verdict and judgment in the court of common pleas in the county was for one cent, in a case tried before Judge Abernathy and a jury, at the February term, 1890. One Arthur Stutson brought a suit against the judges of election of the village of Jefferson in this county, for wilfully refusing to accept his ballot offered at a certain election held in that village, to his damage in the sum of five thousand dollars. The defendants paid the judgment and costs, amounting to one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty cents.

The first grand jury empaneled in Madison county, in 1810, held its session in a hazel brush thicket, on what is now the Guynn farm. The last grand jury (1915) met in a palace, with telephones, electric lights, marble floors and all up-to-date appointments.

CHAPTER XXX.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY.

The military history of the United States must necessarily begin with the early Indian struggles, and then the struggle with Great Britain for the independence of the thirteen original states. Of course these struggles took place years before white men set foot within the bounds of the present Madison county, but since that county is honored by the presence within its confines of the graves of some seven heroes who took part in the Revolutionary War, a military history of the county should begin with an account of their records and the recording of their burial places. The following data concerning these men has been furnished in great part by members of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is to be trusted.

COL. ELIAS LANGHAM.

Col. Elias Langham and Lieut. Samuel Baskerville, life-long friends, lie side by side in the little family graveyard on the old Samuel Baskerville farm, now owned by John Crawford, of London. Colonel Langham's early history is somewhat obscure. He was born in Virginia. He enlisted, February 19, 1777, under Lieut. Richard C. Waters, First Continental Regiment, Virginia; Col. Charles Harrison, commanding. He was a private. He went into Capt. Drury Ragsdale's company and served part of the time under Capt. Anthony Singleton, of the Second Regiment, and for a part of the time under Capt. John Dandridge. He was bombardier-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant and conductor of military stores. He was appointed lieutenant of the artillery by Gen. Nathaniel Greene, by a letter which is still preserved on file with his application for a pension. He last served in Capt. Ambrose Bohennan's company. After the war he received five years' full pay in lieu of one-half pay for life.

Colonel Langham received a diploma in the Society of Cincinnatus, signed by his illustrious chief, George Washington. He applied for a pension under the act of March 18, 1818, and made oath of his declaration before Samuel Baskerville, associate justice of Madison county. He gave an inventory of what he possessed as one horse, saddle and bridle, twenty-five dollars, and all other property, ten dollars. He stated that his occupation was that of a surveyor, but he was unable to follow it. He also stated that had six children, but none were living with him. To the second statement he made oath on May 11, 1821.

Colonel Langham made the town plat of Alexander and is supposed to have made the town plat of Portsmouth. He surveyed all the Congressional lands in Scioto county; that is, all east of the Scioto river. He was a member of the territorial Legislature, 1799-1801, 1801-02. In 1802 he was a candidate for the constitutional convention from Ross county, but was defeated by Edward Tiffin. In 1803 he was one of the four candidates for Congress, but was defeated. In 1803, 1805-06, 1806-07 he was a member of the Legislature from Ross county and was speaker of the House in 1803-04. While living in Ross county he was United States surveyor of Congressional lands.

Colonel Langham's title was probably secured by his connection with the Ohio militia during the War of 1812. He probably came to Madison county about 1807 or 1808, and was a figure in the early history of the county. Samuel N. Kerr was appointed on the application of Col. W. Swan as administrator of his estate and his personal belongings were sold on December 11, 1830, amounting to only thirty dollars. In order

to dispose of a small parcel of land, the administrator caused a legal notice to be published in the *Ohio Statesman*, giving notice to the heirs of Langham of his intention. This shows that the five children were Betsy Ann Rector (wife of William Rector), Mary Langham, Jane Lewis Langham, Angus Langham and John Langham. It appears that Colonel Langham never moved his family here, as he lived alone or boarded.

Colonel Langham was a judge of the first election held in Union township (London), which was on the first Monday in April, 1810, and was clerk in the annual election the following October. In July, of that year, he was licensed to keep a tavern at his home in Union township. He was given the contract to build the first county jail, on the organization of the county in 1810. In his declining years Colonel Langham made his home with Judge Samuel Baskerville, south of London, where he died on April 3, 1830, and where he was buried in the burial ground of that family.

LIEUT. SAMUEL BASKERVILLE.

It is shown by the records of the adjutant-general's office at Washington that Samuel Baskerville—one of the first associate justices of the county—served as an officer of the Tenth (also known as the Sixth) Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary War, commanded successively by Col. Edward Stevens, Maj. Samuel Hawes, Col. William Russell and Col. John Green. He is reported commissioned ensign, December 3, 1776; second lieutenant, January 2, 1778, in Capt. John Mountjoy's company, and first lieutenant, September 14, 1778, in Capt. Hughes Woodson's company. The record also shows him commissioned first lieutenant, April 5, 1778. The records further show that this officer served as quartermaster of the regiment from May to November, 1779, and his name appears on a return dated January 10, 1786, with the remark: "Deranged, 1st January, 1783, but proved to be in service." Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army," an unofficial publication worthy of credit, shows this officer taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780; exchanged, July 1781, and retired, January 1, 1783, but paid to November 15, 1783. Heitman also reports him "died 29th August, 1830." He was buried on the farm which he received by a Virginia military land grant, in the family burial ground, by the side of his friend, Col. Elias Langham. Lieutenant Baskerville was twice married, his first wife being the mother of two children, Mary K. and John. His second wife, Nancy Miller Baskerville, was the mother of the following children: Samuel, Richard, James, William, George, Edward, Judith, Rebecca and Nancy. Of these children only one ever married, Nancy, whose husband was

MAJOR PETER HELPENSTINE.

Heitman's "Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army" has the following entry: "Helpenstine, Peter (Va.), Major 8th Virginia, 1st March, 1776." In a publication called the "House List of Private Claims," second session, twenty-fifth Congress, it is shown that the heirs of Major Peter Helpenstine were granted half-pay for the Revolutionary services of this officer, by act of June 12, 1838. Major Helpenstine was born in Virginia. He started for Ohio in 1805. He settled in Paint township in 1806 and is believed to have been the second settler of that township. (See chapter on history of Paint township.) He was buried on his farm, but later his remains were transferred to the Paint township cemetery, where they rest at present.

PHILIP HELPENSTINE.

Philip Helpenstine, son of Major Peter Helpenstine, served as a private from October, 1775, to May, 1776, in Capt. Morgan Alexander's company of Colonel Woodford's Virginia regiment, and from May, 1776, to November, 1777, as a private, in Capt. Jonathan Clark's company in Colonel Muhlenberg's Virginia regiment. In his pension peti-

tion he stated that by request of his father, Peter Helpenstine, who was major of Colonel Muhlenburg's regiment, he left Colonel Woodford's regiment and joined the former—that from 1777 to 1781 he served several times in the militia, that after the surrender of Cornwallis he was appointed a conductor in the French army, and so served until September 28, 1782. He took part in the battles of Green Bridge, Ft. Moultrie and many skirmishes. At the time of his enlistment he lived at Winchester, Virginia. He applied for a pension on November 2, 1819, when sixty-six years of age, and was at that time a resident of Fleming county, Kentucky. His claim was allowed. He married Rebecca Wolf, June 16, 1776, in Frederick county, Virginia; died on October 19, 1830, and she was pensioned as his widow. He was buried in the family burial grounds with his father, and later his remains were also removed to the Paint township cemetery.

Tradition tells us that David Watson, who settled in Paint townsip at about the same time as did Peter Helpenstine, and who married the latter's daughter, Mary Helpenstine, served as a drummer-boy in the Continental army. There is no official record to substantiate this tradition, but it is quite probable that such was the case.

ANDREW SIFRIT.

Andrew Sifrit enlisted in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1775, as a private in Capt. Andrew Waggoner's company, Col. James Woods's Twelfth Regiment of Virginia troops of the Continental line. He served in several campaigns in the Northern army, was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and Paulus Hook, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, and exchanged at Jamestown, Virginia (length of captivity not known); was at the surrender of Cornwallis and marched under Capt. Alexander Parker to Richmond, Virginia, and served there. He was on the water for eighteen months. For his services he was given two hundred and forty acres of land in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, to which he emigrated, and is described elsewhere as one of the pioneers of that township. Reference to his land grant is made in the widows' file No. 25468, bureau of pensions, Washington, D. C. Andrew Sifrit was allowed a pension on an application, executed on April 6, 1812. He was born in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, March 16, 1755, and died in Madison county, Ohio, October 16, 1847, and was buried in the Paint township cemetery. He was twice married, his first wife having been Susanna Shrock, whom he married about 1786 and by whom he had nine children, of whom Mary, Catherine, John, Elizabeth and James came with him to this township. His second wife was Hannah Morrils, a native of Virginia, by whom he had twelve children, he thus having been the father of twenty-one children.

OBIL BEACH.

Obil Beach was born in Goshen, Connecticut. He was reluctantly permitted by his father, on account of his age, to enlist in the Continental army under Captain Chapman and Colonel Swift. He enlisted in 1777 and served three years, being a member of General Gates's army that witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York. He was a pensioner. He married Elizabeth Kilbourne, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and moved to Canaan township, Madison county, in 1817, where he died in September, 1846, at the age of eighty-eight years. His children were: Susannah, Amos and Marva, born in Poultney, Vermont; Uri, Ambrose, Rhoda, Sarah, Lorenzo, Roswell and Irene, born in New Haven, Vermont; and Obil Oren and Oren Obil, twins. All these children came to Madison county and settled in Darby and Canaan townships, as is told in the histories of those townships elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM SMITH.

William Smith emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, and immediately on arrival joined the Continental army, as a private, at Dover, Delaware. He enlisted in June, 1776, for

one year, under Capt. Joseph Stedham and Colonel Hazlett. He applied for a pension on April 29, 1818, at which time he was a resident of Licking county, Ohio, and sixty-four years of age. He married Elizabeth Campbell. He moved to Madison county with his son and is buried either in the Oak Hill or the Glade cemetery.

FRONTIER WARS.

The first military experiences of the actual residents of this county were experienced during the wars of the frontier. While peace nominally existed, the hardy pioneer was always prepared for war whenever it should come. The climax of this frontier tension was probably reached in 1811. At that time it is thought there were no Indians living in the county, but the events leading to the battle of Tippecanoe and the killing of an Indian named Nicholas Monhem, by Tobias Bright, in 1810, incensed the roving bands of savages and kept the settlements in a feverish state of anxiety. In the eastern portion of the county several families left their homes and repaired to a stockade that was built on the east side of Little Darby creek, across from the present site of the town of Jefferson, where they remained until after Gen. William Henry Harrison gave the Indians their crushing defeat at the battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. When the news of this great victory reached the county the fears of the people greatly subsided and those in the fort returned to their cabin homes. The example set by these people of the eastern portion of the county was followed in many other parts of the county. Several exceptionally strong cabins were built as places of general rendezvous whenever an outbreak seemed imminent.

THE WAR OF 1812.

On June 18, 1812, the United States, by resolution forced through Congress by Henry Clay, declared war on Great Britain, and a few days later Governor Meigs, of Ohio, issued a call for troops, designating Franklinton, Urbana and Dayton as general places of rendezvous for this portion of Ohio. Capt. John Moore and Capt. Elias Langham were appointed to open a recruiting office in London. A company of seventy men was raised in this neighborhood and sent to Mill creek, in what is now the southern part of Union county, where a block-house was built on the north bank of the stream and general preparation was made to defend the county against the Indians—the allies of the English. Jonathan Alder, elsewhere described as the first settler in the neighborhood of Darby township, was in this company and the story is still told of how he, getting tired of being penned up in the fort and believing there was no danger immediate, concocted a scheme with John Johnson to break up the camp and so return to their homes. These two men were sent on a scouting expedition, and after covering the ground about a mud-hole with moccasin tracks, returned to the camp and reported that Indian signs were numerous, at the same time offering to conduct a squad to the place to investigate the matter. This bit of news created consternation among the men. Alder, Johnson and Andrew Clerno were detailed for picket duty that night. Clerno was "let in" on the scheme, and, about eleven o'clock, while the camp was asleep, all three fired their guns at an imaginary enemy in the bush, and rushed into the fort. The result was a general stampede, the men running like as many frightened cattle, pell-mell, in every direction through the forest. The shouts of the officers in their efforts to rally them proved fruitless. Many ludicrous scenes took place, as well as a few accidents through coming into violent contact with trees; while two brave lads plunged into Mill creek. The ruse was successful, for about ten o'clock the following morning all the men were discharged and sent to their homes. Much sport was made of this event, and many of the worthy pioneer fathers of the county were the butt of the jokers throughout their lives because of their participation in this first campaign.

TREATY OF PEACE.

On June 21, 1813, a great council was held with the Indians at Franklinton by General Harrison, at which the Indians solemnly agreed to remain at peace with the settlers, thus ratifying the spirit of all former treaties. An excellent memorial of this council has been found, which is herewith reproduced:

"The Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot and Senaca tribes were represented by about fifty warriors. General Harrison represented the government, and with him were his staff and a brilliant array of officers in full uniform. Behind them was an attachment of soldiers. In his front were the Indians. Around all were the inhabitants of this region, far and near. The object was to induce these tribes, who had heretofore remained neutral in the war, to take an active part in the ensuing campaign for the United States, or at least give a guarantee of their peaceful intention by remaining with their families within the settlements.

"The general began to speak in calm and measured tones, befitting the grave occasion, but an undefined depression seemed to hold all in suspense, as with silent and almost breathless attention, they awaited the effect of the general's words. These seemed to fall on dull ears, as the Indians sat with unmoved countenances, and smoked on in stolid silence. At length the persuasive voice of the great commander struck a responsive cord, and Tarhe, or the Crane, the great Wyandot chief, slowly rose to his feet. Standing for a moment in a graceful and commanding attitude, he made a brief reply. When he, with others, passed forward to grasp the hand of Harrison, in token not only of amity, but in agreement to stand as a barrier on our exposed frontier, a terrible doubt and apprehension was lifted from the hearts of all. Jubilant shouts rent the air, women wept for joy, and stalwart men thrilled with pleasure as they thought of the assured safety of their wives and children from a cruel and stealthy foe. They prepared at once, with alacrity, to go forth to the impending battles." The Indians remained faithful to this agreement and the settlements were spared a re-enactment of their early bloody scenes. At that time the Indian frontier stretched in a long line from the lakes to lower Illinois, diagonally across the state not more than sixty miles away, so it is readily seen what a relief it must have been to husbands and fathers.

THE "GENERAL MUSTER."

In May, 1813, during the siege of Ft. Meigs, runners were sent to all parts of the state, calling on the male inhabitants to assemble at once and to march to the relief of that fortress. The militia from Madison county was hurriedly sent to Urbana where a large force was organized under the command of Col. Duncan McArthur. It started for Ft. Meigs, but after a four-days forced march through the forests, was met by William Oliver, John McAdams and Captain John, the Shawnee chief, who informed them that the siege had been abandoned. The troops returned to Urbana and were discharged. Major David Gwynne, one of the Gwynne brothers, who settled in Deer Creek township, was then a paymaster in the regular army, with headquarters at Urbana.

Soon afterward the militia was again called out and marched, this time, to Sandusky, where they remained but a short time. At a special term of the court of common pleas, held October 4, 1813, a number of military fines were remitted. They had been assessed by the county board of military officers, for neglect of duty in the prosecution of the war, then being waged against England. It seems to be impossible at this late date to attempt to give the names of the volunteers from Madison county who saw service during the War of 1812.

When peace once more prevailed, after 1815, Congress passed a law reorganizing the militia and making it obligatory for all males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform military duty. These men were required to perform military duty for

seven years in time of peace, which, complied with, exempted them from poll tax. This county was divided into military divisions, and certain points designated in each for the militia to meet and receive instruction in the art of war. These assemblages of the militia were known as the "general muster." The militia could not draw military equipment from the government, but at these musters armed themselves with rifles, shot guns, broom-handles, sticks, or any implement by which they could be put through the manual of exercises. The law also provided that if any company would furnish their own uniforms, and otherwise comply with the law, the state should supply them with arms and ammunitions. Several companies of this class were organized in Madison county. The muster days were looked upon by all classes with much favor, as they were days of recreation, social joys and friendly greetings.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican War created no great stir in this county, though the progress of the victorious American troops was followed with the general enthusiasm characteristic of the rest of the country. The Whig leaders railed against the war as an effort toward the further extension of slavery, but the impression they made was not deep. Only the names of the following can be given as Madison county boys who served during this war; no doubt there were more, but it is almost impossible to determine who they were: Joel H. Worthington, Edward Hill, Samuel Cramer, Oscar McCormack, George W. Athey Lewis Dun, William Justice, William Frost, Adam Bidwell, Este Bidwell, Samuel Armstrong, Edward Sager and Mortimer A. Garlick.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The first step taken in London, the county seat of Madison county, after President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers on April 15, 1861, was on the second day after the fall of Ft. Sumter, when a mass meeting of the citizens of the town was held in the town hall, which meeting was organized by the calling of H. W. Smith to the chair and the appointing of A. Downing as secretary. Patriotic and stirring speeches were made by H. W. Smith, Dr. A. Toland, Col. P. W. Taylor, William Jones, George Lincoln, W. H. Squires, John McGaffey and many other citizens. Richard Cowling, Doctor Toland and William Jones were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Colonel Taylor read his orders from the adjutant-general to proceed to enroll a company of volunteers, and also the general orders from the same officer. A call was made for volunteers, but none answered at that time. A. Downing was authorized to enroll all volunteers who should subsequently make application. The committee reported the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, the flag of our country having been dishonored by traitors, we deem it our duty to defend that flag at the risk of our lives; therefore,

"*Resolved*, that the citizens of Madison county, as much as they deplore the strife and disunion in our land, will still cling to the union of these states, and by every honorable means in their power endeavor to maintain their integrity.

"*Resolved*, that they will try to sustain the general government in maintaining its authority in enforcing the laws and upholding the flag of the Union."

These resolutions were speedily adopted and the meeting was adjourned with three hearty cheers for the country's flag.

"THE EAGLE GUARDS."

A flag was raised over the court house on Monday, April 16. A flag, which the ladies of London had made, was raised over the academy building on Wednesday, with speeches by J. S. Burnham, J. D. Stine, Emery Smith, and others. Other flags floated from the Toland warehouse, Peter Weber's, Van Wagner & Athey's grocery, from the Cowling

House, and from many other points. About twenty young men had taken the required oath by April 18. A requisition was made by the governor for seventy-five men from Colonel Taylor's volunteers, to be in readiness on Wednesday, April 28. Men rallied to the cause, political differences were forgotten, and squads of men were drilling on the streets, while the hotels were thronged with recruits. The first company enrolled in accordance with Governor Dennison's call was christened by Colonel Taylor, "The Eagle Guards." They were commanded by Capt. Thomas Acton, and left for Lancaster, Ohio, April 27, 1861. Before leaving camp they were presented, by the ladies of London, with a beautiful flag and one hundred flannel shirts made by them from material furnished by the town council. The flag was presented by Neal Clark, later Mrs. Neal Clark Mitchell, in behalf of the ladies. This flag was carried by this company all through its period of service and in turn by Company C of the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three years' service, of which Thomas Acton was also captain. Captain Acton sent the flag, tattered and torn, home to his wife, Missouri Lewis Acton, in a chest, a short time before he was killed on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1863, in the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. At the death of his widow, the flag came into the possession of her sister, Minerva Lewis Acton, who gave it in turn to her son, Elias Acton. He in turn placed it in the charge of Capt. John Locke, of London, who presented it, to be preserved, to the Woman's Relief Corps, which still has it in its possession and it hangs, carefully enclosed in a wooden case with a glass cover, in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, in London.

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR MADISON COUNTY.

At once steps were taken for the raising of funds for the use of the volunteers and the care of their dependent ones. Peter Buffenburgh subscribed one thousand dollars toward the volunteer fund. In May, 1863, Col. Peter W. Taylor deeded sixteen hundred acres of Missouri land to H. W. Smith, B. F. Clark, Jacob Peethey, M. Lemen and James Kinney, to be held in trust for the benefit of disabled soldiers from Madison county.

The ladies of the county did not neglect to do their part and the Ladies' Hospital Relief Society of Madison County was soon organized and its efforts were unceasing during the continuance of the war. The ladies were constantly sending to the hospitals of Ohio regiments boxes of fruit and other delicacies, with large supplies of woolen blankets, socks, underwear, sheets, pillow cases, books and papers, magazines,—in fact, everything to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the soldiers; while also supplying their loved ones at home with the necessaries of life.

On July 19, 1862, Governor Dennison appointed Dr. Milton Lemen, Robert Armstrong, William Curtain, Gabriel Prugh and Judge B. F. Clark, as a military committee for Madison county. On June 24, 1863, the military committee was reorganized, and the following gentlemen were appointed by Governor Tod: Robert Armstrong, Judge B. F. Clark, Gabriel Prugh, Thomas P. Jones and O. P. Grabbe, who served until the war was over.

COMPANY ROSTERS.

In the following the history and description of the various regiments have been compiled from Whitelaw Reid's valuable work on "Ohio in the War: Her Statesmen, Her Generals, and Soldiers," published in New York, in 1868. The company rosters have been taken from the "Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866," issued and compiled under the direction of the roster commission of Ohio, from the adjutant-general's office, between 1886 and 1893. It is therefore felt that the following rolls are as complete and as correct as it is possible to make them, though doubtless there may be found omissions and errors.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The nucleus of the Seventeenth Regiment was an organization raised at Lancaster, Ohio, under the militia law of Ohio. These were later joined by several companies from other counties, among which were those of Capt. Thomas Acton, of London, and Capt. Thomas J. Haynes, of Plain City, Madison county. This regiment was organized at the fair grounds, near Lancaster, by the election of field officers. The Seventeenth left Zanesville, whither it had proceeded, on June 20, for Bellaire, and on arriving at Benwood, across the Ohio river from Bellaire, it embarked on June 23 for Marietta, arriving there on Sunday afternoon. The following morning it started for Parkersburg, and in a few hours the Seventeenth was on Virginia soil. It was at once brigaded with the Ninth and Tenth Ohio Regiments, with Gen. William S. Rosecrans in command of the brigade.

The first duty to which it was detailed was the guarding of trains to Clarksburg, West Virginia, and return. Company F was the first assigned to this duty, being sent with two carloads of provisions. Companies A and B were detailed as guard to General McClellan. Companies I, F, G and K were sent down the river on an expedition under the command of Major Steele, with sealed orders, not to be opened until Blennerhassett's Island was passed. One company was put off at Larue, West Virginia, and the other two proceeded on down to Ripley Landing and crossed over by land to Ripley, the county seat of Jackson county. Both detachments were to operate against the guerrillas of the different localities. The chief of the guerilla leaders of the district were the two Wests, father and son, who had made their boasts that they would "annihilate the Yankees on sight," but took good care to keep within a safe distance from the Yankees they had set out to annihilate. Two companies were retained at Ravenswood, as a garrison, until July 10, on which date they were ordered to report to the regiment at Buckhannon, Virginia, on July 14. The other five companies, Colonel Connell, commanding, started to march across to Buckhannon by way of Glenwood. At Glenwood they were surrounded on the 4th of July by a force of about fifteen hundred Confederates, but being well posted, held their position until re-enforced by the Tenth Ohio, Colonel Lytle. Soon after the regiment had consolidated at Buckhannon, it was ordered on an expedition with several other regiments, Colonel Tyler commanding, to Sutton, Virginia. After a long and hard march, Sutton was occupied and fortified.

The Seventeenth having served overtime by a few days, started for home, arriving at Zanesville, Ohio, on August 13, and was mustered out of the three months' service on the 15th at Camp Goddard. The two Madison county companies returned to their homes, and many, if not all of them, later joined regiments in the three-years service, principally enlisting in the different companies from Madison county that went into the Twenty-sixth, Fortieth, Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiments.

Company C—This company, originally christened "The Eagle Guards," was organized at London, under the first call for troops in April, 1861. It was subsequently ordered to Lancaster, Ohio, and there mustered into the service on April 27, 1861, at Camp Anderson, joining the Seventeenth Regiment, with the following roster:

Officers—Thomas Acton, captain; Delaner L. Deland, first lieutenant; Oren E. Davis, second lieutenant; Aquila Toland, Jr., first sergeant; Andrew J. White, Charles C. McCormack and Robert M. Hanson, sergeants; James C. Peck, Emery Smith, David M. Hull and Isaac N. Davidson, corporals, and James Lyons, musician.

Privates—William Anderson, Charles Arthur, John Arthur, Joseph Berkemer, Thomas Betts, John M. Bickel, Martin Boling, William Boling, Wilson Burroughs, Henry Bradley, Ethan A. Brittingham, Jacob Bussard, William T. Bussard, William M. Byerly, Isaac W. Byers, Mortemore Carey, Timothy Chamberlain, George Chamberlin, John Clark, Edward Clarridge, Dennis Coffy, Charles Converse, Francis M. Crabb, David M. Creighton, James

Curtis, Patrick Cusick, George Emerson, Benjamin Emery, John Evans, Jerome W. Field, Thomas Fitzgerald, William M. Flannagan, Thomas Fodey, Thomas Godfrey, John Goodin, John W. Gosslee, John Grey, Benjamin Hale, Timothy Haley, Henry Hamilton, Seneca W. Hancock, Adon Harper, Eli Hilderbrant, John Hilderbrant, Jacob Houston, Francis M. Ingalls, William J. Hutcheson, William Kendall, Samuel Lenhart, Andrew Lewis, Reason F. Lewis, Jacob T. Long, William Lynch, George Lyons, Oresta A. McCaulla, Henry McDaniel, William McDaniel, John McLain, Simeon L. B McMillen, William Markley, Michael Masterson, Nathan C. Moore, Benjamin Nattre, Justin Olney, Timothy O'Sullivan, Minor Paine, James H. Palmer, James M. Real, William Rutter, John Ryder, William Sanders, John M. Scott, Otho M. Scott, Samuel W. Seivers, John Smith, Worley Smith, Thomas Stephenson, Henry Sullenburger, Stephen Telly, James P. Thacker, Thomas Thompson, Jacob Trost, Joseph A. Waggeman, John E. Ward, James Ware, John Welsh and Melancthon Worthington.

Company G—On the first call for troops in April, 1861, this company was immediately organized at Plain City, and forwarded to Lancaster, Ohio, where it was mustered in at Camp Anderson, on April 27, 1861.

Officers—Thomas J. Haynes, captain; Daniel Taylor, first lieutenant; George W. Douty, second lieutenant; Titus G. Case, first sergeant; Rodney C. McCloud, Robert F. Flemming and Albert W. Allen, sergeants; Daniel B. Hager, William F. Bancroft, Daniel H. Thomas and David Reece, corporals; Silas G. Chapman and Clark L. Barlow, musicians.

Privates—George Allen, James Anderson, Charles C. Andrew, Benjamin Beach, Joseph Beach, George W. Beals, Levi Berkstruser, James Black, John T. Blake, Patterson Bradley, Silas W. Chapman, James E. Conklin, Hiram K. Converse, Hiram Douglas, Washington Durboraugh, George F. Flaherty, George P. Frisby, Wilkinson Guy, Richard D. Haynes, Andrew Hill, Leander Robert, Lorenzo Robert, Lysander G. Huff, Andrew J. James, George Kennedy, David Kent, James M. Kilbury, William N. Kile, James G. Langstaff, Justin O. Langstaff, Abel Lock, Benjamin F. Lucas, John McClung, David McCune, John P. McDowell, Uriah H. McDowell, John Marshall, Leander Mercer, George Miller, James T. Mills, Albert More, Alpheus B. More, Mathew Murphy, George Norris, John Parrish, Eslie Patch, John E. Patterson, John F. Perry, Luther Perry, Samuel K. Reese, Samuel Rulhen, William Rulhen, George Russel, Ruben W. Searfus, Alanson Sester, Llewellyn Shamway, James Shamway, John W. Shirk, Samuel Stamp, James Stanton, Marion Stephens, Eliphas Tarpenning, William Taylor, Daniel Tracy, Frederick J. Wadsworth, George Walker, Lewis W. Wells, John Williams, Warren C. Winget, Joel H. Worthington and Joseph Zennick.

London also furnished four other boys in the one-hundred-days service. James M. Dungan, William L. Fickey, Charles R. Cover and Isaac G. Peetrey were forbidden by their parents to enlist in Capt. Thomas Acton's company, so they ran off to Springfield to enlist. There Cover and Peetrey and Dungan and Fickey applied at two different recruiting stations. Cover and Peetrey were admitted into Company F of the Second Regiment, but Dungan and Fickey were a little too late and were not admitted. Undaunted, they took the next train for Columbus and there were admitted to Company B of the Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, in July, 1861, and was recruited from the counties of Butler, Ross, Delaware, Guernsey, Mahonning, Champaign, Scioto and Madison. When its organization was completed it was ordered to the upper Kanawha valley, where it did service until January, 1862, most of the time engaged in severe scout duty. In the movement by General Rosecrans on Sewell Mountain the Twenty-sixth Regiment claims to have led the advance, and to have brought up the

rear on the retreat from that point. Soon afterward it was transferred from the Department of West Virginia to the Department of the Ohio, afterward named the Department of the Cumberland. It was then brigaded with the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Fiftieth Indiana Regiments, under the command of Colonel M. S. Hascall, and placed in Brig-Gen. Thomas J. Wood's division, of which it constituted a part until October, 1863. When the Army of the Cumberland was organized into corps, at Louisville, in September, 1862, the division was assigned to the Twenty-first Corps, and so remained until October, 1863, when the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated with the Fourth Corps, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment became a part of the Second Brigade (Wagner's), Second Division (then Sheridan's) of the Fourth Corps.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment formed a part of the advance column on Nashville, after the capture of Ft. Donelson, and shared the forced marches, hardships and privations of General Buell's army in its advance to Pittsburg Landing to the relief of General Grant. In the advance from Shiloh, through the swamps of northern Mississippi, upon Corinth, the Twenty-sixth occupied the first line, and was the first to enter the place. During the summer of 1862, the regiment bore its full share of the hardships of General Buell's fruitless campaign. In August of that year the Twenty-sixth took part in the attack, near McMinnville, Tennessee, upon Forrest's brigade of cavalry, capturing prisoners, General Forrest's body servant, battle horse and private carriage. In the memorable forced marches of Buell and Bragg, from the Tennessee to the Ohio, and thence toward Cumberland Gap, in the fall of 1862, the Twenty-sixth Ohio did its full duty.

BORE THE BRUNT OF BATTLE.

On December 26, 1862, General Rosecrans commenced his advance from Nashville against Murfreesboro. During this action the Twenty-sixth Ohio, under Major Squires, supported in part by the Fifty-eighth Indiana, made a gallant and successful charge, storming and driving from a strong position, in the village of Lavergne, a far larger force of the enemy that for many hours had held the left wing of the army at bay, and seriously impeded the progress of the movements in execution. At the battle of Stone's River the Twenty-sixth, under Major Squires, was one of the several regiments which stood firm against the charge of the Confederates on the 26th, when three-fourths of the federal forces on the right had given way and were in full flight; and though for many hours the heavily-massed columns of the enemy were thrown against them, they still stood their ground; and the Twenty-sixth formed the apex of the convex battle-front that all Bragg's victorious army could not bend or break. One-third of the regiment's strength was lost in killed and wounded.

In the advance on Bragg's lines at Tullahoma and Shelbyville the regiment bore a conspicuous and honorable part. In the advance on Chattanooga, in December, 1863, the Twenty-sixth led the advance of Crittenden's corps, which was the first to enter the place, Colonel Young leading the regiment over the northern bluff of Lookout Mountain. At Chickamauga the Twenty-sixth was in the thickest and bloodiest of the fight, where it acquitted itself with honor. At the storming of Missionary Ridge by the Army of the Cumberland, the Twenty-sixth Ohio maintained its reputation. It occupied nearly the center of the front line of assault and was there called upon to sustain the concentrated fire of the enemy's circular line of forty cannon and thousands of muskets. The assault was made in the face of this terrible fire, the column fighting its way step by step up the slope, every minute becoming weaker by the exhaustive outlay of strength and thinner by the murderous fire until, with less than half a command, with the entire color-guard disabled, the colonel, bearing his own colors charged his foaming horse over the enemy's work and the rebels threw down their arms, abandoned their guns and gave way in a rout. In this action the Twenty-sixth Regiment captured about fifty prisoners and two cannon.

Later in the same day the Twenty-sixth and the Fifteenth Indiana, under the command of Colonel Young, captured a six-gun battery the enemy were trying to drag off in their retreat, and flanked and dislodged a strong body of Confederates, who, with two heavy cannon, were attempting to hold in check the Federal troops until their train could be withdrawn. The regiment suffered at this time the loss of about one-fourth of its strength in killed and wounded.

AN UNDAUNTED BAND.

Even before its dead were buried, the Twenty-sixth, now reduced by two and one-half years of arduous service from one thousand to less than two hundred men, was on its way with the Fourth Corps to raise the siege of Knoxville. They marched barefoot over frozen ground, and bivouacked without shelter, in midwinter, clad in summer clothing, with but half rations, on the dreary and desolate hillsides of east Tennessee. Yet, with elbows out, pants worn half way to the knees, socks and shirts gone to threads, hungry and shivering in the cold of January 1, 1864, the Twenty-sixth, almost to a man, re-enlisted for three more years of service. The regiment was the first regiment of the Fourth Corps to re-enlist, and the first to arrive home on veteran furlough.

Returning to the field at the expiration of its furlough, the regiment rejoined the Fourth Corps at Bridgeport, Tennessee. It took part in Sherman's movement against Atlanta, being present at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and other minor engagements. The Confederate General Hood, thinking to circumvent and defeat the plans of Sherman, made his dash at the rear of Atlanta and marched on Nashville, and the Twenty-sixth, after a three-weeks rest, was again called into arduous service and took part in the race that ensued. The battle of Franklin was fought; the enemy checked in his swift march, and the Union forces won the race to Nashville. At this point the two armies again met in battle, resulting in a victory for the Federal troops, the enemy being completely demoralized and put to flight. After pursuing the enemy across the Tennessee river the Union forces fell back to Huntsville and Nashville.

The Texas campaign was now resolved upon, and the Twenty-sixth formed part of that force, participating in the trip down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans; thence in the severe march across the country from Port Lavaca to San Antonio. On October 21, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service at Victoria. Immediately thereafter it was sent home to Camp Chase, paid off, and discharged.

Company K—Company K, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited at London and bore the name of the "Cowling Videttes," in honor of Richard Cowling, a leading citizen of the county. It arrived at Camp Chase on July 22, 1861, and on the following day was mustered into the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The roster follows:

Captains—William H. Squires, who was promoted to major on December 7, 1862, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on April 2, 1864, and resigned on November 17, 1864; James R. Warner, who was promoted to first lieutenant, Company E, from second lieutenant, April 26, 1862, was made a captain on December 2, 1862, and resigned on January 24, 1864; James A. Spence, promoted from first lieutenant and adjutant, April 2, 1864, was promoted major, February 10, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment.

First lieutenants—James R. Hume, resigned January 24, 1864; William B. Johnson, promoted from second lieutenant, Company E, April 2, 1864, honorably discharged, October 19, 1864; David D. Brooks, appointed corporal, September 6, 1861, sergeant, January 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant January 10, 1865, mustered out with the regiment.

Second lieutenants—Francis M. Williams, promoted from corporal, April 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, December 2, 1862, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Erastus Guy, appointed sergeant from corporal, September 6, 1861,

promoted to second lieutenant December 2, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant Company B, April 2, 1864, promoted to captain, December 9, 1864, resigned March 1, 1865.

First sergeants—Moses H. Wood, discharged on October 18, 1861, to accept promotion as captain in a Virginia regiment; Thomas S. Pennington, appointed sergeant, November 15, 1861, discharged, April 18, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Benjamin C. Putnam, appointed sergeant from corporal, November 9, 1861, first sergeant, April 19, 1862, killed on December 31, 1862, n battle of Stone's River, Tennessee; Benjamin F. Tyler, appointed sergeant from corporal, April 19, 1862, first sergeant, March 14, 1863, discharged, July 25, 1864, on expiration of term of service; John Bradley, appointed corporal, March 1, 1864, sergeant, March 1, 1865, first sergeant, May 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Sergeants—Alexander Dean, discharged, February 7, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Charles R. Warner, appointed from corporal, November 15, 1861, discharged in August, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Isaac W. Ray, appointed corporal, November 9, 1861, sergeant, March 14, 1863, mustered out, July 25, 1864, on expiration of term of service; James Withrow, appointed from corporal, August 15, 1862, mustered out, July 25, 1864, on expiration of term of service; William L. Fickey, died, October 15, 1861, at Gallipolis, Ohio; Henry W. Roland, appointed from corporal, September 1, 1861, mustered out with company.

Corporals—William H. Flack, appointed corporal, September 1, 1865, mustered out with company; Lucian Dungan, discharged, February 7, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Charles Auchaner, transferred from Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 7, 1865, appointed corporal, September 1, 1865, mustered out with company; Claudius C. Ellison, appointed corporal, March 1, 1864, killed, June 23, 1864, in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; John T. Moore, appointed corporal, March 1, 1864, killed, June 27, 1864, in battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; Patrick Graham, appointed corporal in April, 1862, died, October 3, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of wounds received, September 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Charles Philips, appointed corporal, September 6, 1861, discharged, June 16, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; James A. Treahorn, appointed corporal in October, 1861, mustered out, July 25, 1864, on expiration of term of service; Joseph P. Morris, appointed corporal in 1862, mustered out, July 25, 1864, on expiration of term of service; Thaddeus K. Lockwood, appointed corporal in October, 1862, mustered out, December 12, 1864, on expiration of term of service; Gamaliel W. Saunders, appointed corporal, November 9, 1861, died, October 24, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of wounds received in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

Musician—John Holden, mustered out with company, October 21, 1865.

Privates—Marion Anderson, George Bupp, Herrick Benjamin, Albert Bidwell, Elisha Bidwell, John W. Byers, Brooks Bryan, Jacob Bendevolt, Paten Buckley, Peter Bussard, Conrad Busa, John F. Burt, Noble A. Cordray, Andrew J. Clingan, James Campbell, David R. Chrisman, Curtis Campbell, John Campbell, Alonzo P. Clingan, Thomas Cornelia, William H. H. Curlis, Nathaniel Clark, Samuel Cisna, Sylvanus Darst, James Dennison, John Devault, Philip Dennison, William Deihl, Joseph O. Dehaven, Virgil M. Durflinger, John (Ferdinand) Eberly, Jacob J. Edwards, Peter Flack, Jerry Flynn, William Guy, Charles Guy, John Goodin, James Howsmon, Philip Hand, Andrew M. Holeycross, James Hunter, Amos J. Hutchinson, Charles Howsmon, Lewis Holswager, John Helms, Albert S. Jones, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Kern, James Ladley, William Lyda, David Laughlin, Emanuel Landis, Travis Lynch, John F. Martin, Albert E. Morse, David Moler, James McDonald, William A. Magley, Joseph Mahoy, Abel Mock, Jacob Moler, James Moore, William D. Moore, John McLain, Isaac Mains, George O'Bryan, William Porter, Samuel Powell, George W. R. Peppers, John Philips, Robert C. Powell, John Peters, Joseph B. Rafferty, Lemuel Reed, Zenis S. Robbins, Samuel Roland, Alfred Ray, James H. Roper,

George Smith, Robert Sulcer, Henry Sullenbarger, William Steel, David Showalter, Nelson Smoyer, William Suver, William S. Swiger, Wayne Simpkins, Benjamin Sanford, Daniel B. Sanford, Sylvester G. Swingle, James T. Sanford, James Treanor, Jehu Tupes, William Timmons, Jonathan Warren, Ira Weaver, Willis C. Warner, Joseph Williams, George Williams, Charles Warner, James Wolf, Nathaniel Wolford, James M. Wright, George Wemes and Marion Williams.

FORTIETH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The organization of the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was completed on December 7, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio, and on the 11th of the same month the regiment started for eastern Kentucky, going by rail to Paris, Kentucky, and marching thence to Paintville, where it formed a junction with Colonel Garfield, who at that time was moving up the Sandy river. The regiment took part in the defeat of Humphrey Marshall on January 10, 1862, at the battle of Middle Creek, and afterwards remained in camp at Paintville, suffering much from sickness. The following February, it moved to Piketon, where it remained as an outpost, with a Kentucky regiment, until June 13, when they moved on to Prestonburg, which place was abandoned a month later, the Fortieth going to Louisa, where it remained until September 13, on which date it left Louisa and moved to the mouth of the Sandy, and a few days afterward was ordered to Gallipolis, Ohio. On October 4 it moved to Guyandotte, West Virginia, and, on November 14, was again ordered into eastern Kentucky. On February 20, 1863, the regiment started for Nashville, Tennessee, and on its arrival there was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, then at Franklin, which latter point the regiment reached in March, in time to take part in a forced march after Van Dorn. Van Dorn attacked the line with a large mounted force on April 10, the Fortieth then being on picket duty south of Franklin, and was repulsed by that regiment alone.

On June 2, the Fortieth moved to Triune and on the 23rd of the same month the reserve corps was moved forward, forming the right wing of Rosecrans' army in its advance on Shelbyville, Wartrace and Tullahoma. The regiment was stationed at Wartrace and Tullahoma until September 7, 1863, after which the reserve corps pushed rapidly forward to assist in the movement on Chattanooga. The regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing quite heavily; and, after falling back to Chattanooga, encamped at Moccasin Point, opposite Lookout Mountain, and finally went into winter quarters at Shellmound, Tennessee, where four companies re-enlisted.

The regiment shared in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, and behaved with great gallantry. It was in the second line of battle, and, upon reaching the rebel breastworks, was ordered to halt by General Whittaker, who was in command, but not hearing the order in the din of battle, pressed on, capturing several pieces of artillery at the "White House," several hundred yards in advance of the other troops. The right of the regiment advanced near the Summertown road, but receiving no support, was obliged to fall back. The Fortieth felt much chagrined at the result, and claimed that if properly supported, it would have captured the rebel guns and stores on the top of the mountain. At the close of the campaign, the regiment returned to Shellmound and was moved on January 20, 1864, going into camp near Cleveland, Tennessee, on February 6. From February 22 to the 28th of the same month it was engaged in a reconnaissance on Dalton. On May 2, the Fortieth marched on the Atlanta campaign, participating in many of the battles before that place, and being under fire almost constantly after reaching Dalton. Companies A, B, C and D were mustered out of the service at Pilot Knob, Georgia, October 7, 1864. The remainder of the regiment shared the fortunes of the Fourth Corps in its pursuit of Hood, and in its retreat before Hood from Pulaski. In December those

who were not veterans were mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and the veterans consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

After the consolidation of the Fortieth with the Fifty-first, the combined regiment was transported, with the Fourth Army Corps, to New Orleans, thence to Texas, where, at the town of Victoria, it performed guard duty for some months. It was mustered out of the service on December 3, 1865, and was brought home to Camp Chase, where it was finally paid off and discharged.

Company A—This company was organized at Jefferson, this county, and was mustered into the Fortieth Regiment at Camp Chase, September 19, 1861, it having arrived there on the 10th of that month. Following is a roster of the officers and men of this company:

Captains—William Jones, who was promoted to major on February 5, 1863, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on February 25, 1863; Orlando C. Bowles, promoted from first lieutenant, February 5, 1863, resigned September 9, 1863.

First lieutenants—Benjamin F. Snodgrass, promoted from second lieutenant, Company I, February 5, 1863, killed, September 20, 1863, in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Richard B. Cowling, promoted from second lieutenant, Company E, May 9, 1864, mustered out, October 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

Second lieutenants—Thomas Lilly, accidentally wounded, January 10, 1862, at Middle Creek, Kentucky, resigned July 20, 1862; Willion Dillon, promoted from first sergeant, July 20, 1862, resigned, January 24, 1863; James A. Fisher, promoted from first sergeant of Company G, January 24, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, January 5, 1864, transferred to Company K, Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 10, 1864, promoted to captain, January 6, 1865, and was mustered out with that company, October 3, 1865.

First sergeants—Thomas Pearce, appointed from sergeant, July 20, 1862, soon afterward discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; Wilson Burrows, appointed from sergeant, July 20, 1862, killed, April 10, 1863, in battle of Franklin, Tennessee; Marion Simpkins, appointed from sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, Company H, February 5, 1863, resigned, January 23, 1864; Otho H. Scott, mustered in as a private, appointed first sergeant, mustered out December 8, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, on expiration of term of service.

Sergeants—Andrew Garabrant, appointed corporal, later sergeant, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; George Ingalls, appointed from private, promoted to commissary sergeant, July 1, 1864; Frank Ingalls, appointed from private, discharged, June 8, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Albert Williams, appointed from private, captured, April 10, 1863, at battle of Franklin, Tennessee, wounded September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, mustered out November 6, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee, on expiration of term of service; John H. Plimell, appointed from corporal, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Elisha Bidwell, appointed from corporal, died, September 12, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of wounds received on September 2, 1864, in battle of Lovejoy Station, Georgia; Thomas Price, discharged in 1862 on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Corporals—Ralph Robinson, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Lawrence Englesperger, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; James Blair, detailed in pioneer corps, April 13, 1863, mustered out, to date October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Calvin Bradley, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, October 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service; William P. Taylor; Wesley M. Cochran, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, October 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service; William M. French, transferred to Company I, Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 10,

1864, mustered out with that regiment; Augustus Studebaker, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, at expiration of term of service; Charles Swartz, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Daniel Lilly, died of wounds received, September 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; George W. Plimell, wounded November 24, 1863, in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, at expiration of term of service; Thomas B. Williams, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service.

Musicians—Frederick Olney, promoted to principal musician on January 1, 1864; Jonathan Hamil, mustered out, October 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

Wagoner—James Roberts, discharged in 1863 on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Privates—Allen Anderson, William Anderson, Hamilton Adams, John Augsberger, John Arhood, Charles Altman, William L. Butler, Benjamin Bidwell, William Burkhardt, Henry K. Bradley, Henry F. Bradley, Mahlon Bidwell, David Byerly, John Brown, Samuel Chambers, Thomas Clark, James Chambers, Thomas Chenoweth, James Cartwright, Jackson Clifton, James Clover, John Cochran, Joseph Dubois, Howard Dunson, Henry Doren, James Doren, Oscar Derol, Jonah Duff, Lemuel Dyer, James Edward Davenport, William Dillon, Jacob Englesperger, Edward Faughy, Jacky F. Ford, Patrick H. Griffin, Benjamin Groff, William Gray, Nelson Glaze, James W. Gray, Jacob Housten, George Harrington, Alonzo Harrington, Maurice Hann, Levi Hann, Thomas Hubbard, William Hubbard, Samuel Hubbard, Charles C. Henderson, Joseph S. Harkness, Joseph Irwin, Rufus W. Ingalls, Firman Johnson, George A. Kingman, John Kelso, John Long, Jacob Long, Henry C. Liily, George Leiter, Matthew Mahor, John H. Martin, Hezekiah Moody, Francis R. Miller, Thomas McNamara, Hugh Murphy, George B. Olney, Wilson Olney, Jesten L. Olney, Thomas Pearce, James Plummer, Solomon Paugh, James Pratt, William Reno, Charles C. Roberts, Ralph Robinson, Edward Stokes, Jeremiah Suver, Isaac Scott, Isaac Stewart, Eli Tillman, Mackey Thomas, Stephen Taner, David M. Wheatley, Jonah B. Woods, James K. Whitney, Calvin White and Isaac Young.

Company C—Company C was organized at London, Madison county, in the fall of 1861, and was mustered into the Fortieth Regiment at Camp Chase on September 21, of the same year. Its roster shows the following officers and men:

Captains—Thomas Acton, who was promoted to major on February 5, 1863, was killed on November 24, 1863, in the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Delamer Deland, promoted from first lieutenant, February 5, 1863, wounded, November 14, in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, mustered out. October 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, at expiration of term of service.

First lieutenant—James C. Peck, promoted from second lieutenant, February 5, 1863, mustered out October 8, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

Second lieutenant—Ezra Tullis, promoted from first sergeant on February 5, 1863, to first lieutenant, March 19, 1864, but not mustered out on October 8, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

First sergeants—Angus W. Kirkley, appointed from sergeant, killed on July 20, 1864, at battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia; Clark C. Smith, appointed corporal on March 1, 1862, sergeant, May 1, 1864, first sergeant, July 21, 1864, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

Sergeants—Charles C. McCormack, wounded on September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, transferred to veteran reserve corps, March 27, 1864; Thomas E. Graham, discharged, December 17, 1861, by civil authority; James W. Ware, wounded on September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at expiration of term of service; David M. Clark, appointed from corporal, January 16, 1864, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, at expiration of term of service; Orestes A.

McCaula, appointed from corporal, wounded, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, transferred to veteran reserve corps and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Corporals—Henry Kelley, transferred to pioneer corps, April 5, 1863, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Daniel Fleming, discharged, September 21, 1861, by civil authority; Benjamin Natrie, appointed corporal, May 1, 1863, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, October 8, 1864, on expiration of term of service; William Ellers, discharged, September 30, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Henry McDaniel, died at Piketon, Kentucky, April 23, 1862; Simon L. B. McMillen, wounded, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, mustered out, November 5, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, at expiration of term of service; George W. Roberts, transferred to Company I, September 22, 1864, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Henry Lyman, died, March 1, 1862, at Ashland, Kentucky; John Alters, killed, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; John Brady, died, April 17, 1863, of wounds received, April 10, 1863, in battle of Franklin, Tennessee; John R. Howe, appointed corporal, October 1, 1862, killed, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.

Musicians—George H. Phifer, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; James Lyon, detailed as regimental postmaster, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service.

Wagoners—Minor Paine, appointed wagoner, July 27, 1863, mustered out, October 8, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Newman Whittaker, discharged, July 20, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Privates—Benjamin Andrew, William Anderson, Jeremiah Allen, John W. Althen, Homer Allen, Thomas H. Artman, Wallace Bennette, Henry Butterwick, Charles Betts, John Berry, Peter Brown, George Baker, Edward Bates, William A. Blaine, Enoch H. Claridge, Patrick Curran, George Chamberlain, John W. Cook, Josiah Cook, Francis M. Chandler, George Emerson, John Ehni, Dyer B. Eastman, Richard Evans, Philip W. Entler, Alonzo Fleming, Jacob Flodt, John Fullington, Silas Garrard, William Graham, Christopher Geayheart, George Gamble, John Gray, George W. Greer, William Guyton, Preston Hornbeck, Spicer Heskitt, William J. Hutchinson, Thomas Huntington, Peter Harrington, Irwin Harrington, Elijah Hull, Garner Hurlburt, James Ing, George Kenzla, William J. Kelley, William L. Long, Washington D. Link, George Lush, Harvey A. Link, George Lyon, George M. McCaula, John Moreland, James S. McMillen, John Michael, Granville Myers, Martin J. McCaula, Robert B. Murray, Michael Madigan, Thomas Moreland, John Morain, Madison M. Melvin, Samuel Melvin, Jefferson Postle, James H. Palmer, John Peck, Augustus A. Prugh, William Ray, George Rose, John Rider, Peter Rinehart, Benjamin Reed, Philip L. Roberts, Michael S. Roby, David H. Robey, George W. Roberts, John Riley, Laban Shipps, Cicero C. Smith, Adam Suverly, Oliver Spencer, Elijah Spring, William Soward, Charles W. Stuckey, Oliver Taylor, James G. Wetherell, James Wilson, Martin Woolether, George W. Watson, Clemuil Williams, George Watrous, William Yeatts and Joseph C. Yeardly.

Company D—This company, called the "Buffeenburgh Boys," in honor of Peter Buffenburgh, was organized at London, and was mustered into the Fortieth Regiment at Camp Chase on September 30, 1861. Its officers and men were as follow:

Captains—James Watson, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, March 19, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Charles Converse, promoted from first lieutenant, March 19, 1864, killed, June 30, 1864, in battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.

First lieutenant—William Topping, promoted from second lieutenant, Company K, March 19, 1864, discharged, June 1, 1864, for wounds received, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.

Second lieutenant—James M. Dungan, resigned November 12, 1862; Charles Cover, promoted from sergeant, August 30, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant of Company K, March 19, 1864, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Daniel Collett, Jr., promoted from sergeant, Company B, March 19, 1864, to first lieutenant, Company B, May 9, 1864, died May 30, 1864, of wounds received, November 24, 1863, in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

First sergeant—Daniel N. Thomas, appointed from sergeant, November 12, 1862, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service.

Sergeants—Joseph B. Couples, appointed corporal, December 21, 1861, sergeant, January 31, 1863, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Richard B. Cowling, appointed corporal, December 25, 1861, absent, sick in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, promoted to second lieutenant, Company E, August 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant, Company A, May 9, 1864, mustered out of service, October 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service; Benjamin Emery, appointed corporal, August 30, 1862, absent, sick in hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, May 24, 1864, mustered out, February 22, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, on expiration of term of service; William A. Rouse, appointed from corporal, December 3, 1861, discharged, January 3, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability; James P. Thacker, died, December 23, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio; Joseph F. Woods, on detached service at Columbus, Ohio, March 29, 1864, mustered out, September 14, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, on expiration of term of service.

Corporals—Allen Creighton, appointed corporal, August 30, 1862, died November 24, 1863, of wounds received, November 24, 1863, in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Richard Beetle, killed, November 24, 1863, in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; William E. Bigelow, killed, November 24, 1863, in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Britton Harrison, appointed corporal, August 30, 1862, wounded, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, discharged, April 27, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability; John R. Clark, detached as brigade postmaster, died, June 23, 1864, at Bridgeport, Alabama; Isaac Crego, appointed corporal, December 8, 1863, transferred to Company I, Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 10, 1864; James W. Flood, appointed corporal, August 30, 1862, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Joseph Forshee, appointed corporal, December 8, 1863, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, October 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service; Augustus Frazell, appointed corporal, August 30, 1862, transferred to veteran reserve corps, December 18, 1863; John W. Gosslee, appointed corporal, September 10, 1861, reduced at his own request, July 7, 1862, appointed corporal, December 8, 1862, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, October 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service; Ferdinand L. Grace, appointed corporal, January 13, 1862, wounded, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, at expiration of term of service; William A. Lee, died September 30, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of wounds received, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Henry S. Wolford, appointed corporal, March 27, 1862, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service; Joel H. Worthington, discharged, October 1, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Musicians—James Finch, mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, October 7, 1864, at expiration of term of service; McDona Frazzell, discharged, December 17, 1861, at Detroit Michigan, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Wagoners—Ethen A. Brittenham, died, March 4, 1862, at Ashland, Kentucky; Isaac Byers, mustered out, October 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, on expiration of term of service.

Privates—Madison C. Allen, Martin Anklin, William Bancroft, Benjamin Beach, Marshall P. Beach, Eugene Bebb, Madison Byers, Samuel Carr, Edward W. Coberly, David Conklin, Edmund B. Conklin, George W. Conklin, James E. Conklin, James M. Conklin, Austin Z. Converse, William T. Cooney, Thomas W. Cornwell, Frederick Dasher, Hiram

Douglas, Addison Duffenbaugh, Lucien Dulaney, John Eastman, James B. Fisher, Charles Forshee, Edward Goodlander, William Gray, Aurelius Hagar, Levi Hagar, John Hagendoffer, Philip Hawn, Luther Harrington, William S. Harrington, Edward C. Hemenway, John Hickman, Benjamin Hizer, Albert B. Hughes, William L. Irvin, Berthier Jones, John Kaupp, Andrew Lewis, Reason F. Lewis, William Lilly, Robert McCann, Samuel McConnell, Jesse B. McDowell, John McPike, Patrick Maxwell, Alpheus F. Mercer, Simon Miller, Henry Myers, Joseph Newman, James Pain, John Patterson, George M. Peters, John C. Peters, William Pipes, Cyrus Porter, Joseph Powers, Anderson Price, George W. Purnell, James Real, David Richie, David N. Robinson, George P. Robinson, Samuel B. Robinson, Samuel W. Robinson, Francis M. Sager, George M. Sayer, John W. Sayer, David S. Seldomridge, John Sidner, Willis W. Sidner, Lewellyn Shumway, Delmore Snodgrass, Robert Snodgrass, David Spencer, Samuel W. Stamp, James R. Stroup, William Taylor, Isaac Taynor, Elias C. Thacker, George M. Thompson, Samuel Vandervoort, John Vogt, William Vogt, James Walker, George Ward, Joshua White, David Whiteside, Samuel Winecoop, James M. Woodman and Melancthon Worthington.

NINETY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Chase, Ohio, on August 19, 1862. The day following, the regiment proceeded, under marching orders, to Lexington, Kentucky. On its arrival there, rumors of a Confederate attack by way of the Cumberland Gap caused the transfer of about ten thousand troops at Richmond, Kentucky, previous to August 30. By forced marches they arrived at Richmond, drove off the attacking army after it had sent in a flag of truce asking for the surrender of the town. The regiment had a skirmish with Kirby Smith's advance, August 29, capturing one gun. They remained all night on the field, confident of their ability to defend the approaches to Richmond, and, in their ignorance, underestimating the Confederate strength, the almost impassable barrier afforded by the approaches to the Kentucky having been left fifteen miles in the rear, while they advanced to encounter an army of veterans of twice their numerical strength Kirby Smith was then on his march to the Ohio river, making his famous northern raid. Across his line and barring it lay an army of ten thousand raw recruits, with only nine pieces of artillery. Veterans would have fallen back to the river, where reinforcements might arrive in time to aid. Blind to their danger and bold to rashness, the Northern troops not only stood their ground, but advanced to meet certain defeat and almost annihilation. One hundred and twenty men of the Ninety-fifth, and a majority of the line officers, commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, deeming themselves the only representatives of the state on the field, scorned to fly, and fought desperately until surrounded and forced to surrender. The scattered and demoralized forces made another stand, a mile or so in the rear, but were scattered like so much chaff, and still further on a third stand, which resulted, after a stubborn, though brief resistance, in a tumultuous retreat for the river. The loss to the Ninety-fifth was eight men killed, forty-seven wounded and six hundred captured. The loss of the other regiments engaged was about two hundred and fifty killed, eight hundred wounded and nearly two thousand captured. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was heavier than the federal loss.

The regiment was exchanged on November 20, 1862, and was reorganized and sent to Memphis, where it arrived, May 25, 1863, six hundred strong. It was attached to a division and sent to Vicksburg, where it did effective work until a few days previous to the capture of that city. It also aided in the capture of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, and in the operations around the Big Black river. The regiment participated in Sherman's attempt to storm the works of Vicksburg, on May 22, where, besides being repulsed, many brave men were sacrificed. After the fall of Vicksburg,

another attack was made on Jackson, the rebels being whipped, after which the Northern troops went into winter quarters near Memphis. During the winter, the Ninety-fifth was assigned to the Sixteenth Corps, with which it served until the end of the war.

REGIMENT SUFFERS HEAVY LOSS.

Early in June, 1864, an attempt was made to strike the Mobile & Ohio railroad in the vicinity of Tupelo. This ended in defeat. The Ninety-fifth went into the affair with nineteen commissioned officers and three hundred muskets, and got back to Memphis with nine officers and about one hundred and fifty men. In July, the regiment marched with General Smith's expedition to Memphis, and, after skirmishing along the way formed near Tupelo. The Confederates made a furious attack and were handsomely whipped. On returning to Memphis, Forrest made a night attack and got another good drubbing. Smith's forces were moved to Nashville, arriving the night after the battle of Franklin. On the morning of December 15, General Smith's force, now an army corps, stationed on Thomas's right pushed boldly out from their works, and were soon on Hood's left flank. Here an assaulting column, including the Ninety-fifth was formed. In a few minutes, the first Southern work, mounting three guns, was captured. From a hill farther on, crowned with a redoubt, the rebels poured a galling fire on the victors. Without halting, on went the Northern forces, over the entrenchments and into the works, capturing more guns and holding the position.

The next day Hood's second line was attacked. The Ninty-fifth and other regiments piled knapsacks, and, with orders neither to fire a shot nor yell, started for the works and carried them by storm, capturing battle flags, guns and prisoners. The cloud that for more than two years had rested above the regiment departed and victory had crowned their efforts. After these successes the regiment played its part in the pursuit of Hood, and joined General Canby's forces, at New Orleans, in the reduction of Mobile, at which latter place it arrived in March, 1865, from which time until the end of the war, the regiment did guard duty. At the close of the war, it was ordered to Camp Chase, and was mustered out on August 19, 1865. The rolls show that of one thousand officers and men, composing the regiment, five hundred and twenty-eight officers and men were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease in service.

Company B—Company B of this regiment was organized in the summer of 1862 at London, this county, and was mustered into the Ninety-fifth Regiment at Camp Chase on August 19. During the service it enrolled the following officers and men:

Captain—Robert Hanson, who was captured on June 10, 1864, at the battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, escaped and was discharged on June 29, 1865.

First lieutenants—Isaac N. Davidson, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, exchanged, promoted to captain, Company F, December 9, 1864, mustered out with the regiment; Isaac G. Peetrey, appointed first sergeant, August 13, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, January 26, 1863, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, exchanged, March 4, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant, May 28, 1865, mustered out with company.

Second lieutenant—Peyton R. Christman, wounded, August 30, 1862, in battle of Richmond, Kentucky, resigned, January 15, 1863.

First sergeants—James S. Crain, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, first sergeant, March 1, 1863, promoted to captain. Seventy-first Regiment United States (colored) Infantry, May 1, 1864, from which he was mustered out, November 8, 1864, by reason of consolidation; James Mitchell, appointed corporal, April 28, 1863, cap-

tured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, prisoner at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, returned to company, May 14, 1865, appointed first sergeant, May 20, 1865, mustered out with the company.

Sergeants—Erwin Phifer, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862, discharged April 24, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, to date October 1, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Leroy G. Florence, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862, killed, June 10, 1864, at the battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi; Samuel Armstrong, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, prisoner at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, returned to company, May 15, 1865, mustered out with company; Nathan C. Moore, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862, mustered out with company; D. J. Cartzdafner, appointed corporal August 13, 1862, sergeant, June 27, 1863, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, died, October 24, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Georgia; Edward S. Miller, appointed corporal, August 13, 1863, discharged, January 15, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, for wounds received, August 30, 1862, in battle of Richmond, Kentucky.

Corporals—John F. Chenoweth, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, discharged December 21, 1863, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Auburn Smith, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, discharged January 15, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Edward Whitaker, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, mustered out with the company; Thomas J. Stephenson, wounded, August 30, 1862, in battle of Richmond, Kentucky, appointed corporal, January 20, 1864, killed, April 8, 1865, in battle of Spanish Fort, Alabama; Jonathan Geer, appointed corporal, April 26, 1863, mustered out, July 6, 1865, by order of the war department; Jonathan Markley, appointed corporal, December 16, 1864, mustered out, June 9, 1865, at New York City, by order of the war department; Jasper Jones appointed corporal, April 28, 1863, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, prisoner in Andersonville and other Southern prisons, died, March 16, 1865, at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Musicians—Milford A. Bates, discharged, March 20, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Isaiah Edwards, discharged March 6, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Wagoner—George W. Coberly, mustered out with the company.

Privates—John Alkire, Samuel Ambler, Andrew T. Athey, Isaiah- B. Bechtol, Marion Blain, Henry M. Bostwick, Jesse S. Bowers, William T. Bussard, Jacob Bussard, William C. Cook, Samuel Couples, Napoleon Curtin, Silas Davidson, Francis M. Deffenbaugh, Martin F. DeCamp, Samuel H. Edwards, Joseph Estep, John Evans, Francis M. Evans, John Everett, Patrick Farrell, Patrick Flood, Samuel B. Ford, Joseph Galloway, William H. H. Graham, Chalkley B. Hunt, William M. Janes, William Johnston, William Johnston, Thomas J. Kilgore, Joseph H. Koontz, Jesse H. Lane, Joseph S. Linsey, William Link, William H. McCormack, David E. McMillen, Caleb McPike, Michael Masterson, Nelson A. Miller, Enoch E. Minshall, Lafayette Morris, William Nichols, John W. Nichols, Michael O'Boyle, John W. Nichols, Patrick O'Brian, Emanuel Plummer, James A. Porter, Napoleon Powell, George W. Prugh, Joseph Ray, Jackson Ray, Abel P. Reese, Benjamin Rickards, John W. Roby, George A. Roby, William E. Roby, William Rutter, James Seeman, Lawrence Sheehan, Isaiah J. Shryack, Theodore Smith, Lewis Strain, Adam Strain, William B. Stone, William B. Thornburgh, Harrison Timmons, Cotman Timmons, Daniel Timmons, Simeon Tingley, William H. Tracy, Thomas Tuttle, Samuel Tuttle, Michael Vaughn, Erasmus S. Vent, Samuel Waters, Addison W. Watson, Stephen Werden, Larkin Whiteley, John S. Withrow and Lewis Young.

Company K—Company K was organized in Madison county and was mustered into the Ninety-fifth Regiment at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 19, 1862. Its roster shows the following officers and men:

Captains—George W. Darety, who was wounded on August 30, 1862, in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, resigned on January 15, 1863; Thomas S. Pennington, promoted from first lieutenant, February 2, 1863, mustered out with the company.

First lientenants—Vincent Allen, promoted from second lieutenant, February 2, 1863, died, July 19, 1863, near Jackson, Mississippi; Jerome B. Vance, promoted to sergeant-major from private, August 18, 1862, to first lieutenant, July 19, 1863, mustered out with the company.

Second lieutenant—T. F. Timmons, appointed first sergeant, August 13, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, February 21, 1863, resigned, August 3, 1863.

First sergeant—Bushrod H. Lewis, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862, first sergeant, January 15, 1863, mustered out with regiment.

Sergeants—Seneca N. Hancock, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, prisoner at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, died, March 24, 1865, at Annapolis, Maryland; Theodore Bolio, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1862; Lawson Bidwell, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, sergeant, January 15, 1863, died, January 29, 1863, on board the hospital ship "R. C. Wood;" Addison A. Hanson, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, sergeant, January 15, 1863, mustered out with the company; Abel H. Workman, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, sergeant, January 20, 1864, mustered out with the company, Joseph S. Martin, appointed corporal, July 28, 1864, sergeant, May 22, 1865, mustered out with the company; James W. Stutson, appointed corporal, July 28, 1864, sergeant, May 22, 1865, mustered out with the company.

Corporals—Stephen Wadsworth, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, wounded, August 30, 1862, in battle of Richmond, Kentucky; L. J. Thacker, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, discharged, February 26, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Benjamin Hale, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862; John Blair, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, prisoner at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, returned to company and was mustered out with it; Samuel P. Furlong, appointed corporal, August 13, 1862, died, August 2, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; Eugene Sheldon, appointed corporal, January 23, 1863, died, December 27, 1864, at West Jefferson, Ohio; Sinard Leach, appointed corporal, April 8, 1863, transferred to Thirty-fifth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out, July 17, 1865, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, by order of the war department; John F. Evans, appointed corporal, April 2, 1864, mustered out, June 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, by order of the war department; James H. Core, appointed corporal, August 19, 1863, died, September 2, 1863, at Camp Bear Creek, Mississippi; Aaron Van Ostrand, appointed corporal, January 23, 1863, died, August 16, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; James F. Bethard, appointed corporal, July 28, 1864, mustered out with the company; James Tarpenning, appointed corporal, April 8, 1863, captured, June 10, 1864, at battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Mississippi, prisoner at Andersonville and other Southern prisons; mustered out, June 23, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio, by order of the war department; Ira Fox, appointed corporal, April 8, 1863, died, July 5, 1863, on board hospital steamer, "Crescent City."

Musicians—Clark L. Barlow, promoted to principal musician, January 20, 1864; B. C. Irwin, discharged, February 28, 1863, at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tennessee, on surgeon's certificate of disability; James Gregg, transferred to Company E, Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1865.

Wagoner—James Alder, died, August 16, 1863, in camp at Bear Creek, Mississippi.

Privates—Calvin J. Allen, Augustus Anderson, Jacob Baker, S. B. Beard, William Bethard, Jonathan Bigelow, George C. Blair, Joseph N. Bolio, Dorman Bristol, Thomas D. Brown, John A. Bryd, Armstrong Byerly, David Byerly, James Carpenter, Cloyd Cecil, Hatfield Clark, John Cohorn, John O. Conner, Albert N. Converse, Samuel Cramer, John Crego, Melvin Darby, Archibald Darby, Adam Darby, Clinton W. Davis, James E. Davenport, John K. Douglas, James Dunn, John Finley, James Garabrant, George W. Gossard, George T. Graham, Daniel D. Griffith, Lewis T. Groves, Simeon Hager, Andrew Hale, Samuel Hammel, John Hann, Jacob Haynes, Emerson Holycross, Peter Hubbard, Benjamin Johnson, David Johnson, Stephen Knight, Wallace W. Lewis, Warner Z. Lucas, William Lyons, Hugh McClarn, John McClung, I. C. Mead, Montreville M. Miller, Theodore W. Miller, Wyatt Minshall, Leonard Morgan, Jacob Myers, Jacob Peterman, Joseph Powers, James N. Pyers, Thomas Roberts, Edward Ryder, Francis M. Sherman, Joseph Solomon, John Solomon, Samuel S. Smith, A. C. Smith, Samuel Stickley, Labrinitus Stoner, Oliver Stutson, Eliphus Tarpenning, George Taylor, William Tillman, Thomas Leonard, Isaiah Tracy, Roberts Twiggs, A. B. Vanhoutin, Joseph Watson, Arthur Wheeldon, Francis M. Whittaker, Thomas Wheelock, John Williams, Samuel Worrell and Robert Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The organization of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commenced in August, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio, where seven companies were recruited. It then proceeded to the camp at Zanesville, Ohio, and then to Camp Dennison, a company being added at each place. On December 27, danger being expected at Louisville from Morgan's raid, it was suddenly ordered to that place. The order came rather unexpectedly and the organization was still incomplete, but within two hours of its receipt the One Hundred and Thirteenth was on its way, finely equipped. In January, 1863, it moved to Mauldraugh's Hill, about thirty miles distance from Louisville, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, but returned again the next month and embarked for Nashville. The trip to Nashville occupied an unusually long time and was accompanied by great hardships, many of the officers and men being sent to the hospital on the arrival of the regiment at its destination.

The regiment was assigned to General C. C. Gilbert's division and was moved to Franklin, Tennessee, where it participated in several expeditions against the enemy and was kept busy on an extensive line of fortifications. The command formed the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, and, joining, other divisions at Triune, entered upon the Tullahoma campaign, but was not in an engagement. It remained at Shelbyville during the partial reorganization of the army and took part in the Chattanooga campaign, as part of the reserve corps. After a long and tiresome march over the mountains, the One Hundred and Thirteenth took part in the battle of Chickamauga, its losses in this sanguinary engagement being one hundred and thirty-eight officers and men, out of three hundred and eighty-two. It fell back with the army to Chattanooga and endured all the hardships of that siege. The division, the second of the Fourteenth Army Corps, was detached from its corps at the battle of Mission Ridge, and formed a part of General Sherman's force. It formed the reserve line and did not take an active part in the struggle, but in the pursuit of the enemy, following, it fought with some loss at Stuarts creek.

The regiment was then sent to the relief of Knoxville and after Longstreet was forced to retire they returned—weary, ragged and footsore—to Chattanooga on December 21, 1863. The winter was spent in that neighborhood, with the monotony broken by only an occasional reconnaissance, and at last the regiment moved on the Atlanta campaign, May 7, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth was at Buzzard's Gap and Resaca, and then moved down the valley of the Coosa upon Rome; thence to Dallas and New Hope church, and on to Kenesaw Mountain. In the battle of Kenesaw Mountain the regiment formed the line of assault and consequently lost heavily, its casualities being ten officers and one hundred and fifty-three men. In the engagements about Atlanta the regiment was not actively engaged, except in the encounter at Peach Tree Creek, though it was always present and exposed to the efforts of sharpsbooters. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was sent to Chattanooga, thence to Huntsville and Tuscumbia, Alabama, and then back to Chattanooga. It again marched south, with greatly reduced ranks, and joined Sherman on his march to the sea. With small exceptions its march to the sea was unbroken until the defenses of Savannah were reached. After the evacuation of that city the regiment encamped at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah river, and there remained for several days in mud and water. The regiment shared in all the labors of the march through the Carolinas, and was severely engaged at Bentonville, fighting hand-to-hand, during the heaviest of the battle leaping the breastworks to repel assaults from either direction. This was the last engagement of the One Hundred and Thirteenth. After the surrender of Johnston it moved *via* Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City and there participated in the Grand Review, after which it proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on July 6, 1865, and was soon after discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

Company A—Company A of the One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment was organized in London, Madison county, in the autumn of 1862, and was mustered into the regiment at Camp Chase on October 10. During the service it enrolled the following officers and men:

Captains—Toland Jones, who was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on February 23, 1865, was promoted to colonel on June 8, 1865, but was not mustered out with the regiment; Charles P. Gorman, promoted to first lieutenant from second lieutenant Company I, February 1, 1864, promoted to captain, May 31, 1865, mustered out with the company.

First lieutenants—Nathan C. Vickers, resigned, January 13, 1863; Orway Watson, promoted from second lieutenant, January 13, 1863, to captain of Company H, May 16, 1863, promoted to major, June 8, 1865, mustered out with the regiment; Aquilla Toland, appointed first sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, January 13, 1863, to first lieutenant, April 29, 1863, resigned January 20, 1864; John R. Cross, promoted from first sergeant Company F, June 8, 1865, mustered out with the company.

Second lieutenants—Jesse W. Dungan, appointed sergeant, promoted to sergeant-major, January 3, 1863, to second lieutenant, August 29, 1863, commission returned, reappointed, November 5, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant, June 14, 1864, but not mustered, died, July 4, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of wounds received, June 27, 1864, in battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; James Coultis, appointed sergeant, first sergeant, January 13, 1863, promoted to second lieutenant, June 14, 1864, to first lieutenant of Company G, August 19, 1864, mustered out with the regiment; William A. M. Davis, promoted from first sergeant, Company C, July 25, 1864, to first lieutenant, Company F, February 10, 1865, mustered out with the regiment.

First Sergeant—Timothy Haley, appointed corporal, sergeant, January 3, 1863, promoted to second lieutenant, October 12, 1864, but not mustered, to first lieutenant, Company F, February 10, 1865, mustered out wit hthe regiment.

Sergeants—Joel L. Read, appointed corporal, sergeant, September 1863, promoted to sergeant-major, June 12, 1865; Robert Knight, mustered as a private, appointed sergeant, August 13, 1863, mustered out with the company; John C. Coblentz, appointed corporal, sergeant, August 13, 1863, mustered out with the company; Edwin Slagle,

appointed corporal, July 27, 1863, sergeant, mustered out with the company; George Ellars, appointed corporal, reduced, August 13, 1863, appointed sergeant from private, mustered out with the company; Charles J. Gould, appointed corporal, July 27, 1863, wounded, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, appointed sergeant, June 12, 1865, mustered out with the company.

Corporals—John Simpson, mustered out, May 26, 1865, at Camp Dennison, by order of the war department; George H. Rowland, discharged, April 13, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee, on surgeon's certificate of disability; William R. Ward, appointed, July 27, 1863, died, September 20, 1863, of wounds received the same day in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Thomas Cowling, appointed, September 30, 1863, died, April 13, 1865, at New Berne, North Carolina, of wounds received, March 19, 1865, in battle of Bentonville, North Carolina; George C. Pfleiger, appointed, July 27, 1863, mustered out with the company; Richard B. Corson, mustered out with the company; Joseph E. Sidner, mustered out with the company; Jackson Smithfield, mustered out with the company; Joseph Sanders, appointed, July 27, 1863, mustered out with the company; Jacob March, mustered out with the company; Benjamin Norris, appointed, May 26, 1865, mustered out with the company; Austin Slagle, appointed, June 12, 1865, mustered out with the company.

Musician—Herbert Fay, discharged November 9, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Privates—John W. Adams, Benjamin Allison, John H. Anderson, William Armstrong, Charles Bates, Henry J. Beckman, William Beer, John Bell, Thomas H. Bell, James Bemis, John C. Bentzell, Philip E. Blesch, John Boesiger, Robert R. Bollenger, Alexander Bradley, Harvey Bradley, Peter Brown, Joseph E. Buzzard, Jesse N. Camron, Abner D. Carter, Chesterfield Carter, Lyman Carter, Riley Carter, James W. Carr, John F. Chapman, John J. Cloud, William T. Chochran, Francis M. Crabb, John G. Dallas, Thomas Dwyer, William H. Echard, Philip Fix, William Ford, Charles J. Fritz, Alfred E. Garret, John S. Harvey, James S. Harvey, Aaron W. Hibler, Daniel Hildebrand, John N. Housman, Robert Howlett, William E. Hughes, Everett W. Jackson, John N. Jones, Michael Kelley, Louis H. Kennedy, John B. Lowe, Alexander McComb, Henry McCann, James McDermott, John McSaveny, Levi March, William Marks, Lewis Mead, William Mehegan, George Miles, John Miller, Robert Moore, Archibald Morse, Isaac T. Neff, Isaac J. Norris, Henry Nussbaum, Thomas O'Neal, William Orpet, Ezra Paugh, John H. Pemberton, John H. Pemberton, John H. Peters, Albert T. Phifers, John G. Poling, Samuel Powell, Michael Powers, James Rayburn, Benoni Rea, John Reese, George T. Reno, Joseph D. Richardson, John Rightsell, Daniel Riordan, Simon W. Rogers, Alexander Schafer, Nicholas Schimel, Aurelius Simpson, Eugene Smith, John C. Southron, Balzer Spearemaker, John B. Sulsor, John Tallman, William Wait, Mark Wallace, William C. Wood, George W. Watson, Walter M. Watson, Joseph Wagerman, Frederick Weber, John Weber, Alfred Willet, William Woodman, Charles Yeatts, Daniel Young, George W. Palmer and George W. Valentine.

Company G—Company G of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment was organized in the autumn of 1862 at Mount Sterling, in this county, and was recruited from Madison, Fayette and Pickaway counties. No attempt will be made here to designate those from each county, the roll simply being presented in full as officially given. Company G was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment at Camp Chase, Ohio, on October 18, 1862, and its records show the following roster of officers and men:

Captains—Harrison Z. Adams, who was appointed on August 22, 1862, resigned on January 25, 1863, by reason of physical disability; Alvan L. Messmore, mustered as a private, promoted to first lieutenant, September 5, 1862, captain January 28, 1863,

detailed as provost marshal, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, February 13, 1864, mustered out with the company.

First lieutenants—Julius E. Bostwick, appointed first sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, August 14, 1862, first lieutenant, January 28, 1863, died, March 15, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio; James Coultis, promoted from second lieutenant, Company A, August 19, 1864, mustered out with the company.

Second lieutenants—Hiram C. Tipton, appointed sergeant, first sergeant, October 19, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, January 28, 1863, resigned March 25, 1863, by reason of physical disability; William R. Hanawalt, mustered in as a private, promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, second lieutenant, March 25, 1863, died, September 22, 1863, of wounds received, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Joseph Parker, appointed sergeant, first sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, June 14, 1864, killed, June 27, 1864, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.

First sergeant—Atlas W. Davis, appointed corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, mustered out with the company.

Sergeants—Abraham Dennison, killed, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; David Mitchell, appointed corporal, sergeant, died, September 22, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Edward Crouse, promoted to second lieutenant, Company F, November 5, 1863, killed, June 27, 1864, in battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; John W. Ingram, promoted to quartermaster-sergeant; Clark S. White, appointed corporal, sergeant, wounded and captured, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, discharged March 29, 1864, at Camp Chase by order of the war department; John A. Smith, appointed corporal, sergeant, mustered out with the company; Otho W. Loopborough, appointed corporal, promoted to sergeant, mustered out with the company; Jeremiah J. Riggin, mustered in as a private, appointed sergeant, mustered out with the company; Francis A. Wickell, appointed corporal, sergeant, mustered out with the company.

Corporals—Edson Deyo, wounded, September 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, discharged, June 24, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, by order of the war department; Thomas Peterson, died August 30, 1864, in Andersonville prison of wounds received in action; Albert A. Talbert, died in December, 1864, at Savannah, Georgia, of wounds received in action; Herrick B. Briley, mustered out, July 10, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, by order of the war department; John A. Lake, mustered out with the company; John W. Beale, mustered out with the company; John W. Dennison, mustered out with the company; William S. Tammage, mustered out with the company; Harry Hagans, mustered out with the company; George M. Neff, mustered out with the company; Wilson S. Davis, mustered out with the company.

Privates—J. Smith Abernathy, John Alkire, Daniel W. Anderson, James A. Baker, Rufus Bacus, James Belt, Elnathan Belt, John J. Bishop, Edward Blain, Benjamin Bostwick, William Bostwick, Augustus Boxler, Alexander E. Bragg, William H. Brasket, Andrew Burget, Samuel Busick, Jeremiah C. Chaffin, Thomas Clifton, John I. Cook, James Cooksey, John N. Crab, John M. Creath, Wiley Creath, William Defebaugh, Winfield S. Delenger, Griffin Dennison, Jonas Deyo, Titus England, August Ephart, Robert Ford, Joseph Ford, Jacob Foster, Robert Foster, James F. Gardner, Henry Gillenwaters, Perry Girrard, James Gray, Levi Griffen, John W. Harness, George Hartinger, James Hays, Thomas Hays, David Hissong, James W. Holloway, Samuel Hoover, William H. Hunt, John Irving, Alfred Ivy, Charles W. Kaneaster, Benjamin O. Keller, Martin Leonard, Jesse Low, Joseph McCarty, Andrew McCarty, Zero McIntire, Robert H. McLean, David Madden, Nehemiah Matlack, Andrew Miller, Daniel D. Miller, John W. Miller, Richard Miller, Andrew Mitchell, Anthony S. Morgan, William M. Morgan, Otho W. Nigh, Thomas Noland, John O'Day, Ephraim Parker,

Harrison Riggin, John W. Riggin, James L. Riggin, Elijah Roby, John W. Rogers, Charles Rosendale, Gibson Sawtell, James J. Sheeders, Jacob Seigal, Henry Shumlefel, Thornton Smith, Merrill Smith, Thomas Smith, William H. Smith, John Southard, Sampson M. Stone, Henry Strain, Henry Strawbridge, Elias Streets, Hezekiah Suver, Alexander Trainer, James A. Tamadge, Creighton Thomas, Levi Thomas, Samuel Thornton, Isaac Timmons, Josiah Timmons, William H. Timmons, Abraham Trimbee, Samuel Walker, Charles Williamson, Abraham Wright and Frederick Young.

Company C—Alexander Swanston, captain; Jeddiah M. Jones, first lieutenant; Isaac Hamilton, second lieutenant; James T. Arndt, first sergeant; Charles H. Putnam, Edwin R. Hill, John A. Watson and James M. Lewis, sergeants; George Hann, David R. Lucas, Samuel Sidner, James Ferrington, Augustus Schrawger, William H. Brown, John Crego and George Price, corporals.

Privates—John G. Ayle, Joshua Ballinger, Elijah Bell, Oscar Blair, George Boswell, John Boswell, William Boyd, George M. Bradfield, George Burnham, Jasper N. Carter, Joseph H. Carter, Baty E. Clark, Peter Clifton, George Cromwell, James Furry, Isaac Graybill, Joseph Grabill, David Green, William Hann, Elias Hanson, Emery Haynes, Martin Haynes, Roswell Hume, Goodwin Irwin, Lewis Johnson, Samuel R. Jones, Wilson Jones, Andrew J. Kepler, William H. Lambert, James Loder, John M. Loyd, Alexander Lucas, Patrick McClusky, James Mason, Alfred Mattes, Andrew Miller, Emanuel Mowell, David Oakley, Christopher Plymell, Claudius Potee, Richard Powell, Jeremiah Randall, Hiram Roberson, Jacob Severn, David M. Sidner, Philip Sidner, John Silver, Charles Suider, William Spohn, John Stickley, Samuel M. Stickley, Labynetus Stoner, Charles Stutson, Sylvester Swager, John H. Tilman, Isaac Timmons, Alphonso B. Walker, Christian Weber, Fletcher Whorton and John Whorton.

Company I—David Watson, captain; Harford Toland, first lieutenant; Levin Willoughby, second lieutenant; Patrick Kennelly, first sergeant; George W. Bodkin, Auburn Smith, Samuel Souver and James Dungan, sergeants; Julius W. Curd, John Hull, James McCann, William Withrow, Samuel Coberly, Matthew Hixson, Albert Stutson and Burdine Blake, corporals.

Privates—John Armstrong, John T. Armstrong, William H. Armstrong, Charles Atchison, Thomas M. Bales, Madison Baskerville, John W. Berry, Thomas B. Betts, Dennis S. Bird, William Blake, John H. Bogenrife, John F. Brown, James S. Burnham, Martinville Carnes, Joseph J. Carter, John F. Chenowith, Addison Christman, Andrew J. Coberly, Thomas Coberly, William W. Coberly, Marshall Corey, William Cox, James Crawford, George W. Creath, Henry Devault, Charles A. Douglass, William H. Eply, Charles Evans, Angus Forbus, John Gyton, Winfield S. Hardin, Hannibal Helpinstine, James O. K. Helpenstine, Jasper P. Helpenstine, Elijah Horn, Frank Hussey, Uriah S. Hussey, William Johnson, Benjamin ones, Lucien Jones, William Jones, Henry Kilgore, Isaac King, Isaac Minshall, Reuben Minter, Thomas Newbolt, Richard O'Brian, William O'Brian, Pushrod Pain, William H. Pemberton, George Phifer, Thomas Preston, Ferguson Rafferty, Crayton M. Rayborn, William A. Rouse, John A. Rush, David Sales, William Seinan, Oliver Slagle, Joseph C. Smith, Russell B. Stevenson, Joseph Stewart, John D. Stine, John Stone, John C. Strain, Uriah Thornburgh, Lyman Tickner, Philip M. Tracy, Wiiliam H. Tracy, Salathiel D. Truitt, William Trumper, William H. Tyler, John Vent, Alphonzo B. Walker, Alfred Watson, William C. Watson, Gilbert H. Webb, James Welsh, Newman Whittaker, James A. Whitten, James Willoughby, Thomas B. Wilson, Thomas P. Wright and Llewellyn Yocum.

MORGAN'S RAID.

During the memorable raid of the Confederate general, John Morgan, through Ohio in the summer of 1863, which eventually ended in his capture in Columbiana

county, the citizens of Madison county turned out *en masse* to repel the invasion. The business houses were closed, hay was left uncured in the fields, ripe wheat uncut, and all went to Camp Chase in the quickest time possible. There was a general outpouring of the militia, which was organized into a regiment, with Col. P. W. Taylor in command, A. E. Wilson as adjutant and Jacob Peetrey, as quartermaster Though this proved a bloodless campaign, yet those who went out in defense of their homes are entitled to credit for their ready response to the call. After their return to the county the militia was organized into two regiments, and the following officers were elected:

First Regiment—P. W. Taylor, colonel; Jesse M. Linson, lieutenant-colonel, and John Holton, major.

Second Regiment—W. R. Fickey, colonel; G. W. Darety, lieutenant-colonel, and John W. Morris, major. This permanent organization was effected in August, 1863, and placed the county on a defensive footing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was formed by the consolidation of the Twenty-third Battalion, Ohio National Guard, with the Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and was organized at Camp Dennison, being mustered into the service, with an aggregate of eight hundred and forty-two men, on May 9, 1864. The colonel, assistant surgeon, quartermaster, and several of the line officers, non-commissioned officers, and many of the privates had seen service in other organizations. It was organized for the one-hundred-days service.

On May 12 the regiment proceeded to New Creek, West Virginia, in the neighborhood of which most of its time was spent. It returned to Camp Dennison on August 27, where it was mustered out of the service, September 1, 1864.

Three companies from Madison county, under the command of Capts. William A. Neil, David Watson and Alexander Swanston, reported at Camp Dennison on May 4, 1864, and mustered into the regiment at the time of its organization on May 9. Captain Neil was elected a major in the regiment. These companies were consolidated into two—C and I—by which they are designated on the muster rolls.

THE RETURN OF PEACE.

The people of Madison county received the news of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox, with great joy—all the bells in London, as well as the other towns of the county, were brought into requisition, flags were displayed, and the streets were thronged with people. About nine o'clock in the morning of April 10, 1865, the day the news was received, the business men closed their establishments for the city. The evening of April 12 was set aside by the citizens as a season of rejoicing over the Union victory. Shortly after dark, nearly all of the houses on Main street in London were brilliantly lighted, and a six-pound cannon poured out its thunder tones from a vacant lot on Main street. Then followed a long procession of torchlights, parading the principal streets, after which a grand display of fireworks from the public square, which lasted for more than an hour. The town was full of people from the adjacent country.

Friday, April 14, the day set apart by Governor Brough as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing in honor of the victory, was appropriately observed in London. Business houses were closed, and divine services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church in the morning, the services consisting of the singing of patriotic songs, and addresses by Rev. Levi Cunningham and Rev. C. W. Finley. The happiness and rejoicing, however, were short-lived, for that same evening came the news of the assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's theatre in Washington city. April 19, 1865, was

observed by the citizens of Madison county as a day of mourning. The business houses were closed, flags displayed at half-mast, dwellings and other houses were draped in the insignia of grief, while appropriate services were held in the churches. So ended the greatest civil war in history, a war among a free people, waged in order that a government based on the self-evident truths that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, might live.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The militaristic spirit of Madison county lay dormant until it was again aroused by the declaration of war against Spain by resolution passed in Congress on Monday, April 25, 1898. Madison county men at once began to seek ways in which they could be of service to their country. The *Madison County Democrat* of Wednesday, April 27, gives the news that William Biggert had already enlisted at Columbus; Earl Prugh had enlisted at Delaware, Ohio; Fred Smith took a medical examination a few days before at Pendleton, a suburb of Cincinnati; Dean Davis had enlisted about a week before in the Red Cross department at Columbus; Charles Burris had enlisted, and already Col. H. H. Prettyman and Capt. John M. Boyer were at work organizing a company in London. The *Democrat* of May 18, among its news items, says that Ira Bentzel had enlisted in the hospital corps; Bert Clark had enlisted as a musician and Charles Slagle had enlisted in a Kansas company. On Monday, May 16, the First Ohio Artillery left Camp Bushnell, at Columbus, and passed through London en route south. Frank Stewart, a grandson of Dr. Toland Jones, was captain of Battery H. The following colored boys from London had enlisted: Sam Robison, Will Norris, Nels Winslow, Charles Winslow, James Norris, Charles Cain, Clarence Wickers, Howard Fisher, Joe Henderson and Arnold Hunt. Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilson, a native of Madison county, in the regular army, was reported to be located at Ft. Mason at San Francisco, superintending the laying of submarine mines in the waters of California bay. Shawder Clawson had enlisted. A company was being raised by John F. Locke and Peyton R. Emery, who had the names of seventy-two men, and an organization was to be made soon. The week previous, it is reported, no fewer than twelve or fifteen thousand volunteer troops had passed through London on the railroads on their way south. They were all Ohio and Pennsylvania regiments. The same paper in its issue of the following week says that ninety-five men had made application for membership in a company of volunteers and Drs. McClelland Vance, John Foster and Goff had been ordered to make the required physical examinations. These examinations had cut the roll short to seventy-two names. It says that the company was "made up of an even set of men, with few exceptions, the length running from six feet one inch to five feet and four inches, ages eighteen to thirty-eight and all residing in London except eight from Lafayette; three, Rupert, one each from Orchard, Sedalia and Big Plain; two each from Summerford, Plumwood and Walnut Run." There were only eight married men in the company. Their occupations were: "Farmers, twenty-eight; laborers, sixteen; clerks, six; lawyers, teachers, tailors, three each; carpenters, students, two each; druggist, gardener, insurance agent, engineer, electrician, lineman, telegraph operator and plumber, one each." Assistant Adjutant-General H. B. Kingsley was to muster the company in as an addition to the Ohio National Guard and the government examination would throw the volunteers into the United States service as Company E, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The mustering-in took place on the evening of May 30, 1898. The *Democrat* in its issue of the following day describes the proceedings in the following manner:

"Last evening was fixed on as the time for mustering into the state service the

London company and Col. H. B. Kingsley, assistant adjutant-general, was assigned to do the work, arriving here in the afternoon as the guest of Col. H. H. Prettyman.

"Captain Locke's boys met at the assembly room of the court house and marched to the public square, where some military maneuvers were gone through with under the orders of Sergeant Harry Armstrong, acting as drill master. A large crowd filled our streets, expecting to witness the attending muster ceremony, but all were disappointed, as the company moved to the old Masonic Hall, in the Toland block, where no one was admitted except the examining physicians, Drs. Vance, Foster and Goff, and the newspaper reporters. After the members had arrived and had been lined up on the two sides of the hall, the arrival of Colonels Prettyman and Kingsley, in fitting uniforms, was received with a hearty outburst of enthusiasm.

"Orderly Sergeant Rea Chenoweth called over the muster roll and all the members answered to their names except six. It is not believed that any of the absentees played 'rabbit,' but the boys were detained by tardiness, non-consent of parents for minors, etc. The ranks were soon filled with members who had undergone the medical examination and had failed to sign the second roll, four more of whom were present than were needed. The manner of administering the oath simply required the uncovering of the head and the raising of the right hand, the oath requiring a true and faithful allegiance to the United States and the state of Ohio, to serve faithfully against all enemies, under the orders of the governor and officers appointed over the members, as by the rules, etc., governing the National Guard. The election of officers followed, each unanimously being chosen as follow: John F. Locke, captain; Peyton R. Emery, first lieutenant; E. Arnett Smith, second lieutenant. According to the official muster-in roll the service was to date from June 30, 1898, for a period of 'two years unless sooner discharged.' In a short talk after the ceremony, Colonel Kingsley expressed his congratulations to the company and the hope that they would soon see some actual service in the field. He was answered by short talks from Captain Locke and Lieutenants Emery and Smith. The evening was ended by a talk from Col. H. H. Prettyman."

MARCHING ORDERS.

On June 18, 1898, Captain Locke received the following telegram from the office of the adjutant-general:

"Capt. John F. Locke, Company E, Third Infantry.

"You will assemble your company Thursday, June 23, 1898, and proceed at earliest possible hour on said date to Columbus, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer, Camp Bushnell. Transportation will be provided by the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. The transportation enjoined is necessary for the service and numbered limited to one hundred and nine—officers and men.

"Acknowledge orders, by the command of the governor.

"H. B. KINGSLEY, Assistant Adjutant-general."

Steps immediately were taken preparatory to the company's departure from London. On the evening of Wednesday, June 22, the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps presented, at the court house, a beautiful flag to Company E. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Theodore Davidson, who briefly said:

"Captain Locke and Comrades: Having the honor conferred upon me to perform the duty, I take great pleasure in presenting this emblem of our country in behalf of Lyon Relief Corps No. 52, who are proud of our boys showing such patriotism in this, the war of 1898. In looking over this company we see sons and grandsons of our brave boys of 1861. We wish you now, as we did them, success and a safe return to those whom you have left at home. May you ever respect this flag as did those who

so nobly fought to defend it. Once again, in behalf of the patriotic women of this organization, I bid you Godspeed and give you this banner—this 'star-spangled banner:'

"'Long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.'"

Captain Locke responded for the company, his remarks teeming with patriotism and gratitude to the ladies for their esteem, closing with an expression of his regret that the army regulations prohibited the boys from taking the flag with them. He placed it in the custody of the Woman's Relief Corps, which he said, would take good care of it until the company's return, when it would be a pleasure and an honor to march under its folds.

COMPANY RECEIVES AN OVATION.

As it was ordered, Company E left London for Camp Bushnell, at Columbus, on Thursday, June 23. The *Democrat*, in its issue of the Wednesday following, gives the following account of its departure:

"The weather was all that could be desired and at eight o'clock a. m., according to orders, every man of the one hundred and nine had lined up in front of the court house, under the command of Capt. John F. Locke and Lieuts. Peyton Emery and E. Arnett Smith. Not only every man answered at roll call, but many others were present in the hope of being able to join the boys. One young man walked all the way from Sedalia, eleven miles, with the expectation of joining the company, and called upon Captain Locke before he had breakfast. The captain promised to find a place for him in the near future, if possible.

"At eight o'clock the London cornet band headed the marching files of Lyon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and other old soldiers, the membership of London Lodge No. 539, Knights of Pythias, and many citizens and stopped at the court house, where a uniformed squad of 'marines'—eighteen little tots, varying in age from five to nine years, with Master John Farrar as captain and John N. Boyer, Esq., as drill master, joined the line of march. Each little fellow wore a Dewey sailor suit and cap and was proud of the honor given them. Capt. Robert Ewalt's cadets also joined the ranks when the procession started for the depot, the volunteers being given the position of honor. The streets and sidewalks were literally alive with a multitude of shouting, flag-waving humanity. The fire bell had sounded the alarm and every church bell and factory whistle in town added to the din. The firing of anvils was also kept up and pounds of gunpowder went up in smoke. Such an ovation was never before seen here. As Company E approached the Pan-Handle depot grounds, the boys beheld a beautiful display of large flags, bunting and decorations that ornamented the trees, the telegraph poles and building. The Pan-Handle depot was a beautiful sight, while the rear of the Big Four depot was almost hidden with small flags. Everywhere could be seen the red, white and blue, for every business house on Main street had been decorated and was closed for the occasion. When Captain Locke and his lieutenants reached the Pan-Handle depot they were assisted in mounting a large truck by Col. H. H. Prettyman. Here a perfect mass of surging, enthusiastic people, estimated at no less than three thousand in number, greeted them, actually covering all space about the handsome building. The presentation of the swords had become whispered around and everybody was anxious to hear the speeches.

"Col. H. H. Prettyman then secured order and in a fitting address presented the commissioned officers of the company with handsome swords. Captain Locke spoke the appreciation of himself and his men. He was followed by a few stirring remarks by

ex-Senator S. W. Durflinger. The demonstration closed with the splendid rendition of an army song by a local quartet, Messrs. Chenoweth, Placier, Cheseldine and Dodds. In a few moments the train pulled out, the boys crowding to the windows to wave a parting adieu to their loved ones."

In its issue of Wednesday, June 29, 1898, the *Madison County Democrat* stated that through the efforts of Dr. McClellan Vance, Horace C. Plimell, Eck Bennett, and others, a second military company had been organized with a muster roll of eighty-five names. The organization was completed the evening before at the court house when the following officers were elected: McClellan Vance, captain; Horace C. Plimell, first lieutenant; Alexander Bennet, second lieutenant; Fred Newcomb, orderly sergeant; Ira Bentzell, second sergeant; Peter Dunevant, third sergeant; Martin Goings, fourth sergeant; Fred Weber, first corporal; Allen Hull, second corporal; John McGuire, third corporal; John Dungan, fourth corporal; Ernest Thomas, fifth corporal; Charles Thompson, sixth corporal; Benjamin Springer, seventh corporal; Henry Tyler, Jr., eighth corporal.

In the same issue of the *Democrat* it is stated that Benjamin Emery, then county treasurer, with the aid of John A. Lincoln and Cary Jones, both well-known young lawyers, was engaged in raising another military company to be subject to the President's third call for volunteers. Thirty-five had already signified their willingness to enlist.

In its issue for July 13, the same paper reported the raising of still another company by Col. H. H. Prettyman, who claimed that he had ninety-five names on the muster-roll. Neither of these three companies was ever mustered into the state militia, and, therefore, none into the government service.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

Company E, on its arrival in Columbus, proceeded at once to Camp Bushnell, where it joined its regiment, the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Charles Anthony, of Springfield, and made up of the following companies: Company A, Covington; Company B, Springfield; Company C, Gettysburg; Company D, Urbana; Company E, London; Company F, Hillsboro; Company G, Dayton; Company K. Piqua; Company L, Sidney, and Company M, Sabina. The local company was given its government medical examination on Thursday, July 1. Several members were forced to return home, but their places were taken at once by recruits whom Lieutenant Emery had taken to Columbus from London. The company, as mustered into the United States service, was as follows:

Officers—John F. Locke, London, captain; Peyton R. Emery, London, first lieutenant; E. Arnett Smith, London, second lieutenant; Rea Chenoweth, London, first sergeant; Harry Armstrong, London, second sergeant; William Trehearne, London, third sergeant; Thomas Coleman, Madison county, fourth sergeant; Harford A. Toland, London, fifth sergeant; Ernest W. McCormack, Madison county, quartermaster sergeant; Jacob E. Ward (Range), Thomas H. McCormack (Madison county), William J. Florence (South Charlestown), William J. Robey (London), Harry B. Gallagher (London), Homer C. Ray (Walnut Run), Birnam J. Dewey (Rupert), William E. Winan (London), Frank Cowgill (Plumwood); Drell B. Legge (London), John C. Volka (Lafayette), and Walter J. Stahl (London), corporals; George Davidson, London, musician; assigned duties—George Jones, Lafayette, artificer; Claude Snyder, London, wagoner; Thomas Manuel, London, cook; Peter Heilman, London, assistant cook.

Privates—Charles Anderson, London; Edward Betts, London; Ernest Burt, London; Henry Bunnemyer, London; John R. Booth, Lafayette; John H. Baker, London;

Lawson Bradley, London; William J. Bishop, West Jefferson; Charles Burns, West Jefferson; Madison Bigelow, Columbus, Ohio; Hugh F. Connor, Rupert; Frank Corbett, London; Wesley Cartwright, West Jefferson; William R. Cartwright, West Jefferson; John F. Cleary, Summerford; Richard Cavanaugh, London; Benjamin F. Curry, South Solon; Patrick Dwyer, London; Ernest G. Dillow, Lafayette; Denton Dulaney, Lafayette; Grant Dennison, West Jefferson; Williabm MacDavidson, London; William Furrow West Jefferson; Lon Fleming, Lafayette; Fremont Freeman, London; Zeph Fout, South Solon; Albert Griffith, London; Ray M. Garrett, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Michael Garrick, West Jefferson; Harry Gulcher, London; Toland J. Graham, London; William D. Grubb, Big Plain; Michael Hickey, London; William Heath, Sedalia; Howard Holt, Orchard, Ohio; Elijah Harding, London; Charles Hart, West Jefferson; John Haun, West Jefferson; Arthur Howard, Sedalia; George Haynes, Sedalia; James Herdman, London; George Hartman, South Solon; Newton J. Holloway, Big Plains; Charles Jack, London; Eugene Kelley, Summerford; Charles S. Kulp, London; William Kinner, London; Thaddeus Keefer, London; Cornelius Londergan, Range; LeRoy Long, London; Lonzo Liller, London; Clifford Murlett, London; Reed McCollum, London; John Minter, Lafayette; John A. Markley, Summerford; Samuel A. Morris, South Solon; Morgan Moon, South Solon; Thomas Nicely, Sedalia; Harley Neighborgall, West Jefferson; John O'Brien, London; Joseph W. Pearce, West Jefferson; Harry Pryor, West Jefferson; Richard D. Prendergast, London; Charles F. Peel, Lafayette; William W. Ross, Range; Homer W. Roberts, West Jefferson; Harry Ryan, London; James H. Richardson, South Solon; Leighton F. Sharp London; Ernest L. Sidner, London; Monah Sweetman, West Jefferson; George Smith, London; Charles Tumblison, London; Emmett Timmons, London; John Taylor, Sedalia; Chauncy D. Taylor, Sedalia; Edward Washington, Sedalia; Howard N. Webb, London; Walter W. Wolfe, London; Oliver Wolff, Galloway, and Charles T. Young. Company E returned with every man that it took out with the exception of one, Emmett Timmons, who was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MOVEMENTS OF THE THIRD.

On July 7, 1898, the Third Regiment proceeded by rail to Florida and went into Camp DeSoto, on the west coast of that state, near Tampa, where it remained until Monday, July 25, on which date it was transferred to Fernandina, on the east coast of Florida, where it remained until the latter part of August, at which time it moved by rail to Huntsville, Alabama, where it stayed until ordered to Camp Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio, to be ordered out on a thirty-days furlough.

The trains bearing the Third Regiment and its equipment passed through London on the way to Columbus on September 15. The section bearing Company E stopped for a few minutes at London, where a large crowd awaited it. Company E was returned to London on the evening of the next day, marched to the court house and there dismissed for a thirty-days furlough. They were never called together again and were mustered out of the United States service on October 26, 1898.

The people of London held a great peace jubilee, celebrating the return of peace, on Friday, September 30, 1898. It was estimated that fully twelve thousand people were in London to watch the mammoth parade and to hear the speeches. In the procession were five bands, Company E led by Captain Locke, a squad of police, the London fire department, Plain City Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, with one hundred and twelve members, four hundred children from the public schools, one hundred and twenty children from the St. Joseph parochial school, floats depicting historical and industrial scenes, a bicycle corps of sixty-five men and fifteen women, a cavalcade of horseman, headed by the Oak Run "rough riders"—forty-five

strong, and delegations from all the townships—Paint township having the largest, one hundred and fifty-eight strong.

London was without a military company until 1900, when, on April 3, Company L of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was organized with E. Arnett Smith as captain; Rea Chenoweth, first lieutenant, and Harry Armstrong, second lieutenant. At the time of its organization the enlisted men of this company were, Dan Foley, Wright Andrews, Jefferson Wagoner, Ross Hornbeck, Leonard McPike, T. B. Maloney, Pearl Smith, George M. Kelly, L. B. Prugh, Charles Skeels, Ed Beck, Will Robey, Clifford Murlett, H. Bunnemeyer, William Tumblison, James T. Corbett, George Davidson, J. W. Byers, W. R. Whitten, Walter Barnhart, Charles Watrous, Harry Bennet, Harley Long, Charles D. Smith, James B. Stephens, Charles Thompson, Fred Snyder, John Minter, Michael Maloney, Emery Watrous, LeRoy Long, Ernest Burt, A. C. Sifrit, Jr., Malachia Jones, Elizil Tway, F. F. Mohar, Earl Prugh, Scott Andrews, Walter Jones, Bruce Tanner, H. McSaveny, Thomas Lee, Bernard Flynn, J. F. Flannagan, Cilton Stoll, J. F. Beathards, A. L. Roland, W. A. Shaw, Charles Hart, Earl A. Bentzel, J. B. Livingsparger, Will Stephens, William Kinner and M. C. Hickey. This company was mustered out on March 31, 1905.

COMPANY C, FOURTH REGIMENT.

Again London was without a militia company until during the spring and early summer of 1915 there was a strong effort to organize a local militia company and the result of the agitation was finally a success. On June 1 the organization of a company was effected, the company being known as Company C, Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. On that date John C. Volka was elected captain, R. M. Cheseldine first lieutenant, and R. M. Mabe second lieutenant. Those mustered in at the time the company was organized were as follow: Pearle Ames, Darwin Beach, Raymond M. Cheseldine, Charles Clark, Walter Clemens, Charles C. Crabbe, Dale Crabb, Floyd Dunavent, Raymond Eades, Merrill Emmons, Marion F. Engard, Walter R. Engard, William M. Farrar, Cyril Fisher, Joseph Ford, Fred W. Guthrie, W. J. Guthrie, Frank Johnson, Robert D. Jones, George Kelly, Ernest Lane, Caylor B. Lewis, Raymond M. Mabe, John L. Moon, Ed L. Morrissey, Ray A. Morrissey, Charles R. Morcher, Pearl H. Moats, John T. Norris, Wiley B. Queen, Albert B. Rankin, Robert L. Rea, William C. Roberts, W. J. Robey, Rupert Roddy, Harry F. Smith, John Spring, Richard P. Strain, Lester G. Summers, J. F. Swartz, Fred W. Thiel, John Thiel, Kyle M. Vance, Nathan Vanskoy, John C. Volka, Fred E. Walp, Frank Webb, Jr., Francis Whalen and Walter G. Willis.

LYON POST NO. 121, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The charter for Lyon Post No. 121, Grand Army of the Republic, was granted on August 9, 1885, by the department of Ohio, John S. Kountz, department commander, installing the post, the charter members being the following veterans of the Civil War: Toland Jones, William A. Neil, R. B. Cowling, T. Haley, James C. Peck, Jacob March, George W. Wilson, I. G. Peetrey, M. W. Dungan, J. M. Taylor, H. H. Johnstin, H. H. Harper, Charles E. Skeels, George E. Ross, D. A. Morse, L. H. Miller, T. W. Miller, and A. H. Underwood. The living charter members at the present time (1915) are I. G. Peetrey, M. W. Dungan, R. B. Cowling and H. H. Johnstin.

This post was organized in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows hall, which was then located just across the street from the present quarters, and later moved to the present room in the Union block, now the Boyd block. This post has had about two hundred and twenty-five members during its existence. There are at present thirty-one active members as follow: S. P. Trumper, James Withrow, John T. Vent, Robert Moore, S. F. Finley, H. J. Sharp, John VanScoy, Augustus Paine, Benjamin Emery, Henry

Kelley, John Armstrong, H. H. Johnstin, E .S. Vent, Thomas Preston, John Reed, James A. Trehearn, Michael Deveraux, M. Blacker, William Soward, W. A. Elsworth, Austin Hutson, George Houduell, E. H. Reed, John A. Williamson, Aaron Nickle, Jonathan Warren, James M. Dungan, Charles J. Lankaster, William Epley, Josiah Morris and Dr. A. J. Strain.

Hon. George W. Wilson was the first commander of the post. The other commanders follow in the order of their service: Judge S. W. Durflinger, Col. Noah Thomas, H. H. Johnstin, John T. Armstrong, L. G. Peetrey, L. H. Miller W. Miller, Capt. James Peck. Hon. B. H. Lewis, A. T. Phifer, Capt. David Watson and Wyatt Minshall. The present officers are Dr. H. J. Sharp, commander; Benjamin Emery, vice-commander; J. M. Dungan, quartermaster; H. H. Johnstin, adjutant; John F. Armstrong, officer of the day, and Charles Lankaster, chaplain.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

The initial steps of the movement in London toward organizing a raid against the liquor dealers were taken at a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal church on January 18, 1874, which received further impetus at a meeting held in the Presbyterian church on the following evening. The result was the preparation of the following petition: "We the undersigned citizens of London, Ohio, and vicinity, desiring the good of our community, and interested in the welfare of our friends and children, knowing the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage to be injurious to all concerned—the buyer and the seller—pledging ourselves to its discontinuance hereafter, do kindly but earnestly ask you to unite with us in this purpose. Accompanying this petition are pledges which our representatives will present, setting forth our desires. We assure you that it is with the kindest feeling that we petition you."

This pledge was circulated through the town, and in less than one week was signed by over one thousand citizens, of every class and condition. On the 19th of the month, committees of ladies selected from among the best citizens, waited upon the proprietors of the several drug stores in London, and presented, for their signature, a pledge to the effect that they would sell no intoxicating liquors, save for purely medicinal or mechanical purposes. This was readily signed by all of the druggists. Two days later, committees of ladies, two of each, waited upon every person in the town who was engaged in the liquor traffic, with a pledge that they would discontinue the business at once and forever. But one of the twenty dealers signed the pledge, though a good feeling prevailed between the women of the committee and the saloon keepers. On the 28th of the same month, a deputation of ladies, to the number of between thirty and forty, called at several places where liquor was sold and engaged in singing and praying for a short time. The exercises were uninterrupted by any unbecoming conduct on the part of the liquor dealers or other persons.

Prayer meetings were held at the Presbyterian church from nine to ten o'clock each morning, which were attended by all classes of citizens, many of the business men closing their business houses for the purpose. Prayer meetings were also held each evening at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches alternating, which meetings were largely attended. Every day ladies assembled at the Presbyterian church and proceeded thence to the several saloons, where, after soliciting the proprietor to sign their pledge, and his having repeated refusal to do so, they would engage in singing and praying. Sometimes the ladies were refused admittance to the house, and would gather on the pavement in front to conduct their services. During the week closing February 7, two saloonists succumbed to the pressure and gave up their business. By the close of the following week, the novelty was somewhat worn away and the excitement considerably diminished. Still, there was manifested on the part of those engaged in the warfare a settled determination to continue the contest until the enemy was routed. The ladies still continued their daily ministrations of song and prayer before the principal saloons, but their numbers were somewhat lessened.

LONDON TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

During this period another means of bringing about the desired end was inaugurated. A subscription paper had been circulated asking material aid to be used in the prosecu-

tion of persons unlawfully engaged in the liquor traffic and for defraying expenses incident to the temperance movement. For this purpose over twenty thousand dollars was subscribed, the sums given by any one person, ranging from ten dollars to two thousand dollars. On February 11, the London Temperance Association, composed of all who had subscribed to the temperance fund, was formed, and the executive committee was instructed to draw on the fund for the expenses in carrying out the laws. Next, the ladies divided their forces into small squads and took their stations in front of the saloons at seven o'clock in the morning and continued until ten o'clock in the evening, relief parties being regularly sent out. On the 17th, the "tabernacle" first made its appearance on the streets. This consisted of a large box-shaped contrivance with comfortable seats for half a dozen persons, enclosed with oil-cloth curtains and mounted on small wooden wheels for the purpose of being easily transported from one point to another. February 13, the town council passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of beer and ale within the corporate limits of London. This, of course, was done under the pressure of the temperance movement. On the following Tuesday evening, another saloonist rolled his casks out and emptied the contents on the ground.

Friday, February 20, 1874, was pretty generally observed as a day of fast, the business houses were all closed, and many of the citizens attended the services at the several churches. During the fourth and fifth weeks, the ladies were, for the first time, molested and indecently treated. About this time, another saloonist gave way, selling out and sending off his liquors and left town. After the difficulty attending the use of the "tabernacle," that vehicle was discarded, but the policy of sending out daily skirmishers was still kept up.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The 5th and 7th of March were days of great triumph to the crusaders, for on these days surrendered two men engaged in the liquor traffic, this being regarded as so great a conquest that nearly all of the bells in town were rung, causing great excitement and much joy. After the bells had ceased ringing a number of the more enthusiastic temperance advocates met at the Presbyterian church and sang songs of thanksgiving and praise. On March 6, the Woman's Temperance Alliance of Madison county was organized at the Presbyterian church for the purpose of furthering the cause of temperance. The daily and evening meetings were continued, but by the middle of March the campaign was considered about at an end, though there still remained a few obstinate scattered forces to subdue. Thereafter, operations were chiefly confined to "Battle Row" and the "forts" in the neighborhood of the railroad.

At the spring elections, an entire "crusade" ticket was elected. The fourteenth week of the movement still saw the ladies making one visit a day to each of the obstinate rum-sellers, and both morning and evening meetings were in progress, but several weeks later street singing and praying was gradually ended.

While the "woman's crusade" movement did not perhaps result as successfully as some of the more enthusiastic supporters of the cause had anticipated, it certainly was the means of accomplishing great good by materially lessening the evil arising from the sale of liquor for a period of time and undoubtedly sowed the seed which bore fruit later on in the temperance cause.

MADISON COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

By Anna Ebner.

The Madison County Woman's Temperance Union was formed at South Solon, in June 9, 1890. Mrs. E. J. Dixon, of London, was the first president and Miss Effie Crawford, the first secretary. The early records of this organization having been destroyed at the time of the burning of the home of W. H. H. Morgan, the writer has

been able to gather only fragmentary information of its history in the first years of its existence. So far as she has been able to learn, the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of London, Plain City, West Jefferson, Lilly Chapel, Mt. Sterling and South Solon and a flourishing Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of London, comprised this first county organization. The first convention was held at South Solon on June 25-26, 1890; the second at Mt. Sterling a year later. Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, of Columbus, was the state lecturer officiating at the former and the Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, of Springfield, at the latter. The county union has since held conventions annually at various points in the county, each year showing a growth in sentiment and a gain in membership. Today the county organization is composed of fourteen unions with a paid up membership of nearly six hundred. Those who have served as president of the county union are as follows, in the order named: Mrs. E. J. Dixon, London; Mrs. Viola Hixon, then of West Jefferson; Mrs. Ida S. Jones, Plain City; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Converse, Big Darby; Mrs. Margaret Hollingshead, Mt. Sterling, and Miss Anna Ebner, London.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the direct outgrowth of the "woman's crusade" of 1874 and the organizations in those early years were scattered and not nearly so numerous as they are today. For this reason the state was divided into districts, each of these being composed of a number of counties. Later, as the work grew and the number of unions increased, the county organization was formed as the more logical connecting link between the local and the state organizations. It was in pursuance of this plan that the Madison county organization was formed and it has carried on its mission through the passing years with persistence, determination and an abiding faith in the ultimate victory of truth and righteousness.

Having for its aim the definition of temperance as meaning the prohibition of all things harmful and the moderate use of all things good, it has ceaselessly labored toward this goal, and has witnessed an ever increasing growth of sentiment for the total annihilation of the liquor traffic, cleaner, purer living, a single standard of morals for the sexes, suffrage for women, the betterment of the race and the uplift of humanity. The present officers are: President, Anna Ebner, London; vice-president at large, Clara Stitt, Mt. Sterling; corresponding secretary, Alice M. Brown, London; recording secretary, Anna J. Lambert, West Jefferson; treasurer, Cora C. Baughn, South Solon.

LONDON WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

By Anna Ebner.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a direct result of the world-famous "woman's crusade" and is the oldest woman's organization in London. As with other noted movements in the world's history this great moral uprising of the womanhood of America was not an isolated fact. Certain definite causes led up to it and made it inevitable. Among these were: The Civil War, which had fastened drinking habits upon so many of the returned soldiers; the vast influx of foreign immigration which followed that war, bringing with it the drinking habits of the Old World; the close union between the liquor traffic and the government of the United States, which the war consummated, since it was as a war measure only that President Lincoln consented to the internal revenue tax upon spirituous and malt liquors; the widening of woman's horizon through the work she had accomplished during the war, making it inevitable that when that work was no longer necessary she should turn her attention to the greatest foe of the home, the liquor traffic.

For years Mary A. Livermore had said: "The temperance question can never be settled until women take hold of it." This was but the voicing of a conviction

rapidly growing in the public mind. When women, who have always been the greatest sufferers from this curse, had seen homes shattered, loved ones ruined in body and soul, once bright, noble boys and men made brutes and fiends by this infamous traffic; when such women had tested their powers in other lines of endeavor the hour struck and they "took hold."

About the year 1830 Mrs. Delecta Lewis led the godly women of Auburn, New York, in a warfare against the only saloon in the little town in the same manner that was afterward so famous in the world. This was so effective that her son, Doctor Lewis, said in speaking of it in 1874: "More than forty years have passed and that town is still free from saloons." As this event made a sober man of his father, who had previously been an habitual drunkard, leaving the wife and mother to provide for the family needs by the use of the washboard, it made a deep impression upon them, especially the son, Dio.

In delivering temperance addresses in 1873-74 throughout the country, Doctor Lewis naturally related the story with much feeling. He spoke on December 15, 1873, in Fredonia, New York, and on December 23, in Hillsboro, Ohio, and on the following evening at Washington C. H. With such fervor was it done that the following morning in Hillsboro a band of seventy of the leading women of the town, led by Mrs. Eliza Thompson, wife of Judge Thompson, went forth to work and pray for the abolition of the saloon. Immediately the women of Washington C. H., led by Mrs. M. G. Carpenter, took up the work there and it rapidly spread throughout Ohio and other states. As soon as the holiday festivities were over the splendid women of London and Madison county took up the work. London was famous for its monthly stock sales, which attracted buyers from all parts of the country, and had some twenty saloons; twenty-seven, I think Mother Stewart says in her "Memories of the Crusade."

The women worked effectively and most of the saloons closed or their keepers moved elsewhere. A few refused to be persuaded. Many of the women of London took part in this great crusade, a number of the young girls even helping with the singing. Most of these have now gone to their reward. Some are still living, honored and revered pioneers of a great and noble cause.

ENROLLED FOR TEMPERANCE.

The work was well organized in London and was prosecuted with vigor. At a mass meeting of the churches called in the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. C. W. Finley asked the questions: "Shall we do anything for temperance? What shall it be? How many will pledge themselves to assist in the work?" Papers were circulated and one hundred and forty persons signed, both men and women. The following is the list recorded: John Lohr, Berthier Lohr, S. H. Cartzdafner, Oliver Creamer, S. W. Durflinger, James Coultas, W. H. Luck, Luke Smith, J. M. Fisher, U. B. Mooman Arthur Slagle, James W. Byers, R. P. Reitzel, L. Minshall, Thomas Wood, S. F. Marsh, E. R. Watts, B. F. Clark, A. Marshall, F. Shaw, B. Blake, David Rayburn, W. H. C. McCoy, J. A. Lotspietch, W. R. Lotspietch, L. G. McCollum, J. M. Lohr, S. S. Cheseldine, H. Toland, G. A. James, F. M. Durkee, A. T. Wiseman, Charles Monroe, Jesse Farnsworth, Horace Jones, W. P. Crabbe, W. J. Gain, P. C. Cowling, H. G. Spick, D. Clark, James Clowser, H. Groves, Eli G. Warner, William Ronemous, Moses Bentzel James Watson, James Self, T. D. Turner, Preston Adair, Robert Knight, A. E. Arnett, W. T. Davidson, Leonard Eastman, J. Q. Minshall, Abram Miller, William Chrisman, W. H. H. Morgan, F. M. Chapman, W. M. Kinney, E. J. Myers, George Creath, A. V. Chrisman, George E. Ross Mrs. S. J Hubbard, Annie Burnley, Dollie McCormick, Jennie Burnley, Bena Bauer, Ella Fisher, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. S. F. Marsh, Emma Richmond, Mrs. John Dungan, Mrs. W. H. C. McCoy, Selestine McCoy, Mrs.

A. A. Hume, Mrs. A. V. Chrisman, Mrs. Mary Chrisman, Mrs. Mary Rightsell, Miss Ella Warner, Mrs. Laura McCollum, Sallie Riddle, Mollie Warner, Josie Yates, Mrs. Sarah A. Eppert, Mrs. Kate R. Bentzel, Mrs. James Watson, Mrs. W. P. McLaughlin, Hattie E. Mulford, Sadie Mulford Alice Clark, Jennie Blizzard, Mattie Clark, Mrs. Mattie Hunding, Mrs. Doctor Jones, Mrs. Sarah Lohr, Mrs. S. P. Davidson, Mrs. B. C. Long, Mrs. Sallie South, Mrs. M. Wishlessen, Mrs. H. Burnley, Mrs. Samuel Sidner, Mrs. Lida Sevetland, Mrs. M. E. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Byers, Nelia Capsadell, Lizzie Lennon, Sarah Farnsworth, Mrs. J. S. Davidson, Mrs. Wyatt Minshall, Delia Arnett, Mary Cover, Belle Phelps, Maria J. Cartzdafner, Mrs. Doctor Williams, Mrs. Sallie Williamson, Kate Hubbard, May Riddle, Ad Minshall, Mrs. Harford Toland, Mrs. T. Monroe, Mrs. S. Blessing, S. Sparks, Mrs. L. Groves, S. J. Gain, M. M. I. Fraher, Sophronia Miller, Lizzie Heaton. Many others took part in the movement. A committee was appointed to draft a people's petition or appeal a druggists' pledge, and a dealers' pledge. Meetings were held daily alternating between the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches. The town was districted and a committee canvassed each district for signers to the appeal. More than one thousand people signed. Another committee called on the druggists with the druggists' pledge, and still other committees of two, one for each dealer, visited the saloons for the first time.

Following this the women formed in bands and visited the saloons, holding services consisting of singing, Scripture, prayers and exhortations. These were held daily, except Sundays, from January until April. Morning prayer-meetings were also held daily, Papers for a fund subscription were circulated "and twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed to assist the women in the work by prosecution and as deemed best, so none should be spent to purchase the liquor."

THE MOVEMENT SPREADS.

Requests came from neighboring hamlets for the women to come and assist in the work at these points and delegations of thirty and more went. The interest in the movement was intense and the power of the Holy Spirit was manifest. On March 2 one dealer signed the pledge, another on March 7, another a few hours later. Another broke up and sold his goods at auction. At the surrender of these parties "all the bells were rung in jubilee, the church bells being rung by the women." A grand prayer and praise service was held in the Presbyterian church. A day of fasting and prayer was set apart and the business houses were asked to close. The day was kept as planned—a most hallowed day for London.

On March 25 the workers resolved themselves into a permanent organization styled the "Woman's Temperance League of London." The officers elected to serve this association were: President, Mrs. Jacob Martin; vice-presidents, Mrs. Doctor Jones, Mrs. Richard McCollum, Mrs. Add Chrisman; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Warner; recording secretary, Miss Alice Richmond; treasurer, Mrs. Wyatt Minshall; executive committee, Mrs. S. Sidner, Mrs. John Dungan, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Richard Acton, Mrs. A. A. Hume, Mrs. John Kinney, Mrs. L. P. Wildman, Miss Jennie Morgan. The officers were to serve four months and the dues were ten cents a month per member. The term of office was later changed to one year. The league held regular meetings and was early in co-operation with the state and national Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, which were organized in June and November, 1874, respectively. Just when the name of the local organization was changed to Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not exactly known. The first record of the name Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in November, 1882, but the records for the five years immediately preceding this date have been lost. Many names of well-known and prominent women appear in the lists of officers, most of whom have passed on. But in every list some-

where appears the name of Miss Jennie Morgan, later Dixon. For more than twenty years she was the honored president until her promotion, March 8, 1914. Through her efforts the county organization was formed and she was its first president. Her sister, Miss Nellie Morgan, was also local president for some years.

The greatest result of the woman's crusade was the awakening of the women of the country to a knowledge of the enormity of the liquor traffic and to a consciousness of their own ability to work for its overthrow. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is recognized as one of the most numerous and effective of women's organizations. Its activities are nation wide and world wide. It has never set its hand to light or inconsequential things. Through forty different departments this great host assails other evils, gives battle for other reforms. Through the divisions of organization, prevention, education, evangelism, legal and social work it reaches out and uplifts and helps humanity everywhere. Prohibition of tobacco to minors, establishment of industrial homes for girls, and places of refuge for fallen women, placing matrons in police stations, advocating an equal standard of morals for men and women, safeguarding child life, betterment of the race, enfranchisement of women and the uplift of humanity are some of its missions. It recognizes that the liquor traffic is the chief destructive force in society, holds the balance of power in elections, is the curse of the working man and the sworn foe of the home; that it is at war with every interest of society; is the cause of twenty per cent. of the crime and pauperism, of fifty-five per cent. of the inmates of mad houses and seventy-five per cent. of our poor houses; that it strikes the roses from the mothers' cheeks and condemns little helpless children to cold and hunger; that it bids defiance to law, is the center of all social and political corruption, and the father of assassination, anarchy and riot. The empire of alcohol cannot be tolerated in the same world with the human race. The liquor traffic must be destroyed.

It is with this purpose held steadily in view that this noble band of women in London has worked through the passing years, ever laboring for the object of its mission. At present it numbers more than one hundred and seventy paid-up members. Its officers are: Honorary president, Mrs. Catherine March; president, Mrs. Ola Runyan; first vice-president, Mrs. Alice Hathaway; second vice-president, Mrs. Anna Ebner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Viola Mayhigh; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna M. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Chance; chaplain, Miss Maggie Becker, and custodian, Mrs. Carrie Long. With these at the helm it is moving persistently forward to the realization of its goal in the comparatively near future, the enfranchisement of women, State-wide and nation-wide prohibition.

MADISON UNION.

Madison Union, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Range township, was organized in October, 1910, at the home of Mrs. Snyder, of Concord. The following is the list of charter members and ladies who organized this union: Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Glispie, Mrs. Stroup, Mrs. Redman and Mrs. Mowery. When this society was first organized it bore the name of Concord Union but on December 12, 1912, it was reorganized under the name of Madison Union. The first officers were Mrs. Caldwell, president; Mrs. Redman, vice-president; Mrs. Mowery, treasurer, and Mrs. Snyder, secretary. The meetings are held at the homes of the different members.

This union contains twenty paid-up members at present. It has been very active since its reorganization, responding to the calls of various needs; flowers have been sent to the sick and floral offerings to the dead. It has always answered the calls for help in the different departments of the work and has done a great good in other

fields besides that of temperance. The present officers are Mrs. Anna Groff, president; Mrs. Wissler, vice-president. This union has never lost a member by death.

ROSEDALE UNION.

Rosedale Union, of Pike township, was organized on December 4, 1913, at the home of F. M. Roseberry. There were twenty-three active members and five honorary as follow: Mrs. Mamie Brake, Mrs. Sarah Burnham, Mrs. Ottie Burnham, Mrs. Ellen Foulk, Mrs. Margaret Galloway, Mrs. Ada McCullough, Mrs. Alice Guy, Mrs. Belle McCarty, Mrs. Louie Newman, Mrs. Kate Patrick, Mrs. Nell Thomas, Mrs. Myrtle Weaver, Mrs. Nettie Roseberry, Mrs. Blanche Roseberry, Mrs. Mabel Roseberry, Mrs. Margaret Stoddard, Mrs. Anna Gordon, Edna Tagert, Edna Wintermute, Clara Williams, Carrie Galloway, Bess Williams and Mabel Foulk. The honorary members were Fenton M. Roseberry, Joseph C. Roseberry, John B. Roseberry, M. Eugene Thomas and A. D. Wells. The first officers of this union were Mrs. Ada McCullough, president; Mrs. Blanche Roseberry, vice-president; Mrs. Margaret Stoddard, recording secretary; Bess Williams, treasurer. The meetings were held at the homes of the different members or at the churches. The organization of this union came about through the efforts of Mrs. Lulu T. Gleason, state organizer, who visited the homes and schools at Rosedale, stating the work and the object of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and called a meeting for that night at the above date and place. Twenty-eight responded to the call and formed this union and all have stood faithfully by their pledge and the constitution of the union.

The following ladies have joined since the organization: Mrs. Adelia Williams, Mrs. May Stoddard, Mrs. Emma Kennedy, Mrs. Lillie McCarty, Mrs. Florence Guy, Mrs. Edna Sanford, Mrs. Florence Jackson, Mrs. Laura Y. Krout, Mrs. Nellie Edge, Mrs. Rosa Houck, Mrs. May Clear, Mrs. Mary Becker, Mrs. Edna W. Dye, Mrs. Lena Mouser, Mrs. Leota Oyler, Mrs. Edna Trees and Mary Roseberry. The honorary roll has been increased by the following members: Lewis W. Burnham, Ed. M. Stoddard, Pearl Stoddard, Lohren W. Thomas Charles P. Guy, Dr. V. D. Krout, E. M. McCullough and Frank Roseberry. The officers for 1915 are Mrs. Nell W. Thomas, president; Mrs. Mamie Brake, vice-president; Mrs. Margaret Galloway, treasurer; Mrs. Rosa Houck, recording secretary; Mrs. Ollie Burnham, corresponding secretary.

BIG DARBY UNION.

Big Darby Union, of Canaan township, was organized in 1901 by Mrs. Florence Richards at the Big Darby Baptist church. There were twelve charter members and Nora Hook (now Mrs. Henry Gilliand) was elected as the first president. This union is composed wholly of farmers in that vicinity and a strong sentiment has been created for temperance and woman suffrage unsurpassed in any country place. The people have been very generous whenever an appeal has been made for funds to carry on the work for temperance. The present officers are Mrs. Florence M. Converse, president; Mrs. Lottie Myers, recording secretary; Mrs. Viola Sherwood, corresponding secretary and Mrs. Della Sherwood, treasurer. The union has a membership at present of thirty-three.

NEWPORT UNION.

Newport Union, of Paint township, was organized in August, 1908, at the Newport Methodist Episcopal church, the charter members and organizers being Mrs. Elizabeth H. Neff, Mrs. Cora Newsome, Mrs. D. G. Kilgore and Mrs. Funk. The first officers were Elizabeth H. Neff, president; Cora Newsome, secretary, and Sarah Kilgore, treasurer.

In the seven years of the life of this union great work has been done for the

cause of temperance. A very successful literary contest was held, which closed with a social banquet. Red-letter days have been observed, musical and vocal contests have been held and free lunch was served to the voters for county option. Although few in numbers and scattered over miles in a rural community, much good has been accomplished by this union both socially and morally. The present officers are Elizabeth H. Neff, president; Ada Nickel, secretary, and Sarah Kilgore, treasurer.

PLUMWOOD UNION.

Plumwood Union, of Monroe township, was organized on July 5, 1912, at the Plumwood Methodist Episcopal church. The charter members were Mrs. Charles F. Sanford, Mrs. James Stockwell, Mrs. Clyde Armstrong, Mrs. Fannie Wilson, Mrs. Belle Webb, Mrs. Almeda Gammel, Mrs. Maggie Neer, Mrs. Dora Littler, Mrs. Mattie Pratt, Mrs. Laura Murry, Mrs. Eli Holler and Mrs. Bessie Reed. The first officers of the union were Mrs. Charles F. Sanford, president; Mrs. James Stockwell, vice-president; Mrs. Fannie Wilson, secretary and Mrs. Mattie Pratt, treasurer.

In May, 1912, Mrs. Florence D. Richards visited Plumwood, giving a temperance address at the Methodist Episcopal church. There being at that time no Woman's Christian Temperance Union at that place, she made a plea for volunteers to form a union and quite a number of the temperance people responded. The organization was effected by the county president, Anna Ebner. There had previously been a small union at Plumwood, but it had been discontinued. The new union promised a more substantial growth and has had a prosperous existence. The principles for which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stand are its chief aim, and the organization is devoting itself to the betterment of the community and the uplift of humanity.

The present membership includes Mrs. Stalbird, Mrs. Lon Porter, Rozzie Porter Edna Field, Mrs. Eliza Snyder, Mrs. Colla Costin, Mrs. James Stockwell, Mrs. Maggie Neer, Mrs. Almeda Gammel, Mrs. Mary Wibright, Mrs. Euphemia Lombard, Mrs. Carl Roseberry, Mrs. Mattie Pratt, Mrs. Fannie Wilson, Grace Pratt, Mrs. Charles F. Sanford, Ethel Peters, Eva Peters, Eva Pennel, Florence Spesinger, Mrs. Belle Webb, Mrs. Helen Harbage, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Roberta Corney, Mrs. Eli Holler, Mrs. Clyde Armstrong and Mrs. Anna Weaver. The officers for 1915 are Mrs. Charles F. Sanford, president; Mrs. Colla Costin, vice-president; Mrs. Fannie Wilson, secretary; Mrs. Mattie Pratt, treasurer; Mrs. Merritt Stalbird, assistant secretary.

PLAIN CITY UNION.

Plain City Union, of Plain City, was organized in 1895, with eleven charter members. Mrs. Minerva B. Fleming was chosen as the first president. The following is the complete list of presidents who have served this union: Minerva Fleming, Ida S. Jones, Blanche M. Florence, Elnora Bose, Alice W. Horn, Carrie A. Irwin, Emily S. Smith, Lulu A. Brown, Harriette M. Butler, Florence M. Converse, Ola A. Runyan, Etta Freeman Lane, Frances E. Sanderson and Gertrude Warman.

Conventions, medal contests, public meetings and outdoor services have been a part of the work done by this union. The columns of the press have been used to further the cause of temperance, leaflets have been distributed and the efficient Loyal Temperance Legion has been worked seven years. This union carries fifteen departments. It has printed programs and five days of the Chautauqua was devoted to the temperance cause. Many of the best speakers of the country have been brought before the people through the efforts of this union. The meetings are held on the third Friday of each month. Only the fearless wore the white ribbon, the badge of this society, past the saloons twenty years ago; now the white ribbon is very popular and few fear to wear it.

This union includes one hundred and thirty members at present. The present officers are Gertrude M. Warman, president; Etta Freeman Lane, vice-president at large; Minnie A. Kilbury, corresponding secretary; Christena Wilcox, recording secretary; Laura K. Kilbury, treasurer; Mary C. Gardner, Ella A. Smith and Gwendolyn Finley, vice-presidents.

MT. STERLING UNION.

Mt. Sterling Union was organized about the year 1873 with the following charter members: Mrs. McCafferty, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Abbie Clarridge, Mrs. William Heath, Mrs. J. Riddle, Mrs. Southward, Mrs. Britt Willoughby, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Julia Hodges. Mrs. Mary A. McCafferty was chosen president, Mrs. Kerr, secretary, and Mrs. Abbie Clarridge, treasurer.

The Mt. Sterling Union was organized by Mrs. Caroline Southward, with nine charter members. These devoted women held their regular monthly meetings and notwithstanding the sneers and scorn of the public they trusted God for their success. Later the membership was assured. Contests were held and this department of the work proved a great factor in increasing the temperance sentiment. The union has always striven for prohibition.

There are at present thirty-two active members, two honorary members and one sustaining member. The officers for the present year are Mrs. H. C. Johnson, president; Mrs. Clara B. Stitt, secretary: Mrs. Lizzie Bostnick, treasurer; Mrs. George Waldo, first vice-president; Mrs. O. W. Bostnick, second vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Carpenter, third vice-president.

BIG PLAIN UNION.

Big Plain Union was organized in August, 1903, with Cynthia Freeman, Orpha Fitzgerald, Isabelle Warner, Ella Noland, Louisa Corder and Mary Jones as charter members. Madie Crabbe joined this union at the first regular meeting. The first officers were Cynthia Freeman, president; Orpha Fitzgerald, vice-president; Madie Crabbe, secretary, and Mary Jones, treasurer. The first six years this union made but little progress and gained but few members. But during the last six years it has grown from twelve members to thirty-four and is active in all movements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union school and civic questions, equal suffrage, charity and all progressive movements are backed by this union. It is strongly active in all movements for the uplift of humanity.

The present officers are Maria Cox, president; Anna Young, vice-president; Geraldine Fitzgerald, secretary; Eva Smith, treasurer. The following is the roll of membership for 1915: Maria Cox, Anna Young, Ella Noland, Cynthia Freeman, Orpha Fitzgerald Etta Hotchkiss, Louisa Corder, Jennie Edwards, Maud Edwards, Sarah Oglesbee, Mary Bricker, Emma Edwards, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Eva Smith, Alice Corder, Mary Edwards, Meta Bricker, Allie Beals Corder, Mary E. Bricker, Mary Lukens, Lizzie Funk, Etta Lukens, Mae Whiteside, Ella Harsh, Belle Fitzgerald, Lulu Thomas, Mary Cassady Emma Jackson, Ella Gallagher, Allie Mayhugh, Mabel Edwards, Zoe Delong, May Thomas and Faye Crabbe. The following are honorary members: Frank Edwards, Pearl Hotchkiss, William Noland, Samuel Edwards, Alba Whiteside. The following are juvenile members: Edgar Whiteside, Margaret Young, Emily Edwards, Paul Edwards, Weldon Young, Katharine Fitzgerald, Irene Smith and Cyril Hotchkiss.

This union is in a very flourishing condition at present. But four of the original charter members are still active in this union, two of these consecrated women having been taken away by death. A young people's temperance society has but recently been organized and will assist in the prohibition campaigns.

SOUTH SOLON UNION.

South Solon Union was organized at the Methodist Episcopal church of South Solon in August, 1907, with the following charter members: Cora C. Baughn, Geneva Simmerman, Kate Hornbeck, Jennie Rowland, Mrs. Delaplane, Sarah C. Brown, Angie Banion, Lucy Lukens, Elizabeth Skiles, Dora Kennedy, Sarah Banion and Josephine Lower. The first officers of this, the presnet union, were Cora C. Baughn, president; Kate Hornbeck, vice-president; Josephine Lower, secretary; Catharine Delaplane, treasurer.

In 1873 the "crusaders" was organized and the following ladies were active workers in that movement: Mrs. M. O. Crawford, Mrs. Ellen Harrod, Mrs. Margaret McDowell, Mrs. John S. Moon, Mrs. Anna Snodgrass, Mrs. E. R. Clemans and the following who are now deceased Mrs. John Paullin, Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Perry Larkin, Mrs. Mary Bostick, Mrs. Joseph Stroup, Mrs. Joseph Shough, Mrs. John Hornbeck, Mrs. O. M. Porter, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Andrew Gordin. Perry Larkin and John Hornbeck, both deceased, were honorary members.

TRIALS OF THE "CRUSADERS."

An incident will not be out of place here in showing the trials of the crusaders. One evening Mrs. M. O. Crawford and Mrs. Nancy Stroup were stationed at Michael Brennan's saloon to keep tab on the men going in to get their drinks. While sitting there, one on either side of the door, Mrs. Brennan began sweeping the saloon. When Mrs. Brennan reached the door with the sweepings from the saloon she threw it both ways and literally covered the women on guard. The women held their ground and had to take the dust, which went in their hair, faces and over their clothes. This was only one of the many hardships encountered by the "crusaders."

Following the "crusaders" the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed, and was composed of the following women: Mrs. M. O. Crawford, Mrs. Nancy Stroup, Mrs. John Pancake (now Mrs. Austin Hutson), Mrs. Sarah Moon, Mrs. Rebecca Losey, Mrs. O. M. Porter Mrs. E. R. Clemans, Mrs. Sarah E. Stroup, Mrs. Sophronia Shough, Mrs. Eunice Shoenberger, Mrs. Artinesa Smith, Mrs. Salathiel Johnson, Mrs. Ellen Harrod, Mrs. R. V. Snodgrass, Mrs. David Vent, Mrs. Dr. John Sidener, Mrs. Jane Corbit, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Catharine Morris, and Mrs. Nancy Snodgrass. This union finally died out and the town was without a temperance organization until the present union was formed. The present officers are E. R. Clemans, president; Cora C. Baughn, first vice-president; Angie Banion, second vice-president; E. R. Clemans, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. B. Spohn, recording secretary; Anna Lucas, treasurer.

The present membership numbers twenty-five. The work of this union consists of the regular duties in carrying out the pledge and constitution and also in the work for woman suffrage. Wherever sickness occurs the members of this union devote their energies to aiding the patients and making their quarters more cheerful with flowers. The anti-cigarette crusade is the latest work of the union.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SIDELIGHTS ON MADISON COUNTY HISTORY.

MADISON COUNTY BELGIUM RELIEF FUND.

During January and February, 1915, the people of Madison county solicited food and clothing for the impoverished population of war-stricken Belgium and finally collected a carload of supplies for those unfortunate people. The car was shipped from London on Tuesday, February 23, 1915, with approximately four hundred dollars' worth of food and clothing. When those in charge of the collecting checked up the contributions they issued a public statement exhibiting the complete list of donors and the amounts given. This list is appended: P. G. Overturf, 50 pounds of flour and 5 pounds of beans, value, $2.20; Foster-Green Company, 11 knit shawls and 7 hoods, value $10; P. A. Lanigan, 6 cans corn, value, 50c.; Miss Behem, Knightstown, Indiana, 2 suits underwear, value, $1; Mrs. George Le Boutillier, Richmond, Indiana, rice and beans, value, $1; J. H. Chrisman, flour and corn meal, value $2; Mrs. Xerxes Farrar, 12 cans Karo syrup, value, $2.50; B. F. Wildman, 6 caps, 3 shirts, 3 suspenders, 7 pairs baby shoes, 2 bags, etc., value, $3.50; Prof. W. H. Rice, case of canned corn, value, $1.50; London Lodge of Eagles, 2 1-2 bushels of beans, value $10; Mrs. George Shoaf, 2 suits of underwear, value $1.50; Mrs. Clark Sifrit, apron, value, 10c; Mrs. O'Brien, 2 child's dresses, value, 50c.; Mrs. John Ballenger, 3 aprons and 2 suits of underwear, value $2; Mrs. Charles LeBeau, 1 gown and 1 pair of stockings, value 50c.; Mrs. John Harper, 4 petticoats, value $1; Mrs. Ed McCormack, underwear, value $1; Mrs. P. F. Suver, 2 panties, 2 skirts and 1 apron, value, 75c.; Miss F. Riggin, 1 pair of stockings, value, 10c.; Mrs. Sam Creamer and Laura Wheeler, stockings, value, 50c.; Mrs. Fred Becker, 2 sacks of corn meal, value, 50c.; Mrs. Sarah K. Robison, 4 sacks of rice and 25 pounds of granulated sugar, value $2.45; Miss Mollie Donahue, corn meal, value, 25c.; Thomas Shea, corn meal, value, 25c.; Mrs. H. W. Gerrard, baby dress, value 50c.; Mrs. W. A. Strain, baby dress, value, 50c.; Mrs. Earl Caldwell, baby dress, value, 50c.; M. S. Murray, case canned corn, value, $2; Lou Coberley, case of canned corn, value, $2; Mrs. Scott Chenoweth, 1 pair of blankets and 1 waist, value, $2.50; Mrs. Reed Chrisman, 1 apron, value, 40c.; Harry Iliff, red hand box, value, $2; Ladies' Aid Society Methodist Episcopal church, 40 pairs of stockings and 20 pairs of bloomers, value, $11; Leroy Cornwell, 9 pairs of stockings and 2 dresses, value, $2.35; Mrs. Leon Lenhart and Mrs. J. C. Hunt, 2 cans of fruit, value, 50c.; Mrs. John Mantle, 4 pairs of stockings and 2 pairs of socks, value, $1.25; The Impromptu Club, Mrs. Harry Barker, chairman, case of hominy, case of beans and case of milk, value, $5; Mrs. Berthier Lohr, 2 aprons, value, 60c.; Miss Grace Vance, stockings, value, $1; W. D. Chenoweth, 20 pounds cured meat, value, $3; Bess Hunter, 1 can corn; Mrs. Mary James and Mrs. Minnie Christy, 2 pairs of stockings, value, 50c.; Mrs. A. M. Workman, 2 pairs of pants, value, 50c.; Mrs. J. A. Long, Mrs. C. T. Jones, Mrs. Walter Bryan and Mrs. J. P. Skinner, 1 pair of blankets and 1 pair of stockings, value, $1.75; John Peard, 1 case of canned corn, value, $2; Mrs. H. M. Chaney and Mrs. C. E. Thomas, 12 baby dresses, value, $3; Mrs. John Mantle, 3 cans fruit, value, 45c.; Dr. E. B. Koontz, malted milk, value, $1.50; Ed. Gillespie, breakfast food, value, 25c.; Mrs. Amos Faught, 1 apron, value, 25c.; the Misses Dooris, 13 cans of hominy and 7 cans of milk, value, $1.65; Frank Jones, beans, 30c.; Ed. Armstrong, clothing, $3; Mrs. George Van Wagener and Miss Jeannette Van Wagener, 19 baby aprons and 6 baby

kimonas, $6.25; Lewis, Lewis, Green & Davis, case dried peaches, $7.50; Mrs. J. M. Warner and Mrs. R. G. Hornbeck, 5 dresses and 4 skirts, $2.25; Mrs. C. M. Fellows, 1 apron, 35c.; Martin Moon, underwear, $1; Ladies' Aid Society Methodist Episcopal church, 20 aprons, $5; Meade Allen, beans, 25c.; Bide-a-Wee Club, 12 pairs of bloomers, $3; East High Street Club, Mrs. C. E. Gain, president, 11 petticoats, 12 dresses and 7 sewing bags, $12.50; James A. Morrissey, 16 pounds of tobacco, $7.20; Mrs. Fillmore Jackson, 1 dress, 50c.; Rea Chenoweth, 10 bushels rye, $10; Mrs. H. S. Mitchell, chairman, North Oak Street residents, 21 pairs of bloomers, $10; R. K. Shaw, tomatoes and corn, 30c.; Miss Margaret Farrar, chairman, 11 dresses, $7; R. V. D. Coons, case of corn, $2; Mrs. M. B. Armstrong, 13 pairs of panties, 2 suits of underwear, 5 waists, 2 shirts and 2 dresses, $5.35; Mrs. Fannie F. Clark, 3 aprons, $1; Mrs. R. F. Traphagan, 2 dresses, $1; Mrs. Mary Taylor, 2 dresses, $1; Married Ladies' Thimble Club, 40 pairs of stockings, $10; Mrs. Joseph W. Chance, child's gown, 50c.; M. M. Creath, case of tomatoes, $2.50; Twentieth Century Club, Mrs. Robert Moore, president, case of corn and beans, $2.70; Mrs. H. H. Snyder, baby dress, 50c.; G. T. Clark, Sr., cash, $1; Young Ladies' Benevolent Society Presbyterian church, 25 children's dresses, $7.50; E. R. Ebner & Sons, 25 pairs of shoes, $40; Mrs. E. W. Richmond, 50 pounds of meal, $1; G. T. Clark, Jr., cash, $1; J. Peetrey Clark, cash, $1; Sodality of St. Patrick's church, London, 4 pairs of drawers, 13 suits of underwear, 59 pair of hose, 2 sweaters and 1 night gown, $18.20; Mrs. William Chenoweth, 2 aprons, 75c.; Mrs. Charles Pringle and Miss Nettie Snyder, 3 aprons, $1; Mrs. J. J. Yerian and Mrs. F. M. Dunn, 2 aprons, 75c.; Miss Belle Coberly, chairman, Ladies' Aid Society, Newport, 50 pounds of rolled oats, $5; Joe A. Gardner, pretzel meal, $3.90; Mrs. Clinton Morse, oat meal and corn meal, $2; H. F. Fauver, 50 pounds of flour, $2.10; London Mill Company, 4 flour barrels, $1.80; Dr. H. J. Sharp, 50 pounds flour, $2.10.

From Lilly Chapel, collected by Frank Stickley—Roy McNeal, beans, 20c.; G. Frazier, coffee, 20c.; C. Goings, corn meal, 5c.; H. Wright, beans, 20c.; R. Gilliland, beans, 20c.; 4 pounds corn meal, 8 pounds salt, 2 cans milk, 1 pound coffee, no name, 80c.

From Plumwood, Arthur Ronemus, chairman—10 pounds beans, 2 bags salt, 4 boxes rice, 1 can rice, 1 can milk, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can corn, 2 cans salmon, 1 can prunes; Ray McCarty, beans; Guy Long, corn meal, value, $2.55; bacon and pickeled pork, 75c.; Frank Nelson, 3 smoked shoulders, $4.50; C. D. Looker, cash, $1; cash, no names, $3.

From West Jefferson—E. W. Johnson, Charles G. High, Farmers' Bank, D. H. Elliott and Sam Webb, $12.50; Myron Silver, Joseph Plimell, Dr. L. E. Evans, C. A. Silver, $15. By John Murray: P. R. Taylor & Son, $5; L. A. Reason, 50c.; Commercial Bank, $5; J. H. Bidwell, $1; James McDonald, $1; Peter McDonald, $1—totals, $13.50. John Houk, $1; John H. Brake, 50c.; Leonard Morgan, 50c.; George Hann, 50c.; William Roberts, $1; George W. Shade, 50c.; F. B. Biggert, $1; Joseph Stanton, 50c.; W. H. Smith and A. F. Rice, 75c.; Jim Bradley and M. Hedrick, 50c.; Maybelle Keyser and Frank Wise, 75c.; W. A. Beedle, 50c.; Homer Evans, 50c.; F. L. Wright, O. A. Moulton, J. A. Baer, Alpheus Burrell, Michael Burke, W. W. Byerly, George Baber, E. J. Buckley, H. F. Jackson, S. G. Feder, G. G. Remer, John Goldenberger, Jr., J. D. Baber, Dr. A. F. Green, D. S. Busick, F. S. Busick, $9.75; F. A. Moorhead, Myron Johnson, Jesse Byerly, Alfred Pfill, Webster Olney, M. E. Hummell, C. E. Rhodes, William Engelsperger, A. F. Burrell, W. H. Headley, Henry Alder, Rufus E. Tanner, Scott Coe, Harry Hart, J. W. Ayle and George S. Ayle, $6.10; Dallas Deardoff, J. R. Shepherd, Swain Gregg, S. N. Gunneth, J. H. Johnston, H. W. Goodson, Dr. J. L. Olney, E. J. Fitzgerald, John Holland, James Quinn, M. T. Lacey, Isaiah Shipley, C. S. Smith, William Pennypacker, John T. Silver and J. W. Rector, $13.25; John Murray, 1 barrel flour, $8.40; James McCarty, one-fourth barrel flour, $2; H. W. Brown, one-fourth barrel of flour, $2; Baber Brothers, one-half bushel beans, $2; Mrs. W. E. Haislett, box of groceries, $3; total, $394.20.

Bought with cash donated: Five and one-third bushels of beans, 100 pounds of hominy, two and two-thirds bushels of peas and 6 dozen cans of milk, from Creath's, $32.17; 3 sacks corn meal, Creath's, 75c.; 50 pounds flour, J. A. Long, $2.10; sugar barrel to pack salt, 10c.; 59 pairs of shoes and boots, $20; 350 pounds of table salt, H. Barker & Sons, $2.50; 4 dozen cans Karo syrup, 4 dozen cans tomatoes and 6 dozen cans of milk, E. L. Brennan, $13; 1 sack beans, 153 pounds, J. A. Morrissey, $10; George Killen, drayage to car, $1.

WILD ANIMALS AND REPTILES.

Throughout the pioneer days of Madison county, the whole region of country embraced in the Scioto valley, was one vast hunting ground. Here nature's herds lived and flourished, but soon after the coming of the white man, they began to avoid his deadly aim and seek a retreat in the deeper fastnesses of the forest. Year after year passed away, until finally the larger animals became extinct in this portion of Ohio, and nothing was left for the huntsman but the smaller and more insignificant game and even that is now a scarce article. Through the assistance of Dr. Jeremiah Converse, the historian has been enabled to gather a brief description of the larger wild animals and reptiles that inhabited Madison county ere the progress of civilization destroyed or drove them from its soil.

The elk had become extinct prior to the occupancy of this country by the whites; but that the prairies of Madison county had shortly before been their grazing ground is evident from the large number of antlers that were found almost everywhere on top of the ground, partly and wholly buried beneath the soil and turned up in broken fragments by the plow. The elk horn in a perfect state of preservation, especially the larger sizes, is a curiosity to persons who have never seen one. The diameter of the horn to the first prong was usually two or more inches, but where it was attached to the head it often measured from three to four inches. If the pair was perfect with the head of the animal attached, and set upon their points, they would measure from three to four feet in height. Each antler had from five to seven prongs, which were so arranged that when the head and neck were in line with the body, as in the act of running, the largest elk could readily pass through the thickest underbrush with the greatest ease and without any impediment therefrom.

Bears were not very numerous but enough were left to remind the settler that when bruin made a raid upon the pig sty, his assured rights were to be respected. Their favorite abode was in the timber along the streams. They were not considered a dangerous animal, except when suffering from hunger, their anger aroused, or their cubs in danger; in which case it required great courage and good generalship to effect a safe retreat and thereby avoid a deadly battle. In the fall and winter, the bears were hunted for their meat and skins. Their flesh was rich and savory, while their skins were tanned and used for robes and bed coverings.

PIONEERS' DREADED ENEMIES.

The wolves were the pioneers' dreaded enemies and were of two kinds, black and gray. The former was seldom seen, but the latter infested the country in immense packs. The wolf is long legged, with heavy foreshoulders, light hindquarters, very lean and gaunt through the loins, keen eyed, with pointed nose, ears erect and a long bushy tail, usually curled between his hind legs, giving him the appearance of a thievish, sneaking cur.

The first settlers suffered more from the depredations of these animals than from the depredations of all others combined. The wolves made onslaughts upon the sheep, pigs, calves and colts; and often great numbers would congregate under cover of night and attack individuals who happened to be belated, or even whole families whose

cabins were isolated from the more thickly settled country. The wolf had a peculiar and distinctive howl, which would be quickly taken up by others and in an incredible short space of time the cries of the pack would be heard in every direction, rapidly concentrating toward one point. The wolf's manner of fighting was quite different from that of the common dog. Instead of grappling with its antagonist, its fighting was done by springing forward, snapping or cutting with the front teeth, which were very sharp, and then retreating for another opportunity. This method of advance and retreat was rapidly repeated so long as its adversary was within reach; but when their numbers were overpowering, they exhibited a greater boldness and dash, thereby demonstrating their cowardly natures. As the settlements increased, these pests grew beautifully less in number, their destruction having been encouraged through a premium for wolf scalps, offered by the county commissioners during the first seven years of the county's history. In 1835 an immense wolf hunt was organized in the eastern portion of the county, which proved but a slight success, and was the cause of the Rev. Isaac Jones receiving an accidental shot through one of his wrists, which crippled him for life. He had purposed ascending a tree so as to obtain a better view of the animals that were to be gradually hemmed in toward that point and shot by him as they came in sight. As a Mr. Pitcher was handing him his rifle ere he got too far up the tree, the weapon was discharged, with the foregoing result. Soon after this event, the wolf disappeared from this region, although old ones occasionally were later seen and dispatched.

THE USEFUL DEER.

The beautiful animal known as the red deer was a Godsend to the pioneers. From these harmless inhabitants of the forest, accessible at all times, the early settlers procured most of their meat. Deer were very numerous and more than fifty in one herd have been seen grazing upon the prairie or "stamping flies" beneath the shady groves; but they were usually found in pairs, or half a dozen at most, except when chased by the wolf or dog, at which times large numbers would be aroused from their slumbers and join in the stampede. Not only was the deer valuable as an article of food, but its skin, when tanned, served many useful purposes. The stalwart backwoodsman generally wore a vest and a pair of "buckskin breeches" made from the prepared hides of these animals. In an untanned condition, or rawhide state, it was cut into strips, twisted, then dried in the sun, after which it served the purpose of tugs or chains for the settlers' harness; also lines, bridles, mittens, moccasins and other articles used in pioneer life.

Wild hogs were frequently met with, and were more dreaded, perhaps, than any other of the wild beasts. The genuine wild boar, exasperated by the hunters, was the most terrible game of the forest, and the hunt was exciting and dangerous. His attack was too sudden and headlong to be easily turned aside or avoided, and the snap of his tusks, as he sharpened them in his fury, was not pleasant music to the timid or amateur hunter. His tusks are known to have measured over a foot in length, and many desperate fights and hairbreadth escapes are recounted in connection with this animal. The wild hog was not valued for its flesh, but was regarded simply as a dangerous pest, and hunted mainly to rid the country of his presence.

There were other animals that once inhabited these parts, such as the panther, lynx, native wildcat, porcupine, and the like, but these, like the elk, the bear, the wolf and the more valuable deer, have long since become extinct. Even the fox, raccoon, woodchuck, opossum and squirrel, together with many other small animals are growing scarcer year by year under the ruthless hunter's vengeance; and the day is not far distant when Madison county will be entirely devoid of the animal as well as the

feathery tribes that once infested its forests and prairies. This is not as it should be. The few specimens that are left ought to be spared, and stringent laws should be passed to protect those innocent dwellers of the forest and prevent their utter extinction.

PASSING OF THE SNAKE.

Among the venomous reptiles that once endangered life and limb were the racers, copperheads and prairie rattlesnakes. The latter were very numerous, as well as formidable and dangerous. The antidote for their bite, however, grew upon the prairie lands, and was a kind of herb called by the Indians "rattlesnake weed." The person bitten, by immediately chewing a considerable quantity of the stalk, swallowing the juice and binding the pulpy chewings upon the bitten part, prevented all ill effects that would otherwise result from the bite. It is well that these reptiles no longer exist in this land, and that all such venomous things disappear before the onward march of civilization.

THE BLALOCK TRAGEDY.

Intense excitement was caused in Madison county by a deed of blood which occurred in what is now Canaan township, on the 29th of September, 1822. There lived in the township at that time a school teacher named Levi Phelps, a man of so much influence that, upon its erection in 1819, it was, in honor of him, called Phelps township. Near where Mathias Slyh's farm later was located resided George Blalock and family, and with them lived a Miss Sallie Whitney and Levi Francis. It became the current report that Blalock and this woman were living together as man and wife, although not married. At that time, the settlements were quite scattered, and the settlers became quickly excited at any offense against the morals of the community, deeming immediate justice the best and cheapest punishment under the circumstances. So it appears that this case so shocked the early residents of that portion of the county that many thought it expedient to put a stop to such licentious conduct. A meeting was held and it was determined to notify Blalock that if he continued any longer such an immoral example to the settlement, he would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers and driven from the community. Blalock was either innocent or defiant, as he paid no attention to the threat.

Early one morning, John Kilgore went to Jonathan Alder and invited him to join a crowd then assembled, whose object was the expulsion of those sinners against the fair name of the neighborhood. Mr. Alder declined taking any part in the affair, and warned Mr. Kilgore that such a proceeding was illegal and dangerous; that, although Blalock was considered a coward, Mr. Francis was not, but, on the contrary, was a man who would most surely resist any demonstration of the kind. So strongly did Mr. Alder represent the danger and illegality of the movement that Mr. Kilgore concluded to have nothing to do with it, and urged Mr. Alder to go with him to the meeting and persuade the others to abandon the project. To this Mr. Alder consented, and on the way there an owl flew down from a tree and lit upon the road in front of them. Mr. Alder, true to his Indian education immediately exclaimed, "That is a bad omen, and means trouble!" He, however, went to the meeting, and probably would have succeeded in breaking up the raid had it not been for the influence of Levi Phelps, who was determined that Mr. Alder's advice should not be followed. Denouncing the latter bitterly, he wound up his harangue by intimating his willingness to assist in putting Mr. Alder's head under the fence and leave him there twenty-four hours, as a punishment for what he considered his officiousness in trying to prevent the execution of the proposed scheme.

The men of peace failed in their object, and Phelps was victorious. The men blackened their faces, and, thus disguised, Levi Phelps, Robert Patterson, William

Patterson, Isaac Johnson, Stephen Cary, Caleb Strawbridge, Arnold Fuller, David Garton and others, whose names are not a matter of the older record, marched to the house where Blalock lived. As the fates would have it, neither of the men were at home, and the party retired. A week later another visit was made, which resulted in a bloody tragedy that filled the community with horror. Attempting to force the door, they were warned by the inmates that any farther trespass would be dangerous; but, persisting in their efforts to gain an entrance, a gun was thrust through the half-open door and discharged, instantly killing Isaac Johnson. A few moments later, another shot was fired from the house, mortally wounding Stephen Cary, whereupon the attacking party fled. Mr. Cary was attended by Doctor Wetmore, of Worthington, but died on the following day. Blalock and Francis were arrested and lodged in the Madison county jail, at London. On the 25th of November, 1822, they were indicted by the grand jury for willful and malicious murder, and arraigned before Hon. John A. McDowell, who was then the presiding judge, while Hon. Caleb Atwater was prosecuting attorney. They pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by the supreme court. At the July session of the latter tribunal, in 1823, they were tried and acquitted. Thus ended one of the saddest scenes in the history of Madison county, a tragedy that cast its gloom over a whole community, that, prior to its enactment, was peaceful and happy. All of the actors in this tragic affair long ago have gone to their final account and the story, which, for years was familiar to everyone then residing in the county, is today remembered only as a fading dream; but it is known that the name of Phelps became so odious to the residents of the township that the title of the township was changed to Canaan, a word suggestive of joy, happiness and plenty.

MOUND BUILDERS.

Beginning in the southern portion of Madison county, there is a chain of mounds extending to its northern limits, although with no apparent connection in location or size. It is, however, evident that all excepting one belong to the sepulchral order of mounds, as their construction is exactly alike. The largest of the burial mounds is located in Oak Run township, on an elevation overlooking the beautiful valley of Deer creek. It is about two hundred and forty feet around the base, and twelve feet in height, circular in form and gradually tapering toward the summit. In January, 1881, it was opened to a depth of six or eight feet by Mathew Rea and Thomas Roby, who found the remains of two skeletons, the skulls being the only portions in a fair state of preservation. Nothing else was discovered there, the different layers of burnt clay, charcoal and ashes, being the same as in all sepulchral mounds. This mound, doubtless, originally was several feet higher than it is today, and the view to be obtained from its summit is such an excellent one, that it is probable it was also used as a mound of observation.

There are two small mounds in Union township, northwest of the mound above referred to, but the plow has so nearly obliterated all evidences of these once sacred spots that little remains to attract the attention of the casual observer. Neither of these mounds have ever been large, not more than from three to five feet in height, and thirty-five feet in diameter. With the exception of the common evidences peculiar to burial mounds, nothing has been discovered in either. The cause of this was, perhaps, the absence of care in opening them, or that atmospheric influences had completely destroyed whatever remains may have been buried therein, their diminutive size affording little or no protection against the ravages of time.

Southeast of the mound in Oak Run township, in Pleasant township, is the remains of what was once a burial mound. It evidently was once of good size, but for many years the leveling process has gone on until its once beautiful symmetrical proportions

have disappeared. Located in a cultivated field on the east bank of Deer creek it now appears as a large hillock sloping gradually in every direction. There is also a small mound near the western line of Pleasant township.

One of the handsomest mounds in Madison county is on the east side of Little Darby, about one mile southwest of Jefferson. It stands a few hundred yards from the banks of the stream, is about two hundred feet around the base, and ten feet high. Still following the meanderings of Little Darby, northwest of Jefferson, there are four small mounds. When the first was opened a whole skeleton was taken out and the remains of others were discovered. Some distance northwest of this one, but on the opposite bank of Little Darby, are three similar mounds all being about five feet in height, and thirty-five feet in diameter. These are all in Jefferson township. They have been dug into by different parties and in one was found a copper needle and three slate ornaments nicely polished, with holes drilled through them by which they were suspended, fastened or made convenient for whatever use their owners put them to. It is said that quite a large mound existed at an early day in the southern portion of Deer Creek township, but that a Mr. Ewing scraped it down and erected his residence upon its side. Another burial mound is located on the north bank of Big Darby, about one mile northwest of Plain City, and as this territory originally belonged to Madison county it will be proper to mention it briefly here. It was originally about the same size of the larger mound in Jefferson township, but is much smaller today. In 1848, a society called "the Rectifiers," was organized in Plain City, the object of which was the improvement of morals, the advancement of education, benevolence and institutions of charity, and the development of archaeological history. In 1850, the society opened this mound from which they took the remains of some skeletons. The thigh bones were very massive, while the jaw bones were sufficiently large to slip over the face of the ordinary man, demonstrating that the beings to whom they belonged must have been of extraordinary size and proportions. The teeth were found in an almost perfect state of preservation, and belonged to persons of full growth and well-developed maturity. It is not understood that there was anything else of interest found here but this, like all the other burial mounds, bore the same evidence of the prehistoric age.

THE "TEMPLE" MOUND.

The largest mound in Madison county, and one of the largest in Ohio, is classed under the head of "temple mound," is oval in shape, six hundred feet around the base and about twenty-five feet in height. Located upon an elevated ridge in the southeast corner of Monroe township, it overlooks the valley formed by the junction of Spring Fork and Little Darby, the view from its summit being a charming one. Like all temple mounds, it has an unfinished appearance, and presents evidences of steps or inclined planes leading to the top. It is the supposition among archaeologists that this class of mounds, which are not numerous, were surmounted by wooden structures, all traces of which had disappeared long prior to the coming of the white race. During the pioneer days of Ohio the vicinity of this mound was a favorite camping ground by the Indians and it is said that they used the mound for burial purposes. In after years, when the whites had possessed and settled upon these lands the Indians often returned to this spot made sacred as the resting place of their loved ones. Here it was that Tobias Bright shot in cold blood an Indian named Nicholas Monhem, in 1810, which deed created great excitement among the Indians, almost leading to a collision with the whites. Thus it will be seen that this mound which was constructed by one race, way "back in the bygone time, lost 'mid the rubbish of forgotten things," became one of the favorite spots of their successors.

From the foregoing the reader can glean the knowledge that Madison county, with its silent monuments everywhere spread before wondering eyes, like the everlasting rocks that point the geologist to the past history of the globe, can truly lay claim to being called historic ground. Can it be that these people, becoming very numerous, living in affluence upon the golden riches of the soil, vain in their superiority of knowledge, bigoted in their religious superstitions, effeminate and weakened in long security, have met the same fate as the Roman Empire, when barbarians of athletic proportions and warlike prowess swept down from the north, laying vandal hands upon accumulations of art gathered in past centuries? The people were annihilated or driven farther toward the south; their works, all that could be destroyed, were destroyed, and the country allowed to grow up again in its primitive wildness, furnishing hunting grounds for the American Indians. They in turn were driven out by the more powerful white race which now dwells therein, giving to the present generation the Madison county of today, with her well-tilled farms, her schools and churches, her towns and villages, and her railroad and telegrahpic communications with every portion of the civilized world.

LONDON PENITENTIARY FARM.

When the "powers-that-be" in the state of Ohio decided to further experiment with the honor system in regard to prisoners at the state penitentiary, they gave evidence of the awakening of public consciousness to the duty that the state owes even to the inmates of her penal institutions. And when those "powers" purchased one thousand five hundred acres of Madison county farm land to use in this experiment they evidenced even greater foresight.

Two years ago there were many idle prisoners in the state penitentiary. There was no work for them to do. Those who were life-term men were kept in close confinement, others were put at work when work was to be had. But the state wanted them all to be producers—it would be beneficial to them and to the state. Hence the commission appointed by the governor began the search for a suitable site for a new prison farm, with the possibility of locating on it the entire penitentiary plant when the opportunity presented itself.

This commission, after carefully investigating every prospect, decided to buy the one thousand five hundred acres, belonging to John Ellsworth, of London, which was located on the Springfield pike. This land was practically virgin soil and an ideal spot on which to build a model farm and prison plant. It was a great expanse of land, only three hundred acres of which had ever been cultivated. Such a field of operations gave a wonderful opportunity to the state to show what could be done by the use of so-called "unskilled" prison labor.

FACED ENORMOUS TASK.

P. C. Herron was the man selected to superintend the work. His experience on the state experimental farm had fitted him for the place and with C. P. Noggle as foreman, the work was started. These two men faced an enormous task—that of cultivating the three hundred acres of tilled land and of clearing timber from the uncultivated portions so that it could be made productive. To do this meant that men would be needed and men meant adequate accommodations.

Hence the first need was that of buildings. The state sent to the farm about twenty-five men who were housed in tents during the summer. These men went to the work of farming the land which could be farmed and also looked after the cattle, which were at once put on pasture to provide an immediate income on the investment.

As soon as possible a dormitory was planned and after the usual red tape which surrounds political projects had been unwound, the building was completed. It is one hundred and ninety-two by forty-one feet, one story in height, with a basement, and

is divided into five sections. At the rear is the enormous kitchen, where a great wood range, presided over by a competent chef, yields "three square meals" a day for the hungry workmen. These men, fifty-one at present (1915) on the farm, eat in a large, airy dining room next to the kitchen. The tables are kept neat and clean and the table ware, while not expensive, is neat and serviceable.

In front of the dining room is the reading room and barber shop. Here the men gather in the evening and enjoy newspapers and magazines and a "good night" pipe. Just forward of this room is the sleeping room. Here are four rows of neat iron beds, one hundred in all, each provided with clean bedclothes made in the shops of other state institutions and as good as could be purchased anywhere. Hooks and racks for clothing are plentiful and benches and chairs are sufficiently in evidence to give the necessary comfort. The front of the building is used as an office and store room.

This building, while regarded as temporary, is complete in every way. Toilets and baths are being installed in the basements, running water will be provided, electric lights are in place in every room and the whole dormitory is heated by a steam furnace. Such accommodations are in every way superior to the cell blocks in the typical penitentiary and who can believe that the men do not appreciate the opportunity granted them to live in such surroundings?

PLANS FOR EXTENSION.

The plans for furtherance of the farm project are indeed extensive. Some may be inclined to believe that, with fifty-one men at work every day, supervised by competent and experienced farmers, the entire one thousand five hundred acres should be at the bearing stage of cultivation. Do not be misled by mere numbers. A trip to the farm will soon convince the most skeptical that wonders have already been accomplished and all doubt as to the practicability of the scheme will vanish.

Although there are fifty-one working men on the farm, it must not be supposed that all are engaged in farming. In order to care for these fifty-one men and for the products of the three hundred acres under cultivation more buildings were needed. Hence wells were dug, a pumping station installed and a twenty thousand gallon water tank erected. Next work began on a tool and grain shed, one hundred and sixty by twenty-four feet, to house all farm implements and all grain not shipped from the farm. The horse and cow barn, one hundred and seventy by thirty-six feet, is now being rushed to completion.

The farm has now on hand about thirty cows which are furnishing milk. Part of this milk is used by the laborers and the remainder fed to the young calves which are being raised to enlarge the herd. In a short time the dairy herd will be increased to about fifty cows and consequently it is planned to erect a large and modern milk house. This will be equipped with a cream separator and enough butter sent to the creamery to provide butter for the farm. Any extra butter will be shipped to other state institutions needing it. There also are large hog houses and a complete poultry plant. These things are necessary if the efficiency of the farm is to be up to standard. Then, too, it is necessary to clear several hundred acres of timber land and for this purpose a large saw-mill has been erected and will begin operations in a short time. Just now with all the building that is going on, the farm is short of men and another crowd of fifty is expected in the near future.

PROFIT FROM CATTLE.

There are several hundred acres of fertile pasture on the farm and at present the state has about one hundred cattle fattening on grass. More are being purchased from time to time and the Holstein herd used for dairying is being increased as fast as is

necessary. In 1914 the state had two hundred and fifty-eight cattle on the farm which yielded a profit of six thousand dollars and it is expected that a great deal more will be obtained.

The products of the farm in excess of the amount needed for food and running expenses will be shipped to the various state institutions in return for articles produced there. This system of co-operation between the many state institutions is proving a great factor in efficiency. For instance, the state reformatory, at Mansfield, supplies the London prison farm with all the clothing needed and in return receives whatever farm products it requires. Bulletins are issued at intervals showing what is available in each institution for distribution and any institution has but to send a requisition for the articles and they will be sent immediately. In this way the labor of the men in various places goes to provide necessities and comforts for those in other places and the state is saved the expense of buying from outside corporations at advanced prices.

FEARS OF TROUBLE GROUNDLESS.

There have been many doubts expressed as to the advisability of placing on their honor, men who have been committed to state prisons. It is argued that men are sent to prison to be punished and that placing them on a farm, under no restraint whatever, removes the sting of punishment. Also, it is claimed, that men will not remain on the farm without constant watching.

The record of the state farm at London refutes these arguments. Since prisoners have been on the farm only one has broken his parole and walked away. The men are not guarded—they are sent to the farm to work and are placed on their honor to remain. Their sentences are "indeterminate" under the new law, and if they make good in a year or two on the farm they are in line for an early discharge.

The fact that they are not under guard and that they are in the great out-of-doors where each has an equal chance to make good, to make his record show, appeals to the man and he works. He works not listlessly, not as a shirker under compulsion, but as a man who is proud of his ability and eager to prove his worth. The very removal of necessity for routine work gives added pleasure to the out-door labor and the men all show their appreciation.

The prison farm is yet in its infancy. The plans are made which will cover years of concentrated endeavor, but the start has been made and it is to be hoped that the project will be carried to completion. It is hinted that within a few years the entire penitentiary, shops, factories and all, will be moved to the new farm site. The probable location, in such an event, would be on the Ohio Electric railroad, between London and Summerford.

At present the farm is here and it will be profitable for anyone to go out and see it. Do not expect too much. Go prepared to grasp the entirety of the proposition; go prepared to realize the enormity of the field and the limited basis given the superintendent and his foreman to work on—then you will be ready to praise the efficiency of Mr. Herron and Mr. Noggle and the state carpenter, Mr. Whittaker, for the splendid plant they have begun.

EARLY BURIALS.

The following incident was related by Mrs. Alice Eastman, whose father, Mr. Finch, had the personal knowledge of the incident. In the early days there were not nearly so many undertakers as there are at the present time and coffins were quite often not to be had. Very frequently when a person passed away, rough boards were planed off, cut the proper size and nailed together for a casket. Sometimes the lid was fastened on with hinges and nearly always screwed fast when the casket was finally closed. Quite frequently they were covered with white muslin for a child and black

paper muslin for an adult, but more often they were without covering. The fine shavings from the planing were used as filling in the bottom to lay the body on and for the pillow.

When Jonathan Alder died they took a tree trunk of sufficient length, sawed it lengthwise and scooped or hollowed out the inside with a sort of bent drawing knife to make a hollow large enough for the body to lay in. Then auger holes were bored in the corners and after the body was placed in this rustic casket the top was laid on and fastened down with wooden pins driven into these holes and the body was laid to rest.

OHIO STATE FISH HATCHERY.

The Ohio state fishery, three and one-half miles northwest of London, is a place of great interest. Its present superintendent is George Morcher, who is a native of Seneca county, but has been in his present position nine years, giving most eminent satisfaction, and showing to the state of Ohio that he is fitted by nature and study for the business of fish culture. Mr. Morcher is in love with his work. He is and has always been both a student and a close observer. Book lore alone, has not made him the successful man that he is, but observation, patience, infinite care, have all contributed. After nine years of thought and labor he has developed the fishery into a place of beauty as well as wonder. Nineteen ponds have been constructed and in them are cropies, black and gray bass and cat fish. From these are hatched yearly as high as five hundred thousand fish, all used by the wardens in stocking the rivers, lakes and ponds of the state. Mr. Morcher is engaged in a great work and enjoys the confidence of the officials and people of Ohio.

INCIDENTS FROM THE LIFE OF A PIONEER.

James Porter, one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1789. In the year 1794 his father removed to Ross county, Ohio. Here the boy grew to manhood during an exciting pioneer period, subject to Indian marauding and raids. He took an active part in the defense of the settlers and soon became a noted scout and woodsman. During the War of 1812 he acted in the capacity of a soldier, scout and dispatch bearer. Owing to his great size—he being six feet six inches tall and weighing from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred pounds—he was known as "Big Jimmie Porter."

In 1817 Mr. Porter married Elizabeth Kilbourn, of Ross county. They moved to Madison county in 1820 and settled in Union township, in what is now known as the West End. Here he commenced to improve a tract of land consisting of one thousand one hundred acres, which lies mostly south of the present Springfield road. The log cabin in which he went to housekeeping was located on that part of his land which was owned until lately by the heirs of his son, James G. Porter.

In October, 1829, Mr. Porter's wife died, leaving six children in his care. As he could not make satisfactory provision for the care and schooling of his children here, he took them to Ross county and placed them among relatives and friends. After returning to Madison county, he continued to make improvements on his land. He was known as an energetic worker, but he was never too busy but that he could make several trips a year to Ross county to see his children. The distance was fifty miles, but he always took it afoot and covered the distance in one day. He was thought to have known more trails and short cuts through the forests of central Ohio than any man in Madison county.

In 1834, James Porter married Mary Bradley Tingley, a widow with one child. They went to housekeeping in a house, consisting of two log cabins with an entry between them—a typical cabin of the day. In preparing additional room for his family,

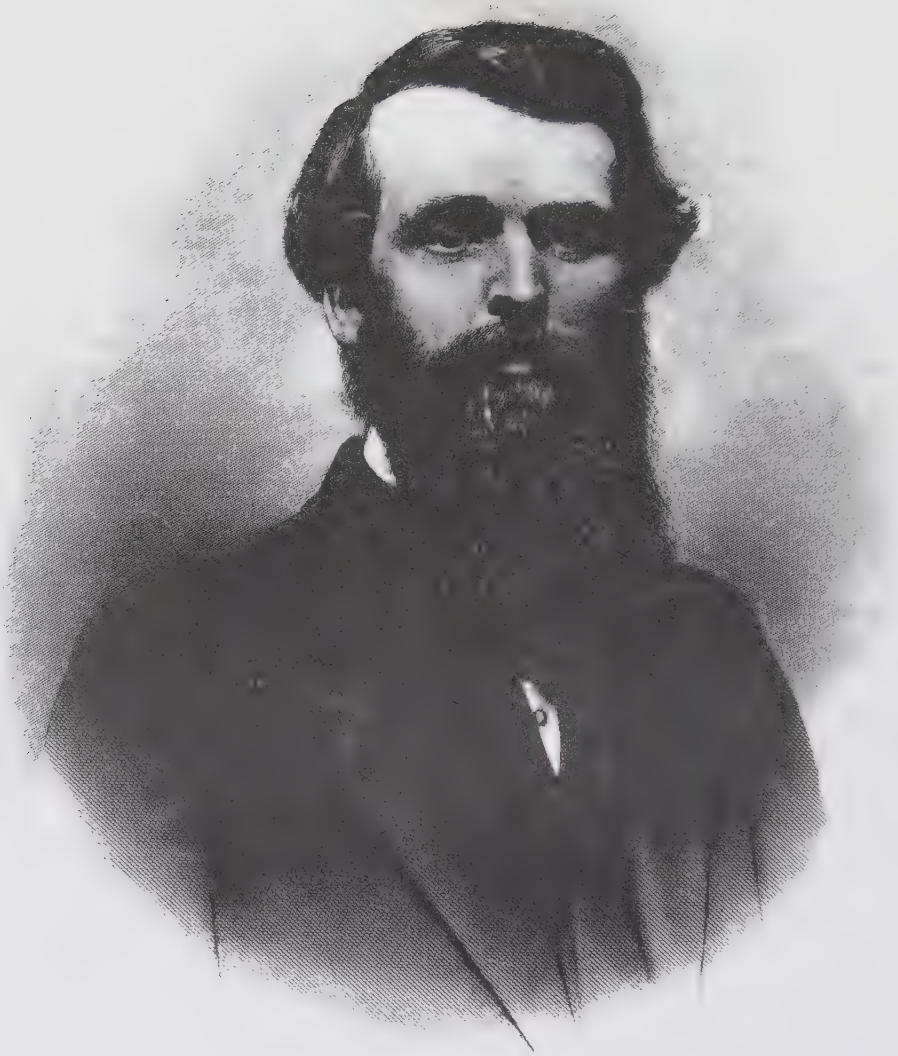
he built a two-story log cabin close by. When the cabin was completed, he went to Ross county after his six children. The trip was made with the usual conveyance of the day—a wagon and a team of horses. After the family was reunited and installed in their new home, work went on with renewed energy.

In 1841 Mr. Porter began to collect material for a new house. The framing and dimension lumber was sawed from logs taken from his own land and hauled four miles to the nearest saw-mill; the weather-boarding, finishing lumber and doors were hauled from Dayton, Ohio; the lath and lime for plastering were brought from Springfield, but the brick was burned on the ground close by. The house was completed and ready for occupancy in December, 1842. The event was celebrated at Christmas time by a house-warming and dinner, to which all his neighbors and friends were invited. This affair lasted for two days. After the house was occupied by his family, he built a barn which, when completed, was one of the largest in Madison county at that time.

James Porter was always interested in public affairs, and especially education. He donated the land for the Garrard school house. This house has long disappeared and has been replaced by a brick building in a different location, being now known as the Oak Run school. In 1844, at his invitation, there was a reunion at his home of the soldiers of the War of 1812. A few of those who attended were, Colonel Brush, Doctor Toland, Jacob Thompson, George Cornwell and others from Madison and adjoining counties.

In 1850 James Porter was accidentally killed at a house raising. At his death the estate was divided up among his children. By his energy and enterprise he had brought under cultivation between four hundred and five hundred acres of land. The home place came into the ownership of his daughter, Harriet Porter-Coover. This farm was willed by his granddaughter, Bertha Coover, to Madison county as an experiment farm for the advancement of agriculture.

James Porter is given as a typical pioneer, whose energy and enterprise, in connection with his compatriots, Samuel Prugh, Valentine Wilson, Matthew Bonner, Jacob Thompson, James Rankin, Thomas Jones, Coleman Asbury and others, through themselves and their descendants, have built up Madison county from a wilderness and have made it one of the leading counties of Ohio.



DAVID WATSON JR.

BIOGRAPHICAL

THE WATSON FAMILY.

Of the early families in Madison county, Ohio, none from their earliest settlement have contributed more to the general progress of this county, than this sturdy family, whose descendants may yet be found occupying conspicuous places in the social and business life of the county today. The Watson family in Madison county dates from David Watson, Sr., who came to this county when it was but a wilderness and when Indians still lived about in great numbers.

David Watson was the son of Walter and Rachael Watson, who were born in Maryland. Mrs. Walter Watson was a strong, consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Walter Watson, the father, was noted for his great physical strength. David Watson was born in Calvert county, Maryland. He was a man of keen intellect and in early manhood was noted for his great physical prowess. He left home when fourteen years of age, with a Captain Brandon on a sailing vessel. While on the vessel he discovered a negro slave as a stowaway, whom he secretly fed, and when the vessel reached Beverly, Massachusetts, the negro gained his freedom. David Watson attended school a short time while in Massachusetts, living in Captain Brandon's home, the captain having sailed for England. On March 23, 1798, the captain having returned, David Watson embarked on the vessel and sailed for Newfoundland and experienced many exciting adventures among the ice floes. He returned home with a great catch of fish and immediately prepared for a second voyage. This voyage took them to the coast of what was then called British America.

After this the captain, who had been offered a berth as first mate on a British East Indian merchantman, declined to accept, but gave David his choice of going as a cabin-boy, which he accepted. On this voyage David encountered many experiences, and suffered somewhat at the hands of the captain, who had a very violent temper; he also took part in a fight with a school of whales which attacked the ship, and on this voyage was introduced to Neptune, "the old man of the sea." During this voyage he incurred the captain's displeasure and suffered severely, at one time being flogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails, a punishment inflicted in early seafaring days. They touched various ports and were on their homeward voyage when captured and taken prisoners by a French sloop-of-war. This was done because France at this time was demanding the return of funds loaned to this country during the Revolutionary War, this incident occurring under the presidency of John Adams. They were taken to Cayenne, South America, the cargo confiscated and the crew thrown in jail.

They remained in jail about ten weeks and at this time, a Captain Adams, of Baltimore, hearing of their imprisonment, came to the jail and inquired if there was not a little American boy in jail. David at once replied, "Yes." He took David aboard his ship and sailed for Lisbon, Portugal, where they soon arrived and while there witnessed

the horrors of an earthquake, which almost destroyed Lisbon. Here they disposed of the cargo and sailed for Hamburg. While at the latter place David had the pleasure of seeing the King and Queen of Denmark.

From Hamburg, they set sail for London and, while at this place, saw many criminals hung from the gibbet. From England the ship sailed to Bordeaux, France. After leaving Bordeaux, the ship was seized by a British man-o'-war and the cargo confiscated. They at length set sail for New York and in time arrived there, after a voyage from home lasting six years.

After arriving, David started for his home by way of Philadelphia. While in Philadelphia he shipped on a packet and in four or five days reached Alexandria, Virginia. He visited Washington and eventually reached home, his parents during his absence having moved one hundred miles away from their former home and were now living in Frederick county, Virginia.

In the fall of 1803, David while attending a religious revival, became possessed with great religious fervor. About this time attention was being given to the great unknown West, to which settlers were flocking each day from beyond the Alleghanies. David proposed to his father that they move to Ohio and his father consented to David going, promising to come with the family if the new country was as good as represented. A Mr. Helphenstine was going to Ohio about this time and David, joining him, reached Chillicothe in October, 1805, remaining here until the following January.

Here they met Colonel Langam, who was starting for the back-country of Ohio to lay warrants and divide land. David and his companion joined him as assistants. They reached their destination, where David assisted in surveying land, of which seventeen hundred acres later became the homestead of David, his property, which he bought with services, also trading his horse and watch for a part of it. The party, including David, returned to Chillicothe. In 1806 David started back to Virginia and, finding many willing to join him, mustered a company of thirty-nine persons, who accompanied him back to Ohio. Of these persons, David Watson was the only one alive in 1870. On this trip, Jonathan Minshall, the founder of the Minshall family in this state, accompanied him. David Watson's father built a log cabin, as did also Jonathan Minshall, these being the first structures of the kind in this part of the country.

About this time the colony felt the need of spiritual guidance and, after consulting with his father and Mr. Minshall, it was decided that Mr. Minshall should bring the Rev. Mr. Lakin, from Chillicothe, who came and delivered the first Methodist sermon preached in this part of the country. Thereafter meetings were held in the elder Watson's home until 1822. During this year David's mother died suddenly, her funeral sermon being preached by Rev. John Strange. About 1818, Bishop Asbury visited these parts and David Watson met him at a camp-meeting held where Mechanicsburg now stands. On July 28, 1807, David Watson went to Franklinton to secure a marriage license, and he was married July 29, 1807, taking Mary Helphenstine as his partner through life. She was born on March 5, 1793, her family having been neighbors of the Watsons in the East. They commenced housekeeping in a cabin belonging to a Mr. Smith, which stood where Samuel Watson, the son of David, later lived.

Later David and his wife moved into their own cabin, which he had erected, and after encountering many vicissitudes and obstacles of early indebtedness, soon had a start which was substantial for those days. London having been designated as the county seat, cabins were springing up in the new town and David, having a surplus of farm products, was one of the first to bring foodstuffs for sale into the new town of London. This was about 1810.

In 1812 the early settlers, as a consequence of the war of 1812, were called upon

to build a blockhouse near where Marysville now stands, David assisting in this. David had joined a military company that was formed and camped in Franklinton. Becoming ill, he and others were discharged and returned home. From 1818 to 1824 David Watson was hired to distribute the laws in a district embracing fifteen counties in this section of Ohio. In 1822 David's father died, his mother having died earlier in the same year.

Among the Indians living here David was very popular, and was greatly admired by them for his physical prowess, often wrestling with them. He hired one of these Indians, for the sum of one dollar and a half, to blaze a trail for him to Clifton on the Miami to a grist-mill, the grain having previously been taken to Chillicothe. This was the first path to be opened to the Miami and was much used thereafter. David Watson prospered and might be said to have been one of the most popular men of his day in the county. During his latter years he was a man of great religious fervor and helped to mold the religious sentiment in this part of Ohio. He furthered all good causes, and to him the county owes a debt of reverence for his prominent part in the substantial foundation he helped to lay for the present attainments of Madison county. His wife died on January 10, 1855. To their union were born the following children: Sussanah, born on September 29, 1808; James, December 20, 1810; Elizabeth, June 15, 1815; Mary E., September 16, 1817; Samuel H., September 7, 1821; Isabelle, September 10, 1824; Stephen, June 4, 1827; David, Jr., June 24, 1830; Catherine P., April 26, 1833; Josephine, March 19, 1836; Louisa, December 27, 1840.

David Watson, Jr., the ninth child of David and Mary Watson, was born in the old homestead erected by his father and, like most boys of his time, was reared to the pursuit of agriculture. He grew to manhood in this county and here spent practically all his life. He was married to Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Madison county, the daughter of John C. and Sarah A. (Taylor) Jones. The Jones family came to this county from Tennessee in 1821, Zacheus Jones, the father of John C. Jones, removing to this county in that year; his father, Solomon, came to the United States from England.

David Watson, Jr., and his wife established themselves in the old Watson homestead erected by his father, which was situated four miles southwest of London, on the Xenia pike. This was the original land which was bought by David Watson, Sr.

David Watson, Jr., was a quiet man, of a retiring disposition, but when the call for volunteers came during the Civil War he volunteered and was selected as captain of his company, serving with credit. He was known and loved for his boundless charity, and his name was synonymous with everything that meant Christian charity and benevolence towards all men. No one was ever turned away from his door hungry and his bounty was extended to all who were in need. He lived an unostentatious life, preferring that his many kindly deeds be received as quietly as they were performed. He had no ambitions to shine as a spectacular citizen, and preferred to do the little good of each day unheralded and unsung. He was truly a good man, who will ever be remembered as one of the kindliest and most benevolent men who have ever lived in this county.

To David Watson, Jr., and his wife were born the following children: Robert, Mary and Louise. Of these Mary became the wife of Lee Williams and lives in London; Robert, now deceased, was a brilliant law student in Harvard University until removed by death in his twenty-fourth year. Louise is the wife of Rea Chenoweth and lives in London.

David Watson, Jr., died on June 11, 1886, and his wife died on April 25, 1905. Their remains are interred in Paint township cemetery.

WYATT MINSHALL.

For many years no name was better known in the business and financial circles of Madison county than that of Minshall, James Q. and Wyatt Minshall, father and son, having been in their day two of the most prominent figures in the business life of London, the county seat, and thus exerting a wide influence throughout the whole county. The Minshall family was established in this county in 1807, several years before the creation of the county as a political entity, and in all the years since has done well its part in advancing the best interests of the commonwealth.

James Q. Minshall, for many years president of the Madison National Bank, of London, father of the immediate subject of this memorial sketch, was born in Paint township, this county, on March 17, 1815, son of Jonathan and Eleanor Minshall, pioneers of this region, who emigrated from Virginia to Ross county, this state, in 1806; one year later moving from Ross county to the section now comprised in Paint township, Madison county, where they established their home and where they spent the rest of their lives, becoming widely recognized as among the strongest factors in the early development of that section of the county. James Quinn Minshall, son of this pioneer pair, began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, at which time he left the parental roof to take a position with one Anderson, who kept a stage station and tavern near by and subsequently a hotel at Lafayette, this county. During three years of such service, James Q. Minshall accumulated the sum of three hundred dollars, which he used to good advantage in setting himself up as a farmer and dealer in live stock. He prospered from the very start of this venture, his energetic and progressive methods bringing him rapidly to the front, until he presently was recognized as one of the most substantial men in this part of the state. He gradually increased his original land holdings until he was the owner of thirty-five hundred acres of choice land in Range, Paint and Union townships, this county, and was a large stockholder in the Madison National Bank, of London, of which for a long time prior to and until his death, he was the president.

Shortly after engaging in business for himself, and with firm faith in his future, James Q. Minshall was united in marriage to Hannah Watson, daughter of Samuel Watson, a well-known pioneer of this county, and to this union five children were born, namely: Wyatt, the immediate subject of this memorial review, Clarestine, Leon, Sarah and Addie. The mother of these children died in June, 1866, and in April, 1867, Mr. Minshall married, secondly, Lydia Powell, to which union there was no issue. James Q. Minshall died at his home in London, this county, on August 28, 1875, and there was general mourning throughout the county when the news became known. From a penniless boy, he had attained a position of power in influence in the community, a position he never abused. Tireless in doing good and nobly generous in his private charities, his warm heart and sympathetic nature rendering him incapable of turning a deaf ear to the cry of want, he made for himself a name which long will endure throughout this county.

Wyatt Minshall, son of James Q. and Hannah (Watson) Minshall, was born on the the home farm near Midway, in this county, in 1839, and was reared there, receiving his education in the schools of that neighborhood. On October 21, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner by the enemy shortly after entering the service. After some time spent in a Confederate prison pen he was paroled and returned home, where he was married to Elizabeth Fisher. When his furlough expired, Wyatt Minshall rejoined his regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war, during which time he saw some very brisk action. Upon the cessation of hostilities between the states, Mr. Minshall returned to Madison county and entered upon a business career that proved remarkably successful. For

more than thirty years he was connected with the Madison National Bank, of which his father so long was president, and during this time was active in all movements designed to advance the best interests of London and Madison county. A notable characteristic of Mr. Minshall was the systematic and exact methods employed by him in the transaction of his extensive business affairs. Mr. Minshall was an earnest and active member of the Methodist church at London and at the time of his death had been for years a member of the official board of that church. His death occurred at his home in London on Monday, December 29, 1902, and was the occasion for wide mourning throughout the county, for he, even as his father had been, had been a good citizen, tried and true, faithful in all his relations with his fellow men.

To the union of Wyatt and Elizabeth (Fisher) Minshall there was born but one child, a daughter, Minnie, now the widow of the late Charles Cheseldine, for many years a prominent merchant of the city of London and president of the Madison National Bank, who is living with her two sons, Raymond and Kenneth, in their pleasant home in London.

JOHN C. BRIDGMAN.

No man in Madison county, or indeed in all central Ohio, has a wider acquaintance and a more devoted following of faithful friends than has John C. Bridgman, the venerable president of the Madison National Bank, of London, this county. Though long past the octogenarian stage, Mr. Bridgman is still a man of remarkable vigor and activity, the energy which forced him to the front of affairs in this county having sustained him long beyond the time when most men are content to lay down the cares of business and retire to the calm of their firesides. With mind as alert as ever and with bodily powers unimpaired by the weight of years, Mr. Bridgman still continues his life of ceaseless and tireless activity and is still regarded, as he has been for many years, as one of the most important factors in the commercial and financial life of this section.

John C. Bridgman, who has been prominently identified with the affairs of Madison county for the past seventy years, traces his ancestry back beyond the time of the British protectorate, the Right Hon. Sir Orlando Bridgman, English knight and baronet, having been lord-keeper of the Great Seal of England prior to the Cromwellian period. Sir Orlando's son, James Bridgman, came to America in 1640, escaping the turmoil which preceded the establishment of Cromwell's dictatorship, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, later removing to Springfield, Massachusetts, and thence to Northampton, New Hampshire, where he established his family. John, his only son, had six sons, John, born in 1674; James, 1677; Isaac, 1680; Ebenezer, 1683; Thomas, 1686, and Orlando, 1701. John, the eldest, had a son, Jonathan, born in Connecticut, who located on a farm on Moose mountain, near Hanover, New Hampshire. He, too, had six sons, Isaac, John, Asa, Abel, Gideon and Orlando, all of whom became ministers of the Baptist church. The Rev. Abel Bridgman married a Miss Fowler, a cousin of O. S. Fowler, the celebrated phrenologist, and their son, Erastus, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1796, married Mary Flagg, a native of Massachusetts, daughter of Dr. Bazelle Flagg, to which union were born seven children, Mary Frances, John C., Nathan C., Adeline, Charles, Augusta and Mendal, all of whom are still living save the latter three. The father of these children died in 1874, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1868, and both are buried near Hanover, New Hampshire.

John C. Bridgman, fifth child and second son of Erastus and Mary (Flagg) Bridgman, was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, on March 24, 1831, and was there reared. He obtained a fair common-school education, which he supplemented by a part of an academic course, and on January 19, 1853, was united in marriage to Lucy B. Pelton,

who was born in New Hampshire on May 2, 1834, daughter of David M. Pelton, who was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, on November 26, 1804, son of David M. and Lucy (Stone) Pelton. Upon the death of David M. Pelton, Sr., his widow married the father of Millard Fillmore, and thus became the stepmother of the thirteenth President of the United States. David M. Pelton, Jr., married Sally Ross, who was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, to which union five children were born, namely: Lucy B., who married Mr. Bridgman, born on May 2, 1834; Isabelle F., August 3, 1840; David C., June 26, 1843; Brewster, August 23, 1848, and Franklin R., August 20, 1852. David M. Pelton, Jr., died on April 3, 1872, his wife having predeceased him a little more than one year, her death having occurred on February 8, 1871. The latter's father, Thomas Ross, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, having enlisted at the age of eighteen.

The year following their marriage, John C. Bridgman and wife came to this county, arriving in London, the county seat, on April 13, 1854. Mr. Bridgman then was twenty-three years of age, full of energy, enterprising, industrious and far-sighted; possessing boundless confidence in his ability to make a firm place for himself in his new home. He was for a time employed in the dry-goods store of W. W. Fellows, as a clerk, remaining there, however, only six months, at the end of which time his services were secured by Samuel Teney, from whose store he went to the store of Shaw & Toland, where he remained about a year. In 1856, two years after his arrival in this county, Mr. Bridgman recognized the possibilities in the calling of the crier of public sales, and entered actively into the business of auctioneer, in which he was destined to achieve a remarkable success. This was at the beginning of the famous stock sales in Madison county, and for many years Mr. Bridgman devoted his whole time to this business, his success as an auctioneer becoming little short of phenomenal; the name of "Jack" Bridgman becoming well known all over central Ohio, his jovial manner, free and ready wit and sterling common-sense qualities winning for him the friendship of all. In the year 1882, as an instance of his wide success, Mr. Bridgman's sales aggregated more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1908 Mr. Bridgman was elected president of the Madison National Bank, of London, and ever since has occupied that responsible position, long having been recognized as one of the leaders in financial circles hereabout. Though past eighty-three years of age at this writing (1915), he retains the heartiest interest in affairs and is generally acknowledged to be one of the strongest personal forces in the entire community.

To John C. and Lucy B. (Pelton) Bridgman were born seven children, four of whom are still living, namely: Franklin R., of Muskogee, Oklahoma, prominently identified with the Nowata county oil field, in which he has large holdings, as well as being the owner of eight thousand acres of fenced land in Oklahoma, on which he annually raises more than a thousand head of cattle, besides being connected with large interests in and about London, this county, being the owner of seven hundred acres of land in the northern part of Madison county, married Laura Wilson, daughter of Taylor Wilson, of this county, to which union three children have been born, Dorothy, Orlando and Janice; Marian Frances, who married William Chrisman, of London, this county, to which union was born one child, a daughter, Lydia, who married Graham Denmead, of West Liberty, this state, and has one son, Robert G.; Mary Stratton, who married Earl Davis, of Columbus, Ohio, to which union two children have been born, Marian and Robert, and Ollie, who married John S. Adkins, an architect, living at Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, to which union two children have been born, daughters, Elizabeth and Marcia. Mrs. Bridgman died in 1906, and Mrs. Chrisman keeps house for her venerable father, she and her family living in the old Bridgman home in London.

John C. Bridgman was a member of the London city council during the period which witnessed the construction of the water-works system and the gas plant and in many other ways has demonstrated his public spirit, ever having been foremost in all works looking to the city's progress. He is a Mason of high degree, having attained to both the chapter and the council in that ancient order. Few bankers in Ohio have a wider personal acquaintance than he and for years he has stood very high in financial circles throughout the central part of the state, his associates having the most unbounded confidence in his sagacity and sound business judgment. Throughout his home vicinity there is no one who is held in higher regard than he, the whole community paying him the willing tribute of its utmost esteem and affection.

JUDGE FRANK J. MURRAY.

Literally "born to the law," Judge Murray, one of the best-known and most popular figures on the bench in this section of Ohio, has fulfilled every expectation his early career created and there are many in this county who confidently predict for him much greater things in the pursuit of his honored profession. Son of one of the most scholarly and dignified members of the bar of Madison county, Judge Murray was bred in an atmosphere that inclined him to the law even from the days of his earliest conception of things, and his arduous course of studies was based from the first on the expectation of taking his place in due time at the bar which his father so long had honored. These studies were completed in 1910, and in that same year he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, entering practice in the office with his father, head of the distinguished firm of Murray & Emery. The young attorney at once found favor, both at the bar of the court and at that higher bar of public opinion, and immediately his friends began to predict that he would go far in the practice of his chosen profession. An early realization of these predictions came in 1912, when the young attorney was elected to the important position of probate judge for Madison county, an office upon which he entered in February following his election, since which time he has been executing the exacting duties of that office with the utmost fidelity to the public weal and the most scrupulous regard for the high trust reposed in him.

On another page in this volume, in the biographical sketch relating to Judge Murray's father, the Hon. Michael S. Murray, of London, there is set out in full a history of the Murray family in Madison county, to which the reader is respectfully referred for details regarding the genesis of the subject of this sketch, it being sufficient to say here, in that connection, that Frank J. Murray is the second child and first son of Michael S. and Anna (Gallagher) Murray, the former of whom is the son of Martin and Bridget (Roddy) Murray, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who emigrated to America and in 1854 settled in Madison county, locating on a farm near the village of Solon, in Stokes township, where they remained until 1890, in which year they retired from the farm and moved into the city of London, where they spent the remainder of their days, the death of the grandmother occurring in 1910 and that of the grandfather in 1911. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, of whom one, Michael S. Murray, of the firm of Murray & Emery, attorneys at London, this county, for years has been regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in this section of Ohio.

Frank J. Murray, son of Michael S. and Anna (Gallagher) Murray, was born in the city of London, county seat of Madison county, Ohio, on October 19, 1884, and was graduated from the London high school in 1904. He then entered Ohio State University, taking the classical course, and was graduated from that excellent old institution with the class of 1908. In his senior year at the university, Mr. Murray received the high

honor, coveted by all scholars, of election to Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary fraternity, membership in which is based exclusively upon scholarship. Following his course in the university, Mr. Murray spent the term of 1908-09 at the University of Minnesota Law School, at Minneapolis, after which he entered the law school of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1910. In June of that year he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Madison circuit court and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in association with his father, in the office of Murray & Emery, at London. He continued thus in practice until his election as probate judge of Madison county on November 5, 1912. Judge Murray entered upon the duties of this office on April 23, 1913, and since that time has been devoting his full energies to the service of the public.

On April 23, 1913, Frank J. Murray was united in marriage to Florence Weisz, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of F. B. Weisz, a prominent coal merchant of that city, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, born on June 28, 1914. Judge and Mrs. Murray are devout members of the Catholic church, in the various beneficences of which they are deeply interested, as well as in all good works hereabout. They take an active and prominent part in the social affairs of their home city and are extremely popular among their large circle of friends and acquaintances. Judge Murray is a Democrat and has taken his place very rightfully as one of the leaders of that party in this county. He is a member of the influential London Club and a member of the Knights of Columbus, in the affairs of both of which organizations he takes an active interest, his genial ways and cordial manner in his relations with his fellowmen making him a prime favorite with his associates.

Scholarly, diligent and industrious; a fine student of the law, observing with the utmost nicety full regard for the high traditions of his honorable calling and scrupulously attentive to his duty to the public, Judge Murray is doing well the part to which the community has called him.

HON. WILLIAM M. JONES.

"In Memoriam." No two words combine in more meaningful expression than these. How much of respectful consideration; how much of tender devotion, and how much of sincere regard for the memory of one who has gone before, is implied in the use of the term with which this paragraph is introduced. In a monumental work of the character contemplated by the compilers of this extraordinary volume, it seems eminently fitting that there should, here and there throughout these pages, be presented for the consideration, not only of the present generation, but for those who, perchance, shall have occasion to review these pages in generations yet to come, a brief and modest summary of the lives of those departed fathers of the commonwealth who long since have passed from the scenes of present worldly activity. In following this design, the biographer surely would be remiss in his duty to the people of Madison county if this book were permitted to go forth without an epitome of the life and of the works of the gentleman whose name heads this particular chapter of the biographical section of the history of the county, a name which has the power to recall many pleasant memories on the part of those now surviving, who, in his day here, knew so well and respected so highly the subject of this respectful memoir.

The late Hon. William M. Jones, for years one of the best-known and most prominent citizens of Madison county, was a man eminently qualified for the important position he so long occupied in the civic life of this community and the value of his service to the public never can be properly estimated, for such service does not end with the life of him who renders it, but goes on, gathering weight as it goes, enriching the lives of future generations. Faithful in all his relations in life, a tried and trusted public

servant and a good citizen, Mr. Jones was found to be worthy of high rewards and he became a man of large substance. Rich as he was, however, in worldly possessions, he was far richer in those more valuable possessions, the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen, and his passing, in 1907, was widely mourned throughout this section of the state, where he was so well known and where he had labored so intelligently and so usefully.

William M. Jones was born on a farm near the village of Yankeetown, Fayette county, Ohio, on December 5, 1850, son of James and Sarah (White) Jones, pioneer residents of that county, the former of whom was born there in the year 1813. Reared on the farm, William M. Jones attended the common schools of his home township until he had acquired sufficient education to matriculate at the old Bloomingdale Academy, from which he later was graduated. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated from that excellent old institution in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The extensive farming interests of his father requiring his attention, he returned to the farm upon receiving his diploma and was thus engaged at the old home in Fayette county until 1880, in which year he came to Madison county, locating at Mt. Sterling, where he lived for two years, at the end of which time, in 1882, he moved to the county seat and made his home in London the rest of his life.

Upon his arrival in London, Mr. Jones engaged in the grain business and until the day of his death was thus engaged. His enterprise and energy were exerted most successfully in this business, and he prospered largely, owning, at the time of his death, in addition to his extensive elevator interests at London, partnership interests in grain elevators at Mt. Sterling, Denby and Orient. This form of endeavor was but one outlet for Mr. Jones' boundless energy, however, for he was interested largely in various other enterprises. In addition to his extensive farming interests, for he was the owner of a farm of nearly one thousand acres of fine land in Fayette and Pickaway counties, he was prominently identified with the affairs of the Madison National Bank and the London Exchange Bank, of London, for nine years prior to his death, having been president of the former institution and for many years one of the most influential directors of the latter. Ever deeply interested in enterprises which had as their object the advancement of the general interests of the community, he was also president of the London Home Telephone Company and director in numerous other enterprises. When London's beautiful new library was completed he was chosen a member of the board and for several years served as president of this useful public service body, his service in that connection having proved of large benefit to the library.

In his public services the Hon. William M. Jones brought to the commonwealth a most valuable equipment, his large business experience and training admirably fitting him for the important public duties to which his admiring fellow citizens repeatedly called him, and it is undoubted that he performed a very great service in this community. It was not long after his arrival in London that Mr. Jones was called to serve as a member of the city council, and he was kept there several years, his service in that connection being of large benefit to the city at large. He also was called to act on the city board of education, and in that capacity performed equally meritorious public service, his interest in the school system and his well-trained mind giving to his duties in that connection unusual value. In 1886 Mr. Jones was elected county treasurer, his manner of administering the affairs of that office commending him so highly to the public that he was re-elected in 1888. In 1895 he was elected, by a plurality of more than four thousand votes, to represent the senatorial district of Madison, Clark and Champaign counties in the seventy-second Ohio General Assembly, and he was regarded as one of the foremost members of the upper house during that session of the Assembly, his sound judgment and clear thinking, coupled with his acute and comprehensive

knowledge of public affairs, giving to his counsels in that body a weight and solidity that his confreres soon learned to rely on and he exerted a wide influence upon the deliberations of the Senate in that memorable session.. Upon completing this term of service, Mr. Jones declined further political honors and devoted himself thereafter to his large and growing business interests.

On February 22, 1877, William M. Jones was united in marriage to Lucy Pancoast, of Pancoastburg, Ohio, and to this union five children were born. Mr. Jones' death occurred on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, after an illness of eleven weeks, and was widely mourned, for he was a good man, who had done well his part in life. Mrs. Jones is still living in her beautiful home on North Main street, in the city of London, and enjoys countless evidences of the esteem and affection of many friends.

The Hon. William M. Jones was a progressive, enterprising and public-spirited citizen, faithful in the performance of manifold duties, and his memory long will be cherished in this community. He was a kindly man, a true neighbor, whose genial, ever-ready smile greeted one and all, and few men in this county ever enjoyed a larger measure of public popularity than he, his gentle spirit making him literally a friend of all the world.

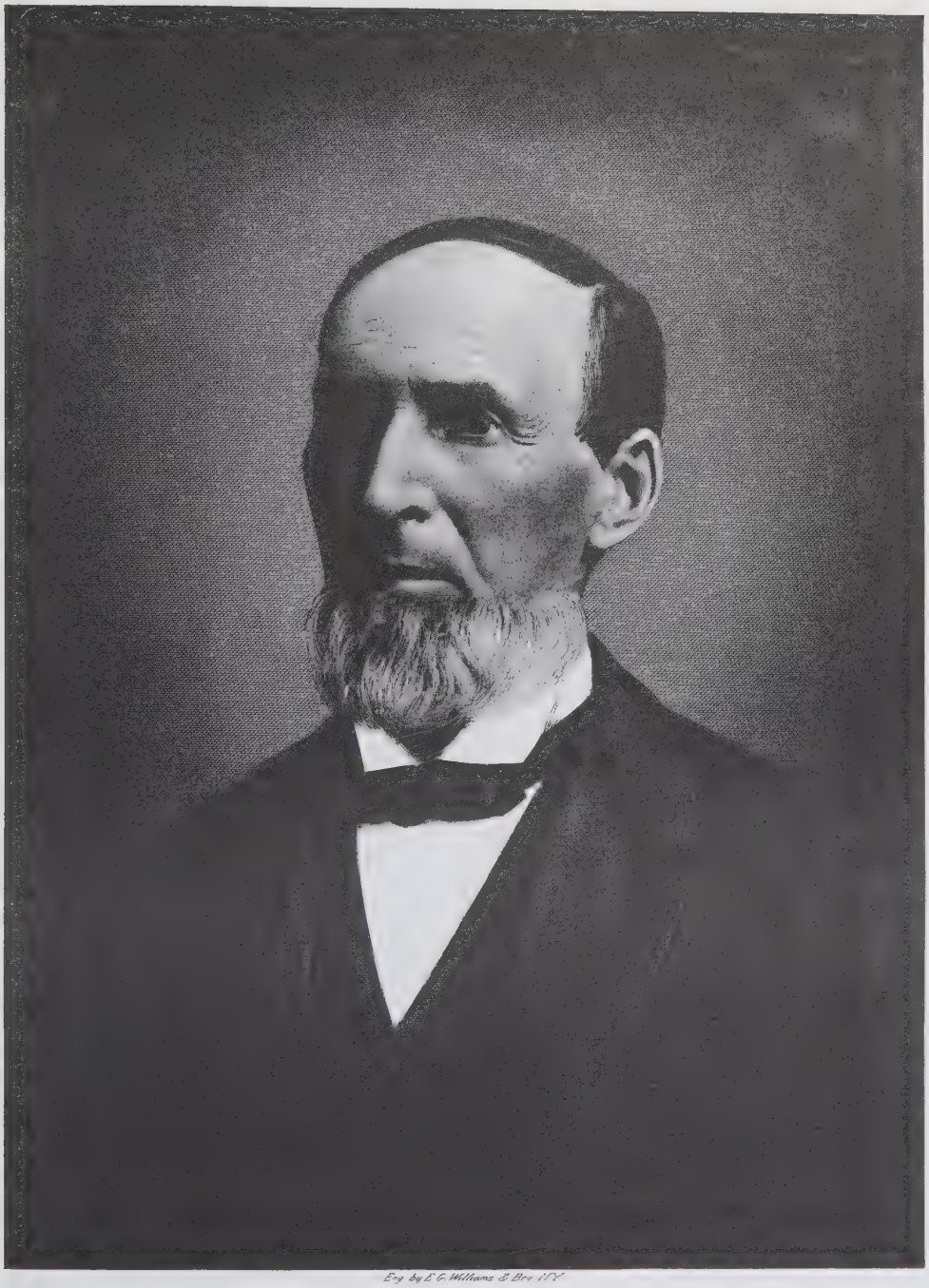
HIRAM WHITE RICHMOND.

Prominent as a private citizen in the history of this county, and connected by marriage with the famous Wilson family of Madison county, Hiram White Richmond, who died on October 14, 1888, was one of the pioneer horse dealers in this section of Ohio and one of the large landowners of Madison county. Associated with his brother for many years in the horse business, he built up a large fortune which was invested mostly in farm lands.

Hiram White Richmond was born on May 7, 1824, in New Jersey, and died at his home in London, this county, to which he had moved in 1870. He remained active in business until about the time of his death, and for thirty-five years was a large dealer in and shipper of horses, having sold most of his purchases in the Philadelphia market. The horses were gathered up through the country in lots of thirty or more and taken to Philadelphia by the way of the national road, under the care of three or four men. He specialized in coach horses and found a ready market in the East for all he was able to buy in this section of the state. He had an estate in New Jersey and, when going to that state to look after his land, was accustomed to take with him a number of horses.

Hiram W. Richmond came to Ohio in 1827, with his widowed mother and family, when he was about three years old, the family locating at Cincinnati. They later settled near Dayton, in Montgomery county, moving to that county, in 1842, when Hiram White Richmond was about eighteen years old. His mother married secondly, Robert Hutchinson, by whom she had one daughter, Laura, who married Estus K. Turpin of Newtown, Hamilton county, Ohio. The Richmond children were, Hiram W., the subject of this sketch; Eliza J., who married Charles Arbuckle, and William, who for many years was associated with his brother in the purchase and sale of horses.

Altogether Hiram W. and William Richmond were in partnership for about thirty-five years, William Richmond buying horses in this section of Ohio, his brother giving particular attention to their sale in the East. William Richmond lived with his mother at Summerford, this county, and later went with her to a farm near Dayton. There he married and spent the rest of his life there, dying in Montgomery county at the age of nearly eighty years, a wonderfully well-preserved man at the time of his death. He owned a farm in Somerford township, a part of the farm which he



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Hiram W. Richmond

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Emeline W. Richmond

had owned in partnership with his brother, Hiram W. Richmond, and to which he added until he owned about three hundred acres. He was accustomed to return to Madison county once a month, giving his personal attention to the farm and maintaining his earlier relations with the people of Madison county. His son, Edward Richmond, became a resident of the farm and operated it after his father's death until the farm was sold. It is now a part of the present Richmond farm owned by Miss Richmond.

The first husband of Hiram W. Richmond's mother was David Richmond, who died at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Hutchinson, her second husband, died at Summerford. She later married Gardner Lewis, the father of Schuyler Lewis, who was the father of Howard Lewis. During the latter period of her life, she lived in Madison county. She died at London while visiting her son Hiram, and her remains were buried in the Richmond lot in Kirkwood cemetery.

In company with his brother, William, Hiram W. Richmond purchased a great deal of land in this county, and when the division was made he received two hundred and twenty-nine acres. To this tract of land he added from time to time until he personally owned three hundred and forty acres. When his wife's land was included, there were six hundred acres in all. Late in life, he purchased a farm near London consisting of about one hundred acres, to which he moved in 1870. He added to this farm until it included one hundred and twenty acres, and his widow, since his death, has added more land until it now comprises one hundred and and eighty acres. A little, however, has been sold for town lots. Hiram W. Richmond also purchased a farm in Union township of three hundred acres, and, about the same time, another in Paint township, of eighty acres; the Richmonds owning at the time of Mr. Richmond's death, thirteen hundred acres. Hiram W. Richmond was a self-made man in every respect. He was not only an extensive dealer in horses, but he likewise dealt in all kinds of stock, especially fat cattle.

On September 21, 1852, Hiram White Richmond was married to Emeline Wilson, the only survivor of the nineteen children born to Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson. Mrs. Richmond was born in the old brick house on the bank of Deer creek, Somerford township, September 12, 1831, and received, as her share of the estate of her father, some three hundred acres in Somerford township, about three miles below the old home. Soon after her father's death, she began to add to this tract of land as a nucleus until it has become a tract of six hundred acres, the present Richmond farm in Somerford township. She inherited from her mother a tract of land to which she has added from time to time until this farm now includes one hundred and sixty acres, located on the national pike, west of Lafayette. Mrs. Richmond has managed her own farm, not only the farm in Somerford township, but the London home place, as well as the place on the national pike, west of Lafayette. She keeps a great deal of stock, and employs tenants to do the work on the farm. Mrs. Richmond has many thoroughbred horses on the farm, and had, at the end of the current season, (1915), about one hundred head of cattle of her own raising, also a large number of horses.

To Hiram W. and Emeline (Wilson) Richmond, were born four children, namely: Alice, who married Edward Armstrong, of London, this county, and who died on August 17, 1913, at the age of fifty-eight; Charles S., of Columbus, who owns the Union township farm and is an extensive horse dealer, and R. E. and Emma, who live at home with their mother. Miss Emma Richmond has bought her Uncle William's farm, making in all about six hundred and fifty acres, and rents for cash,

but keeps up the improvements on the farm. She also owns the Paint township farm of three hundred acres, which her sister formerly owned.

Mrs. Richmond was president of the ladies' aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty-five years, and was one of the leading members of the missionary society. She has also been prominent in the Woman's Literary Club and in the Franchise Club of London. Miss Emma Richmond has been an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is ex-president of the county organization. She is also active in literary clubs. Mrs. Alice Armstrong was the president of the London Library Association at the time of her death, and had held that position for several years. She was also active in all the woman's clubs of London, especially so in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Franchise Club. Mrs. Alice Armstrong's home was built for her by her father near his own home. The present Richmond home has been remodeled by Mrs. Richmond. Many entertainments have been held in this old house, which for years has been the social center among the gentler folk of the city. Mr. Richmond was a life-long Democrat, but never aspired for town or county office. He was a great "home man" and possessed of a very sociable disposition; a man well known and well liked throughout this section of the state and a great entertainer, his home being noted far and wide for the charming character of its hospitality.

PROF. JAMES A. RUNYAN.

The people of Madison county have good reason for indulging a proper degree of pride in connection with the excellent school system which obtains in this county. In few, if any, counties in the state are the schools conducted on a higher plane, or is the standard of education maintained at a higher point than in Madison county. With an earnest and public-spirited board of education, a loyal and devoted corps of teachers and a singularly painstaking and capable county superintendent of schools, there is little reason why the schools should not be conducted on a high plane; and with these several potent forces all operating in harmony, each with an eye single to the common good, there is little reason why the present high standard of the schools should not be advanced to an even higher degree of efficiency. To the accomplishment of this very desirable end, Prof. James A. Runyan, the present efficient superintendent of schools in Madison county, is definitely pledged, and it is gratifying to note that all the virile forces of his high office are being exerted in that direction, constantly and consistently advancing in every way the cause of education in this county. Professor Runyan is an educator of many years practical experience, with a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the needs of the public schools, and since he has been occupying his present position as superintendent of schools has revealed administrative abilities of a very high order. He is a firm believer in the modern centralization system of the rural schools and has committed himself to a general campaign of improvement that is certain to be productive of the most gratifying and far-reaching results.

James A. Runyan was born in the pleasant town of Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, on December 19, 1866, son of J. M. and Mary (McClenen) Runyan, the former a native of the same county and the latter of Harper's Ferry, Virginia; both of whom are still living at Catawba, where, in March, 1916, they will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. J. M. Runyan is a large landholder in Clark county, being the owner of several fine farms there, and is living in comfortable retirement in his pleasant home in Catawba, he and his good wife enjoying in the evening of their lives the ample rewards of their earnest endeavors during the more active period of their lives. They are the parents of six children, all of whom live in Clark county save the subject of this sketch,

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Alice R. Armstrong.

named, in the order of their birth, as follow: James A., Clarence, Edward, Percy, Charles and Maude.

James A. Runyan received his elementary education in the public schools of Catawba, Ohio, and after finishing the high school course there began teaching school and later entered the Ohio Northern College at Ada, from which excellent institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Not content with these scholastic honors, Professor Runyan later entered Antioch College, from which he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later received from the Ohio State University his Master degree. Professor Runyan's teaching career began in 1885, and for five years he taught in the district schools of Clark county at points not too remote from his home in Catawba. He early developed abilities of a high order in the teaching profession and presently was called on to accept larger responsibilities, and for twenty years his services were in demand as superintendent of city schools in Ohio, these several superintendencies comprising the following periods of service: At Milford Center, five years; Fairfield, six years; Lawrenceville, three years, and Plain City, six years. In 1914 the Madison county board of education called Professor Runyan to the office of superintendent of the schools of this county, and since that time he has been devoting his best abilities to the faithful performance of the duties thus involved. Professor Runyan has held a state high-school certificate for many years, and for two terms served as a member of the county board of examiners and is at present ex-officio clerk of the Madison county board of education.

On May 30, 1892, Prof. James A. Runyan was united in marriage to Ola Sholty, of Putnam county, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, daughters, Helen, a student at Ohio Wesleyan College, and Hazel, a student in the high school at London, this county. Professor and Mrs. Runyan are earnest members of the Presbyterian church at London, the professor being a member of the session of that congregation, and both are warmly devoted to all good works in London and throughout the county, being held in the very highest esteem by all. Professor Runyan is a Republican, and is a member of the popular order of the Knights of Pythias. He has a wide acquaintance among educators throughout the state and is very properly regarded as one of the leaders in his honored and useful profession, possessing the utmost confidence of all who know him.

HERSCHEL L. McCAFFERTY.

A record of sixteen years of faithful service in one public office in a great commonwealth such as that embraced in Madison county certainly may be accepted as a proper warrant of fitness for the performance of the duties devolving upon the incumbent of such office. It is such a period of service as this that has given Herschel L. McCafferty, county surveyor of Madison county, not only the gratifying record above mentioned, and to which his friends refer with so much pride, but a prestige in county affairs second to none. Mr. Herschel McCafferty was literally "born to the business," his father having been a civil engineer of wide attainments, and his service in behalf of Madison county has been such that his friends may be very readily pardoned for expressing pride in his record. It is but proper, therefore, that there should be presented in this volume of history relating to the county in whose behalf he has performed such faithful service, a brief and modest resume of the life record of County Surveyor McCafferty.

Herschel L. McCafferty was born at Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, on January 15, 1871, son of Jason L. and Mary A. (Proctor) McCafferty, the former a native of Pickaway county, this state, and the latter, of Grant county, Kentucky. Jason L. McCafferty, a civil engineer and educator of parts, came to this county in 1869 and

located at Mt. Sterling, where he afterward became superintendent of schools of that pleasant village. Both he and his wife are still living, enjoying in the "sunset time" of their lives the fullest confidence and respect of their hosts of friends, having done very well their parts in the community life of that fine neighborhood. To Jason L. and Mary A. McCafferty three children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor, his sister, Lida, who was the wife of Enoch Morris, and his brother, John H., both being deceased.

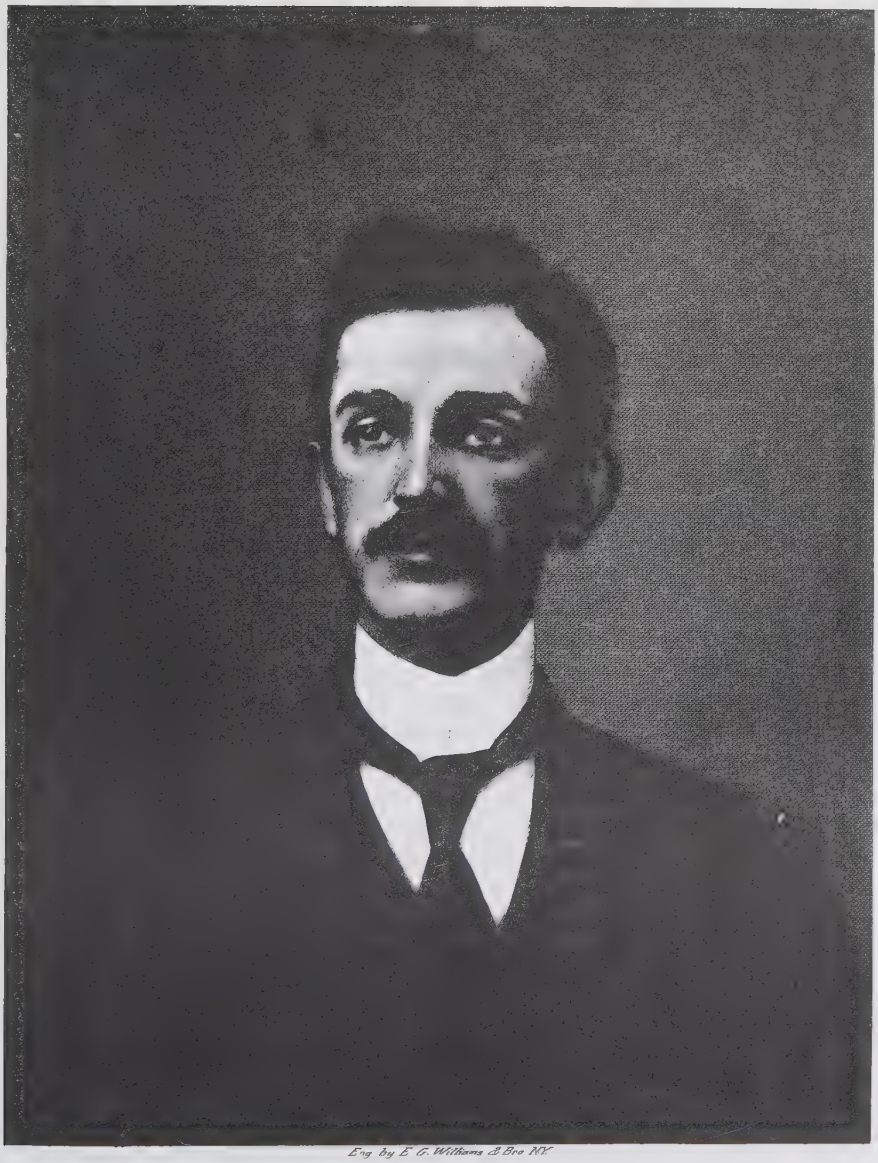
Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, amid ideal home conditions for the cultivation of his natural talents, Herschel L. McCafferty evinced unusual aptitude for his studies and upon completing the course in the excellent public schools of Mt. Sterling, supplemented by his careful home training, he began teaching school and was thus engaged for three years, this form of useful publice service being performed in the schools of Pickaway county and of Madison county, one year in the former and two years in the latter. In the year 1892 Mr. McCafferty was elected county surveyor of Madison county, he having been well grounded in the technical details of civil engineering, as applicable to the public service, by his capable and painstaking father, and was re-elected, serving continuously in this important public capacity from January 2, 1893, until September, 1899, a period of nearly seven years. In 1904 he again was elected to take charge of this important branch of the public service, and entered into his old office in September, 1905, his four terms of office concluding in September, 1915. Faithful to the exacting duties of his office, Mr. McCafferty proved a most valuable public servant, his services ever having been rendered with an eye single to the good of the commonwealth, with the result that he has gained over and over the approbation of the people of this county, who have every confidence in his ability and the exactness of his surveys.

On May 16, 1899, Herschel L. McCafferty was united in marriage to Maud Malin, of Marysville, Ohio, daughter of W. C. Malin, a prominent resident of that place. Mr. and Mrs. McCafferty occupy a prominent position in the social life of London, the county seat, and are extremely popular among their friends. They are devoted to the general interests of the community, doing much, in their way, to advance the same in all proper directions, and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

Mr. McCafferty is a Republican and for years has held a high place in the councils of that party in this county, his political associates having much confidence in his judgment and sagacity. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at London, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Loyal Order of Moose, in all of which organizations he takes a warm interest. Public spirited and energetic, he is much interested in the general affairs of the county and is held in high regard in business circles hereabout, being regarded as one of the mainstays of the local commonwealth.

CHARLES CHESELDINE.

In his day and generation there were few men who exerted a wider or more wholesome influence in the commercial, financial and moral life of Madison county and of London, the county seat, than did the late Charles Cheseldine, for years one of London's leading merchants, and at the time of his death the president of the Madison National Bank, of London. Mr. Cheseldine was a good, clean man; an enterprising and progressive merchant and a public-spirited citizen, who ever was found favoring such movements and measures as would tend to benefit mankind and his home community; helpful in all good works. His position in London as a merchant and as a banker gave him large prestige in commercial and financial circles in this part of the state, and he was very properly regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the county, his business associates and the entire community reposing in him the utmost confidence, his long-tried integrity of character having commended him to



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Chas. Chesebrough

all. It is but fitting, therefore, that a brief resume of the life of this good man be presented here, in this collection of the biographies of the prominent citizens of Madison county, a task which the biographer essays with pleasure.

Charles Cheseldine was a native of Clermont county, this state, born on April 10, 1863, who came to this county when a child with his father, Posey Cheseldine, who in 1873 established the well-known dry-goods establishment of that name in the city of London. Charles Cheseldine therefore was reared in London, receiving his education in the excellent public schools of that city. Upon completing his schooling in 1880, he immediately entered into the business with his father, later being made a partner in the firm, and after his father's death became sole proprietor, continuing the business with much success until the fall of 1907, when failing health compelled him to retire. His death occurred on Sunday, February 23, 1908, and was much mourned, for he was a good man, faithful and true in all the relations of life. Mr. Cheseldine was a farsighted and sagacious business man and was interested in several other enterprises besides his extensive dry-goods store, having been, at the time of his death, the president of the Madison National Bank, his influence in the affairs of that sound old financial institution undoubtedly having lent much to the solidity which has made it such a power in financial circles hereabout. In the social, civic and religious life of the community, Charles Cheseldine was equally active and earnest and in his position on the London city school board was able to render a service to his home city which shall not soon be forgotten, for he was untiring in his efforts to advance the educational interests of the community, his influence ever being exerted in behalf of the right.

On September 11, 1890, Charles Cheseldine was united in marriage to Minnie Minshall, daughter of the late Wyatt Minshall, one of London's most prominent citizens, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, and to this union two children were born, both sons, Raymond and Kenneth. Mr. Cheseldine was a member of the Methodist church, as is his widow, and was ever active in the various beneficences of that church, for years occupying the useful position of superintendent of the Sunday school, a labor of love to which he devoted himself unselfishly and ungrudgingly. Charles Cheseldine left many pleasant memories in and about London and his name will long be cherished in the county in which for years he was so active and so prominent a citizen.

W. H. CHRISTOPHER, M. D.

In the golden sayings of Epictetus there is no nobler utterance than this: "What wouldst thou be found doing when overtaken by Death? If I might chose, I would be found doing some deed of true humanity, of wide import, beneficent and noble. But if I may not be found engaged in aught so lofty, let me hope at least for this—what none may hinder, what is surely in my power—that I may be found raising up in myself that which had fallen; learning to deal more wisely with the things of sense; working out my own tranquility, and thus rendering that which is due in every relation of life. * * * If death surprise me thus employed, it is enough if I can stretch forth my hands to God and say, 'The faculties which I received at Thy hands for apprehending this Thine administration, I have not neglected. As far as in me lay, I have done Thee no dishonor. Behold how I have used the senses, the primary conceptions which Thou gavest me. Have I ever laid anything to Thy charge? Have I ever murmured at aught that came to pass, or wished it otherwise? Have I in anything transgressed the relations of life? For that Thou didst beget me, I thank Thee for that Thou hast given: for the time during which I have used the things that were Thine, it suffices me. Take

them back and place them wherever Thou wilt! They were all Thine, and Thou gavest them me.'—If a man depart thus minded, is it not enough? What life is fairer or more noble, what end happier than his?"

The above thoughts are recalled by a review of the life of the late Dr. William Howard Christopher, whose passing on April 2, 1915, at his home in London, this county, proved a shock to the entire community, which had been confidently and expectantly awaiting his return to the activities which had made him a beloved figure in London for twenty years. In the language of Epictetus, above quoted, Doctor Christopher, indeed, ever was found "doing some deed of true humanity, of wide import, beneficent and noble." He, truly, had rendered that which is due in every relation of life and had dealt wisely with the things of sense, never neglectful of his God-given faculties; and thus had worked out his own tranquility, as far as in him lay, doing his Maker no dishonor.

Since coming to Madison county, in 1895, Doctor Christopher had been identified with every measure calculated to uplift the moral status of the community or to further its betterment along all lines of public improvement. The splendid new public school buildings at London are monuments to his particular care, as on them he had expended the thoughtful energies of the best years of his life. In all his comings in and goings out Doctor Christopher ever had been mindful of the best interests of the people. Wise in the administration of his public duties, skillful in the practice of his noble profession, devoted to his church and social obligations, this kindly physician and earnest public servant had done his part well and had ever commanded the respect and admiration of the entire community. The various activities of his busy and useful career had brought him into close touch with life on its many sides. His greatest passion was his profession and his untiring zeal for better things is now all the better appreciated because it is missed. His cheery smile, his hearty handshake and his willingness to do for others at a cost of much to himself endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and though his death left in the life of the community a place that cannot easily be filled, his life had made the world the better for having been touched by it.

William Howard Christopher was born on a farm in Allen county on November 9, 1854, and his early life was spent on the farm, his elementary education being received in the township schools in the neighborhood of his home. He was an ambitious student and improved his opportunities so well that he presently secured a license to teach school, and for several years was thus engaged in Allen county. He early conceived the desire to become a physician, and to this end entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor and in 1875 was graduated from that university. He then resumed teaching for a time and later entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with high honors; finishing his studies in medical science with a post-graduate course at New York Polyclinic, in 1884. Upon completing his collegiate work, Doctor Christopher began the practice of medicine at Waynesville, Ohio, later moving to Van Wert, where he remained for a number of years, during which time he became associated with many public enterprises and proved his worth as a public-spirited citizen. During his residence in Van Wert an epidemic of smallpox devastated the city. Hundreds died and many fled from the city. Through it all, however, Doctor Christopher remained the calm, masterful man and physician that Madison county people later came to know and to love.

In 1895 Doctor Christopher came to this county, locating in the county seat, where in a very short time his high worth as a man and as a physician was recognized. His interest in municipal matters led to many honors being conferred upon him by the people of London. He was elected to the school board in 1899, and for fifteen years served faithfully and unselfishly on that important board. He was an active member

of the Madison County Medical Association, a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the official board of the Methodist church, an enthusiastic member of the Twentieth Century Bible Class, a former president of the London Club, a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association and a delegate to the auxiliary committee of the State Medical Society on public policy and legislation.

In 1879, on the day of his graduation from Starling Medical College, Dr. W. H. Christopher was united in marriage to Nancy Evelyn Patrick, of Bellefontaine, this state, who, with the only child of this union, Dr. H. V. Christopher, survives. Mrs. Asa Shadley, of Ada, Ohio, and Miss Jennie Christopher, of London, are sisters of the deceased.

ELISHA S. GORDIN.

Elisha S. Gordin's business activities have been marked by steady progress, due to his splendid executive ability, which, in building up his own fortune, has also increased the commercial prestige of the town in which he has lived and has been favorably known for many years. Mr. Gordin is an alert and capable business man, a conscientious public official, and a public-spirited citizen. As former sheriff, county treasurer, and member of the school board, as well as president of the People's Commercial and Savings Bank, of London, this county, Mr. Gordin has had a share in the making of local history for a number of years.

Born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, on November 30, 1853, Elisha S. Gordin is a native of the state in which his father, Frederick Gordin, also was born. His mother, who, before her marriage, was Hulda Barrett, was born in New Jersey and lived there until her sixth year. Frederick Gordin was a farmer, and in 1859 removed from his early home to Stokes township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, becoming eminently successful from the financial viewpoint. He was a Republican in politics, and a devout member of the Baptist church. He died on November 6, 1897. His wife had passed away on December 31, of the preceding year. Of the eight children born to Frederick and Hulda (Barrett) Gordin, only four are now living, namely: R. B. Gordin, of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Malissa Olin, of Muncie, Indiana; Mrs. Amanda Brock, of Stokes township, and Elisha S. Gordin, the subject of the present biography.

E. S. Gordin was born on a farm and was educated in the local common schools, having had the privilege also of one year of schooling in Clark county before his parents moved to Madison county. At first, following the line of least resistance, he joined his father in the farming and live stock business, and then engaged in business for himself until 1898. The preceding year, having interested himself in local politics, he was elected sheriff of Madison county and entered upon that office in 1898, serving for two terms, or four years. At the expiration of his official term, he went to England, in quest of a prisoner, and while abroad spent five days in Paris. On his return he formed a business partnership with M. L. Bunham, in the livery and horse business, which partnership continued six years. But Mr. Gordin could not be content with merely a commercial life, and again he was elected to public office, becoming county treasurer of Madison county in 1906. He held that office for five years—two elective terms and one year appointive, on account of a change of the law. His next undertaking was in the mercantile and grain business at London, in which business he engaged in 1910 as a partner of V. E. Jordan, which partnership still continues. That same year witnessed the completion of the organization of the People's Commercial and Savings Bank, of London, and Mr. Gordin was made the first president of the bank, a position he has retained up to the present time.

On March 28, 1872, Elisha S. Gordin was united in marriage to Caroline Frances

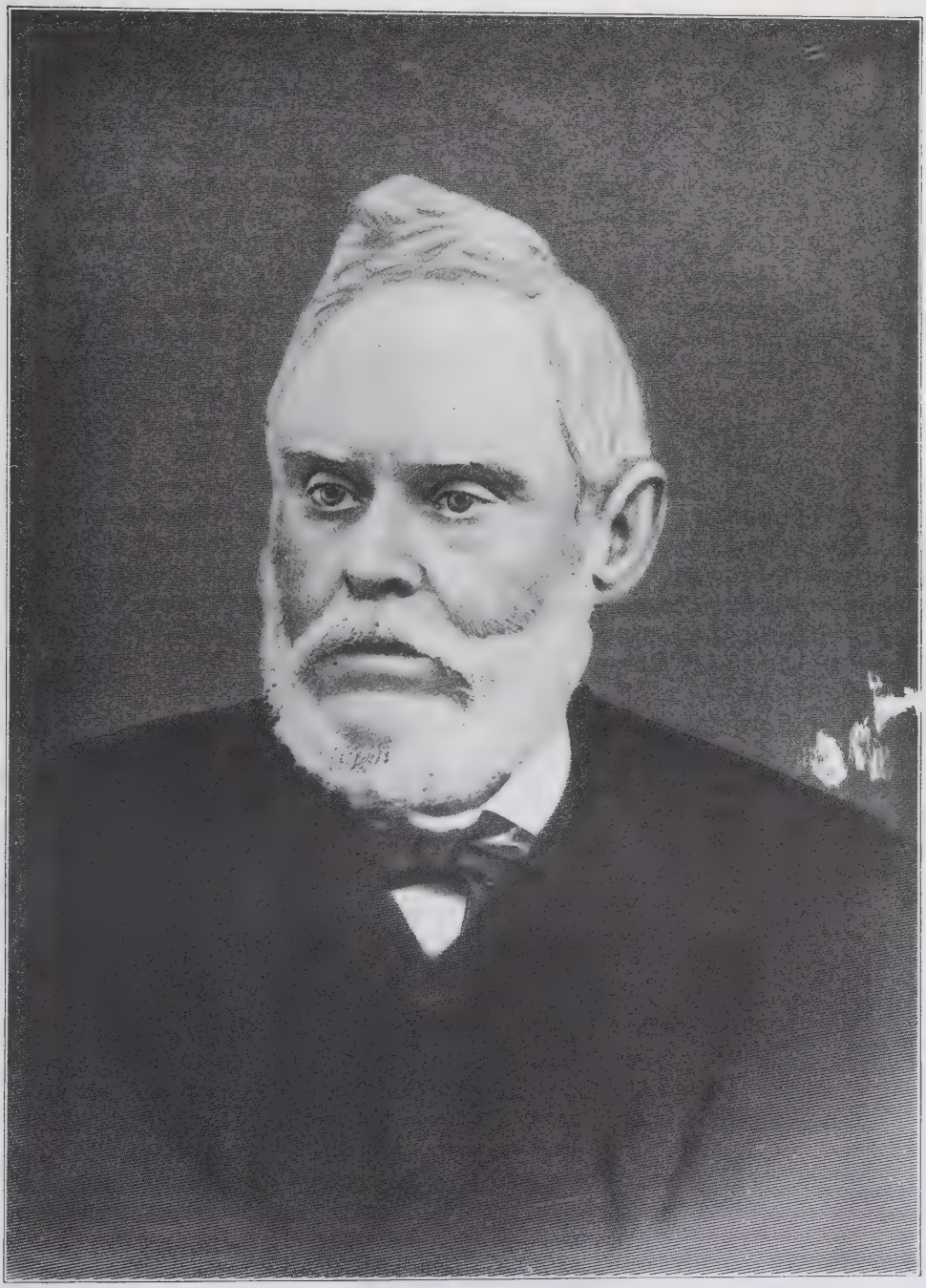
Thomas, daughter of G. W. Thomas, of Stokes township, to which union two children have been born, Louie Belle, wife of Harry Howard, of Port William, this county, and Fred Pearl Gordin, of Port William.

Mr. Gordin's life has been a very active one. Besides his personal activities as a business man, he has taken time to serve as a member of the Stokes township school board for sixteen years and has served in the same capacity in London. Added to local business enterprises, he has large landed interests in South Georgia, and is a director of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of South Solon, this county. His political influence, which has been considerable, has been cast on the side of Republicanism. Mr. Gordin is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge in South Solon, to which place his business takes him frequently, and is an attendant on the services of the Presbyterian church in London, and is president of the business men's bible class of the Sunday school of that church, to this cause giving much time and earnest thought. Because of his sterling worth as a man of character, his kindliness and consideration, and his genial disposition, he has won the warm regard of his many associates.

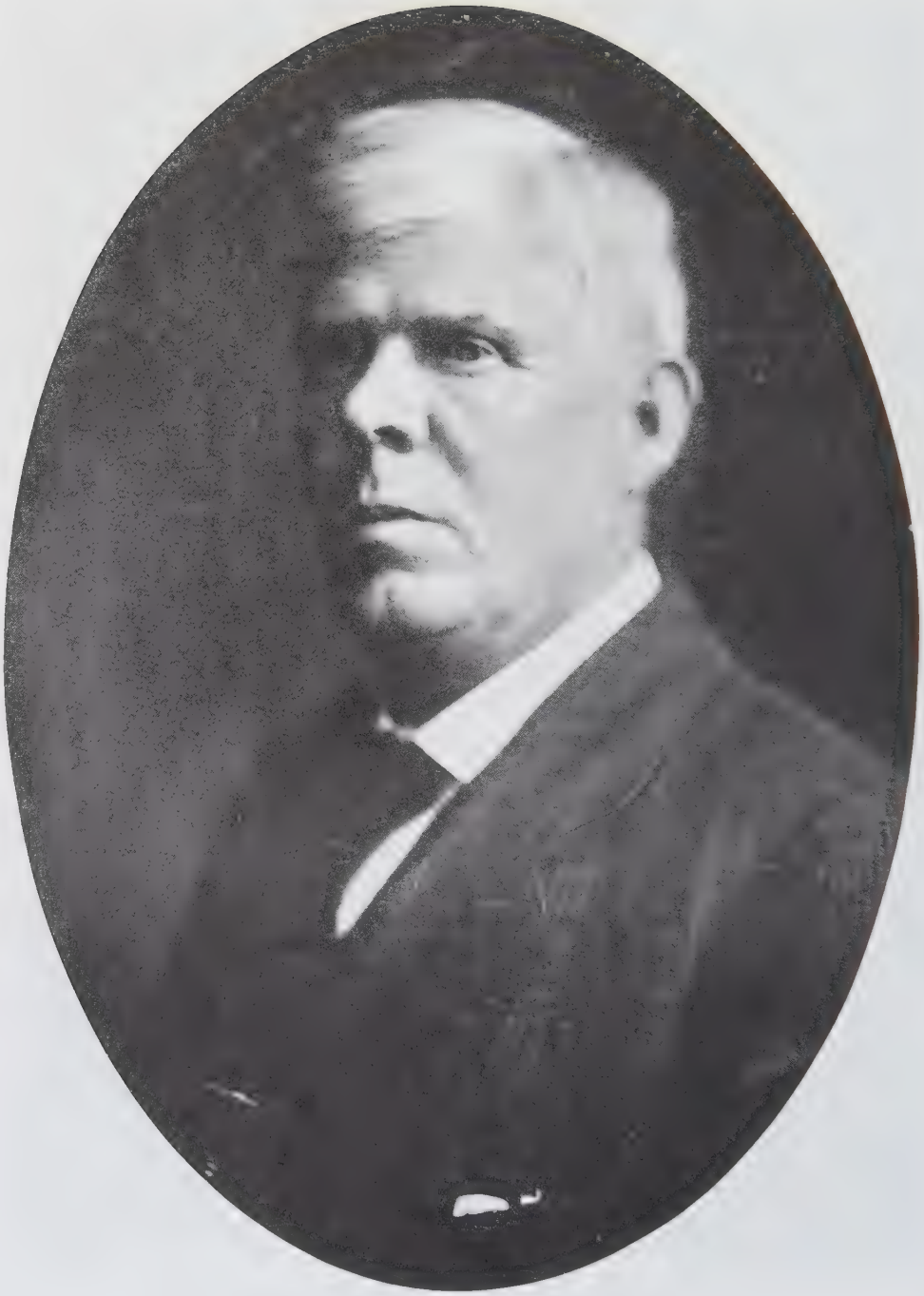
CHESTER EDWIN BRYAN.

Chester Edwin Bryan, editor and publisher of the *Semi-Weekly Madison County Democrat* (published by father and sons for fifty-eight consecutive years), was born on the 29th day of October, 1859, at London, Ohio. His father, Marcellus Leroy Bryan, was a native of Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, while his mother, Martha Sidney Materson, was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to America with her parents, an infant in arms. Prof. Ormond Masterson, Mr. Bryan's grandfather, taught languages at Trinity University, Dublin, and came to America in 1831, settling at Columbus, Ohio, where he established the first private school in that young city. Professor Masterson, during the summer vacations, engaged in surveying and assisted in establishing the line for the National road through central Ohio.

Marcellus L. Bryan was editor and founder of the *Madison County Democrat*, which paper he published from its establishment in 1857 until 1898, and the history of which is given elsewhere in this work. He died on May 26, 1902, and was succeeded by his sons, Chester E. and Ormond M. The latter died on September 7, 1908, and his interest in the business was purchased by Chester E., who has since controlled it. Marcellus L. Bryan was born in Batavia, Ohio, March 23, 1829, and was a representative of one of the oldest families in the state. His grandfather, David Chester Bryan, was born on Long Island in 1771, was united in marriage to Ruth Bryan in 1792, and came to Ohio before the opening of the nineteenth century. He died in Batavia, July 31, 1829. He was a prominent man in the early history of southern Ohio, and laid off the village of Williamsburg, Clermont county, afterwards, in 1825, removing to Batavia, which town he platted and named. In 1806 he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, but his seat was contested and given to Thomas Morris, who afterward became United States senator. Mr. Bryan was subsequently chosen member of the House, 1806-1807, and served as state senator, 1807-1811. Marcellus Bryan's father was also named David Chester Bryan, and on July 14, 1828, he was married to Mary Melvin Moore, a daughter of Capt. Charles Moore, who was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War and an officer in the War of 1812. He was one of the earliest settlers in Clermont county, having come from Philadelphia, and bought a large tract of land near Batavia, on which he erected a flouring-mill and a distillery. David C. Bryan, Jr., was a man of prominence in the community in which he lived, and for some years he was the leading merchant of Batavia. He served as auditor of Clermont county and died there in 1859. Marcellus L. Bryan left five other children besides Chester E., Mrs. James Livensperger, Charles Moore Bryan, Mrs. Mattie Tenny Bryan,



MARCELLUS L. BRYAN.



CHESTER E. BRYAN

wife of Walter Bryan, and Martell Bryan, all of London, and Addison Watson Bryan, of Marion.

Chester Edwin Bryan, present editor and publisher of the *Democrat*, and who was named after both his grandfather and his great-grandfather, was educated in the London public schools, being a member of the class graduated in 1878. His life work, up to this time, has been spent in conducting the newspaper which he so loves. He is well known by newspaper publishers throughout the state, having been honored as president of the Ohio Editorial Association, the Hocking and Ohio Valley Editorial Association, and the Buckeye Press Association, the latter of which he was instrumental in forming by merging the other two organizations while serving as their presiding officer. For ten years he was a member of the executive committee for Ohio of the National Editorial Association and was elected a life member of that organization.

In politics, Mr. Bryan has always been a stanch Democrat. He has served as chairman of the Madison county Democratic committee for a number of years and also as a member of the Democratic state committee. In 1902 he was a candidate for Congress from the seventh Ohio district. In 1900 and again in 1904 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed president of the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf, by Governor Judson Harmon, a position which he held until the boards of all Ohio state institutions were abolished by the passage of an act in 1910, placing their control under the state board of administrations. Mr. Bryan was largely instrumental, during Governor James M. Cox's administration, in securing the location of the Ohio penitentiary farm at London. With but two exceptions, he has attended all the Democratic national conventions which have been held since he reached his majority. He served as alternate delegate at the Kansas convention in 1901, also in a similar capacity at the Baltimore convention in 1913 when President Woodrow Wilson was nominated. He was president at the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896 and heard William Jennings Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech, which he considers the greatest oratorical feat of all times. He has served as a trustee of the Carnegie library board of London for the past six years and is now president of the London Board of Trade.

Mr. Bryan was married, February 25, 1886, to Maria Daley, of Monroe township. To this union four daughters were born: Hazel, wife of Warren A. Stevens, of Columbus; Beulah Marie, deceased, wife of Godfrey Strauss, of Cincinnati; Uarda, wife of Harold Robertson, of Fulton, New York, and Naomi, at home.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Who can estimate properly or convincingly the influence for good upon the life of a community wielded by the conscientious physician? What record, save that of the great Recording Angel, ever will contain a complete transcript of the unselfish labors of the healer who goes about his business in behalf of ailing humanity, all uncomplainingly, patiently, devotedly and sincerely giving himself, the strength of his hand, of his mind and of his heart, to all who call for such relief of bodily suffering as may be therapeutically possible? A mere historical and biographical work of this character is highly informative and instructive, and to future generations of this county this volume will be held as a priceless heritage of the past, but there is very much the future generations ought to know of the doings of their forbears that cannot be put down in cold letters and figures on a printed page. Among these phases of communal life that only can be recorded in the hearts of men here below, that relating to the unselfish labors of the devoted physician properly may be considered as of paramount importance. While no attempt will be made to convey a further message of sentiment in that connection on this page, it is but proper that, in a work of this nature, something of the life's record

of the late lamented, former well-known and popular physician whose name forms the caption for this sketch, shall be here presented for the information of those generations yet to come who will want to know all that is obtainable of the history of the devoted men and women who wrought, giving the best that was in them, in order that richer material blessings than they had ever known might descend upon those who were to follow.

The late William D. Williams, M. D., in his day one of the best-known and most substantial citizens of Madison county, and at the time of his death the oldest resident physician of London, was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, on July 15, 1836, and died at his home in London, this county, on March 22, 1906.

Doctor Williams was a good man and an exemplary citizen, and when the word was passed along in this county that the scenes in which he so long had played an active part would know him no more, there was general and sincere mourning hereabout, for he was held in the highest regard throughout this whole community, as there were few who had not, at one time or another, come under the kindly influence of his gentle ministrations. A physician in the truest sense of the word, whose sympathetic interest in the welfare of those committed to his professional care was one of the great secrets of his remarkable professional success. Doctor Williams had endeared himself, throughout years of ceaseless endeavor, to the entire community and the general grief expressed at his passing was heartfelt.

The professional career of Dr. William D. Williams was begun in London, this county, in the year 1864, when, a newly-diplomaed doctor, fresh from the scenes of his graduation from a Homeopathic college at Cleveland, Ohio, he came to this county and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. From that time forward, until a few years before his death, Doctor Williams devoted his best talents and his utmost endeavors to the welfare of the community which he had selected as the scene of his life's labors, and in the proper fulness of time became known as one of the ablest physicians and most public-spirited citizens of this section of the state. There were few movements of large public import hereabout which were not given further impetus by the fostering influence of his intelligent attention and by such unselfish and ungrudging personal service as this he became known as one of the largest personal factors in the development of this region. As a very fitting and proper reward for his painstaking and conscientious professional services, Doctor Williams was enabled to prosper in a material way and, being a far-seeing and prudent investor, acquired large landed and other interests in Madison county, being accounted, at the time of his death, one of the county's most substantial citizens. He was faithful in his practice, as he was in all the relations of life, and continued his professional service in the community up to a few years of the time of his death, his later years having been spent in practical retirement from the cares of a long and busy practice. An intelligent and diligent reader of the world's best literature, Doctor Williams was a cultured and broad-minded gentleman and had traveled extensively, having made several comprehensive tours in both hemispheres. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and ever displayed a hearty interest in all good works, being a leader in many of the best movements ever designed to advance the common weal in this county. Madison county has had few, if any, more popular citizens than was Doctor Williams, and he enjoyed the highest esteem of all.

In 1866, Dr. William D. Williams was united in marriage to Delia Chrisman, to which union there was born but one child, a son, Lee H. Williams, now and for many years past prominently connected with the Central National Bank, of London, this county. Mrs. Williams died in September, 1902, a little more than three years before the death of her husband, and she also was widely mourned, for she was a good woman, for

many years having been devoted to all that was best in the community, a very earnest and influential factor in the social and religious life of the county seat.

Doctor and Mrs. Williams left many very pleasant memories, and it is but fitting that their names should be held in remembrance in this volume of history relating to the county in which they had so long and so earnestly labored, a respectful tribute to their worth and a proper recognition of the value of their services to the community.

JAMES F. BELL.

Engaged in the practice of law for many years in London, the county seat of this county, of which town he was at one time mayor, James F. Bell is not only a prominent lawyer, but has identified himself with so many of the important organizations of the community that the influence of his strong personality has been widely felt. He is a man of excellent scholarship and legal training.

James F. Bell was born on a farm in Oak Run township, this county, on January 12, 1872, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Amos) Bell. The family for several generations back were prominent in the agricultural industry, and took pride in their work, as is exemplified by the remark once made by William Bell, great-grandfather of James F. Bell, who boasted of 'tending ten acres of corn when he was ninety years old. James D. Bell, grandfather of James F., was also a farmer, as well as a school teacher of Ross county, of which county he was a pioneer settler, having located there with his father. James D. Bell married Elizabeth Dewey, and to that union were born seven children, of whom but two are now living, Benjamin, who lives in Columbus, Ohio, and Ann, the wife of Leven Trout, of Terre Haute, Indiana, those now deceased having been William, Jane, Joseph, George and James.

Joseph Bell, the father of James F., was born in Fairfield township, this county, April 21, 1831, in the neighborhood where he passed his entire life. He was only eleven years old when both of his parents died, and after that he lived with an uncle and learned the business of farming and stock raising. Elizabeth Amos, his wife, lived in this county, and it was here that they met and married, the marriage ceremony taking place on September 23, 1852. He and his brother, William married the only two daughters of Robert C. Amos, a pioneer of the county, who came here from Maryland. Joseph Bell became a successful farmer, although he lived a plain, quiet life. He died on June 11, 1907. Benjamin and Margaret (Conn) Amos were the parents of Robert C. Amos. The paternal great-grandparents of James F. Bell were William and Sina (Wilson) Bell.

The maternal grandmother of James F. Bell was Mary Wilson, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Rea) Wilson, the latter of whom was the daughter of Joseph and Betsie (Conn) Rea. To Robert C. and Mary (Wilson) Amos, the maternal grandparents of Mr. Bell, were born five children, as follow: Margaret, who became the wife of William Bell; Elizabeth, the mother of James F. Bell; and three sons, John, Robert and William, all three of whom died in childhood. The mother of these children died when the girls were of a tender age, and the father, Robert C. Amos, later married Hannah Rush, of Baltimore, Maryland, who conferred the greatest of motherly attention on the children who were entrusted to her care. She died in 1886. There were no children by the second marriage. The mother of Mr. Bell was born on January 18, 1833, and died on May 2, 1900. To Joseph and Elizabeth (Amos) Bell were born eight children, as follow: Wesley H., born on September 18, 1853, who died on October 2, 1860; Mary E., July 9, 1856, wife of R. N. Mowry, who left at her death, on October 4, 1885, a son, Joseph B., who died on April 19, 1893; Emma J., May 31, 1859, who died on March 22, 1866; Eva A., September 28, 1861, who married A. L. Fitzgerald, of Wester-

ville, Ohio, and is the mother of a married son, Fred; Minnie F., February 25, 1864, who married William Edmund Taylor and until recently lived on the home farm in Oak Run township, this county, with her husband and three children, Robert, Ollie and Fay, but now resides on a farm near Plainview, Texas; Sallie M., August 30, 1866, who died on May 2, 1876; James F., the subject of this biographical sketch, and Lee A., October 24, 1875, of Columbus, Ohio, who married Belle W. Alkire, and has one son, Joseph Maxwell.

Until his fifteenth year, James F. Bell attended the district schools and then assisted his father on the farm, in the meantime continuing his studies during the winter months until he was nineteen. It would seem that from early boyhood this lad had dreams of the future, for before his school days were finished, he was preparing to teach, and at the age of nineteen, having procured a teacher's certificate, he began teaching in the same school which he had attended as a pupil. The following eight years he spent in teaching and in attendance at college, thus preparing the foundation for his later career. He taught at intervals in his old home school during eight years, and never had to apply for the school but once. Following his graduation from the College of Law, Ohio State University, with the class of 1899, on June 7, of the same year, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, and in December, 1902, was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Mr. Bell's marriage to Rowena Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly of Batavia, took place on June 27, of the year of his graduation from college, his wife being the daughter of W. B. and Marianna Moore. Mrs. Bell was born on March 11, 1880. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born four children, as follow: Martha Frances, born on October 20, 1902; Virginia, March 7, 1905; Joe Amos, September 12, 1911, who died on December 9, 1913, and James Finley, Jr., January 12, 1915, his father's birthday.

Mr. Bell located in London in the spring of 1900, and at once began the practice of law, his office being in the Union Block, opposite the court house. Mr. Bell applied himself assiduously to the practice of his profession and soon became recognized as one of the ablest young attorneys of the community. He had been before the public before entering on his profession, his first public office having been that of clerk of Oak Run township, this county. Mr. Bell has always been allied with the Democratic party, and it is a singular and splendid testimonial of his character that his election to all public offices which he has held has been as the candidate of a minority party, his success being largely attributable to his eminent qualifications and personal popularity. During the years 1908 and 1909 he was mayor of London, and in 1911 and 1912 was the prosecuting attorney of Madison county. He was his party's nominee for judge of the common pleas court in 1914, but was defeated by a slight plurality.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bell have taken a prominent part in the life of the church of which they are members, the First Presbyterian church of London, the church in which the former's grandfather, Robert C. Amos, was, in his day, one of the ruling elders. Mr. Bell is now an elder, and was formerly a trustee. He is keenly interested in the work of the Sunday school, in which he has been the teacher of a Bible class for many years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, 166 Washington avenue, which is a modern one, having been erected in 1913, is frequently opened for the social functions of the church, as well as for the reception of their friends, and many thus enjoy the hospitality of this amiable couple. Mr. Bell is the owner of three-quarters of the home farm and other valuable land near by and is regarded as one of London's most substantial citizens.

Besides his affiliations of a professional nature, Mr. Bell is a member of Madison Lodge No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand and past district deputy of that lodge. He is a member of the influential London Club and of the London Board of Trade.

Brief as has been the present record, it may serve to indicate the fact that its

subject has received no inconsiderable part of the respect and honor which every community bestows upon the men who serve it with honesty and fidelity. He has been true to every public trust, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, whether of a public or private nature, and true to his ideals.

OMER E. JONES.

In a biographical sketch presented elsewhere in this volume, relating to the life and the public services of the late Hon. William M. Jones, of London, this county, there is set out at some length the history of this well-known family in Madison county. It will, not be necessary, therefore, in this connection to review the genealogy of the gentleman whose name is noted at the head of this brief biography, the reader being respectfully referred to the sketch above mentioned for further essential details. Omer E. Jones, a worthy son of his distinguished and lamented father, is doing well his part in the life of this community and it is but fitting that there should be set out here some brief and modest mention of his active career. Having been a resident of the city of London, county seat of Madison county, since he was three years of age, Mr. Jones has been a most interested witness of the later development of that thriving little city, and it properly enough may be said that he has been a no small factor in that development. Identified with the banking interests of the city since he was twenty years old, Mr. Jones has acquired an acquaintance with the business interests of the county which gives to his service in the bank with which he is connected, as well as to the community at large, a special value, and it is not too much to say that he is regarded as one of the leaders among the younger set of enterprising business men who have done so much in recent years to bring about better conditions hereabout.

Omer E. Jones, teller of the London Exchange Bank, of London, this county, was born on a farm in Fayette county, Ohio, on September 4, 1879, son of the late Hon. William M. and Lucy A. (Pancoast) Jones, proper mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Being but three years of age at the time his parents moved to London, in 1882, Mr. Jones has spent practically his whole life in that city. Receiving his early education in the excellent public schools of London, he entered Duff's Mercantile College, a high-grade commercial school at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma, Mr. Jones returned home and at once entered upon his business career as a bookkeeper in the London Exchange Bank, with which his late father at that time was prominently connected. That was on September 1, 1899, and Mr. Jones ever since then has been connected with this bank. He rapidly rose to the position of teller in the bank, which position he now is holding, much to the satisfaction of the customers of the bank, with whom, it is not improper to say, he is exceedingly popular, as he is with his business and personal associates generally throughout the county. In addition to his connection with the above bank, he also is secretary of the Citizens' Loan and Savings Company, of London.

On November 2, 1904, Omer E. Jones was united in marriage to Carrie W. Warrington, of South Charleston, Ohio, daughter of William O. Warrington, a prominent citizen of that place, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist church and are earnestly interested in the various good works of the community. They are prominently identified with the social life of the town, and their many friends are pleased to regard them as among the leaders in London's pleasant social activities.

Mr. Jones is a Republican, as was his honored father before him, and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of the county, though never having been included in the office-seeking class. He is a Mason of high degree, being a member of

the chapter and of the council of that ancient order in London, as well as a Knight Templar and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being affiliated with Aladdin Temple of the latter order at Columbus. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at London and is treasurer of the three Masonic bodies at London. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Jones owns a fine farm in Oak Run township, this county, to which he gives considerable personal attention, he being much interested in the wonderful developments recently made in the science of agriculture. Enterprising, energetic and public spirited, Mr. Jones is performing admirably his part in the complex life of his home city and very properly enjoys the utmost confidence and the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

XERXES FARRAR.

Each generation necessarily builds upon the foundation laid by preceding generations. According to the firmness of the foundation, the superstructure will be substantial or not. The future, of course, must be the judge of what character of foundation has been laid for the social, moral, civic, commercial and financial edifice being erected by the citizens of Madison county. However, from what the present historian notes of the high character, the determination of purpose and the exalted standards of conduct maintained by the leaders of thought and action in this part of the state, in their work of carrying on the labors of those who wrought so wisely and securely in the past, it hardly may be doubted that the superstructure of the coming civilization of this region will be all that the present generation may hope for those who shall come after. It is partly the purpose of this volume to preserve for the future some account of the lives and the labors of those who now are doing so well their part in bearing aloft the torch of civilization in this region, and it therefore is fitting and proper that brief biographies be here presented of those who are leaders in this noble work. As such a purpose would be but incompletely carried out without the introduction of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this modest sketch, it is a pleasure for the biographer here to present for the consideration of the future historian a brief resume of the life history of Xerxes Farrar, cashier and practical head of the Central National Bank, of London, this county.

Xerxes Farrar, son of John and Sarah (Holway) Farrar, is a native of Madison county, as was his father before him, the Farrars for several generations having been prominently identified with the best interests of this county, in the affairs of which they have ever taken a conspicuous and prominent part; the influence of this family having been exerted for good almost since the days of the beginning of the social order hereabout.

John Farrar was born on the old Farrar homestead on the Mt. Sterling pike, seven miles south of London, in Madison county, Ohio, and in his day was one of Madison county's most useful citizens. He was the leading figure in the organization of the Central National Bank, and was connected with it as president until his death in 1878. He was a stockman and farmer of prominence in his day and lived in London and in this county all his life.

John Farrar was united in marriage to Sarah Holway, a native of England, who came to this country with her parents when she was about eighteen years of age, and to this union eight children were born, six of whom are living, as follow: Josephine Hortense, wife of Fred Webster, now deceased, who was a well-known attorney of Oberlin, this state; Kate, wife of H. C. Wilson, of this county; Dr. William Farrar, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dr. Kilby Farrar, veterinary surgeon, of London, this county; Dr. H. D. Farrar, of Columbus, Ohio, and Xerxes, the immediate subject of this biographical review.

Xerxes Farrar has been identified with the Central National Bank of London for more than a quarter of a century. His father and his uncle, William Farrar, having been leaders among the organizers of this sound old financial institution, Xerxes, when a young man, became associated with the interests of the bank and has continued in active connection with the same ever since that time, for years having occupied the important position of cashier, a position which, in this case, carries with it practically the duties of general manager, giving Mr. Farrar a very high station in financial circles in this section of the state. Mr. Farrar is a man of much strength of character, of great mental and physical vigor, and is generally recognized as one of the dominant forces in the community in which for so long he has worked unceasingly for the common good. Loyal and devoted to his friends, he has an extraordinary personal following and is held in the very highest regard by all who know him. In financial questions his voice carries great weight throughout this part of the state, bankers and merchants generally recognizing and admitting the soundness of his judgment and the accuracy of his analysis in matters affecting the financial situation hereabout.

On February 14, 1888, Xerxes Farrar was united in marriage to Jennie Hubbard, who was born in the city of London, in this county, daughter of the late S. J. Hubbard, a prominent banker and influential citizen of London, and to this union two children have been born, John Farrar, of Columbus, this state, and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar take part in all good works in their community, their strong personal influence ever being cast in favor of all movements designed to elevate standards of living hereabout. Mr. Farrar is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Columbus. No man in the county possesses in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of his business associates than does he and he is regarded as one of the dominant forces in the community.

LEE H. WILLIAMS.

On another page of this volume there is presented a very proper tribute to the memory of the late Dr. William D. Williams, who for years was one of the best-known men in Madison county and who, at the time of his death, was the oldest resident physician of London, the county seat. Though the good Doctor Williams long since has gone from the scenes which once knew him so well, his name, as well as the good memory he left in this county, survives, and in the third generation offers a very fit representative of this sturdy stock. Lee H. Williams, one of London's best-known and most influential citizens, the only son of the late Doctor Williams, has a son, William D., who bears his worthy grandfather's name most worthily, cherishing it as a priceless legacy.

Lee H. Williams, only son of the late Dr. William D. and Delilah (Chrisman) Williams, the former of whom died on March 22, 1906, and the latter of whom died in September, 1902, was born in the city of London, Madison county, Ohio, on November 23, 1870, and has lived all his life in the city of his birth. L. H. Williams received his early education in the excellent public schools of London, and upon completing the course there prescribed was given a supplementary and finishing course in a private school in New York City, following which he returned home and shortly thereafter entered the service of the Central National Bank, of London, with which sound old financial institution he has been connected most of the time since he was twenty years of age, and of which he now is one of the directors. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Williams has extensive farming and other interests in London and Madison county and gives his personal attention to the operation of his fine farm south of London.

On June 24, 1895, Lee H. Williams was united in marriage to Mary Watson,

daughter of David Watson, of Paint township, this county, and to this union three children have been born, Constance, William D. and Robert C. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are persons of broad culture and fine taste, and their home is one of the pleasantest and most hospitable in London. They take a deep interest in all measures looking to the advancement of the community's best interests and enjoy the sincerest esteem of their very wide circle of friends. Mr. Williams is deeply concerned in the development of this section of the state along all proper lines, and very properly is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential men in Madison county, being looked upon as one of the strongest personal factors in the community life hereabout.

JOHN R. TANNER.

John R. Tanner, one of the leading members of the London bar, has spent many years in the service of Madison county, during eight of which he was probate judge. Fortunate in having had the educational opportunities to prepare him for a life of more than usual service, as well as prominence, he early learned that "knowledge is power," and, therefore, allowed nothing to interfere with its acquisition. His later years, which have been conspicuous for achievement, both in legal practice and public life, have proved his early wisdom, and have rewarded him for the labor then expended in faith. The subject of this biography was born on a farm near Mt. Sterling, this county, the date of his birth being October 2, 1874.

The parents of Mr. Tanner were Courtney and Esther (McDowell) Tanner, the former, a native of this county and the latter, of Pickaway county, Ohio. Courtney Tanner, who was a farmer, was born in 1835, and moved to Pickaway county about 1875. He served with distinction as county commissioner and later returned to his farm after having lived in Circleville during the time he was in official life. To these worthy people, were born three children, the subject of this sketch and two daughters who died in infancy. Their mother lived until the year 1879. Their father married again, having by his second wife, three children, Clarence B. Tanner, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Ella Loofburrow, of Columbus, and Mrs. Alwilda Strader, of Los Angeles, California. Courtney Tanner died on his farm on June 11, 1907.

John R. Tanner was reared on his father's farm; attending the district schools and prepared himself by arduous study for his later collegiate training, which he acquired at the Ohio State University, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. Admitted to the bar in December of the same year, he began the practice which later became one of the most extensive in the state. Previous to this, however, he had had four years' experiene in the banking business at the Citizens Bank, of which he was assistant cashier, and also at the Second National Bank of Circleville, in which he served in a clerical capacity. Beginning the practice of law at Mt. Sterling, he lived there until 1906, in which year he moved to London, the county seat, as he had been elected probate judge the previous year on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1908 and his service as judge did not expire until February, 1913. Upon the expiration of his official tenure, he opened a law office in London and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Judge Tanner has never quite lost his love for the country and he still owns a large farm in Madison and Pickaway counties, the same being on the county line near Mt. Sterling.

On February 21, 1895, John R. Tanner was married to Alice Ingrim, of Mt. Sterling, daughter of John W. Ingrim, to which union three children have been born, Esther Margaret, who is attending the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, and two sons, John Robert and Charles C., both of whom are in the London public schools.

Judge Tanner is noted for his patriotism. He served in the Ohio National Guard as first lieutenant of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment, from 1895 to 1898, inclusive.

John R. Tanner

It is evident that Judge Tanner believes in the effectiveness of organization, for besides being a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Republican party, he is a member of the Masonic, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows lodges, having attained to the shrine in the Masonic order, by way of the commandery.

To the student of human life, membership in the above organizations alone would attest the mental caliber and sterling character of such a man as the biographer here has attempted to portray. Although successful in material affairs, this distinguished gentleman has not limited his time nor his intention to the acquisition of wealth. He saw life whole and he saw life well, and with the vision of the mountain top, descended into the plain to carry out in daily life the revelation. It is a significant fact that at the time of his election to the bench Judge Tanner was the youngest man ever elected to the position of probate judge in the state of Ohio.

MAJOR JAMES M. DUNGAN.

Among his friends who have investigated the matter it is maintained that Major Dungan, of London, county seat of Madison county, is the oldest native-born son of that city now living there; at least this claim on the part of the major's old friends has not been conclusively disputed in any quarter. Not only does Major Dungan modestly bear this local distinction, but he bears the far more prideful distinction of having been the first young man in London to enroll his name in the service of the Union upon President Lincoln's first call for troops on that amazing day in April, 1861, when the people of this country awoke to the stern fact that the nation actually was facing a state of war. It is not too much to say that no man in Madison county has a wider acquaintance than Major James M. Dungan or is held in higher esteem by the community at large. With the exception of ten years, when he was engaged in business at Lima, this state, Major Dungan has spent his entire life in this county and in all that time has been so scrupulously observant of the finer amenities of social and commercial intercourse, that he has endeared himself to the community as few men here have ever done; enjoying in the genial sunset time of his life the highest confidence and the utmost respect of his very wide circle of friends, who delight in applying to him that choicest of human titles, "a perfect gentleman." Now living in his seventy-fifth year, the son of a native son of Madison county, Major Dungan has witnessed the development of his home county from pioneer conditions to its present high state of social, moral and material progress, and possesses a fund of reminiscences of the earlier days hereabout that makes him a most entertaining and engaging companion in an hour of ease and leisure.

James M. Dungan was born in London, this county, on June 13, 1841, son of John and Susan (Blue) Dungan, the former of whom was born in this county on August 6, 1814, and the latter, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on February 8, 1818. John Dungan, son of one of the earliest settlers of Madison county, for many years was one of the leading merchants of London being engaged in the hardware business. He and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were ten of these children, four of whom are still living, namely: James M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Martin W., of London, this county; Mrs. Bettie D. Davis, who also lives in London, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bebee, of Detroit, Michigan.

As a boy, James M. Dungan depended upon his own resources for a living from the time he was twelve years of age, working at the printing and tinner trades, but at the age of seventeen, recognizing the need of further education, entered the old academy and was a close student up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. On that memorable morning, April 15, 1861, when the news was flashed over the country

that President Lincoln had issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteer soldiers to aid in overthrowing the confederacy of seceding Southern states, James M. Dungan and a schoolmate, William Fickey, unfurled the flag on the old academy building and then young Dungan straightway enrolled himself as a volunteer in defense of the cause of the Union, being thus the first young man in London so to declare himself. It was nine o'clock in the morning when James M. Dungan signed the roll of recruits and at noon of that day, while the family were sitting at dinner, his father objected strenuously to his going to war, basing this objection upon the lad's age, he then lacking three months of being twenty years of age; this, at that stage of the war, being regarded as entirely too young for such service. The youthful recruit thought differently, however, and strongly expressed his determination to go, "skipping out" that afternoon for Springfield, this state. On his arrival there he found that the two companies being recruited in that city had been filled. Undaunted, however, by this failure to find a place under arms in his nation's service, he boarded the first train leaving for Columbus and succeeded in that city in getting a place in the ranks of an old military organization, known as the "Columbus Videttes," under Capt. Henry B. Thrall. This company was fully organized and was ordered East at once, leaving Columbus on the afternoon of April 18, reporting to Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, where for several weeks it was drilled with the Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From Suffolk Park this regiment was ordered to Washington City, thence to eastern Virginia, where, at Camp Upton, it was placed in the brigade of Gen. Robert Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Dungan served in this regiment until after the first battle of Bull Run, when he was mustered out, his term of service having expired. He at once returned to London and, in connection with Capt. James Watson, recruited Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going out as a lieutenant in this company. After eighteen months of service in this command, Lieutenant Dungan resigned, on account of a falling out with the colonel commanding, but straightway returned to the service, for the third time, as a sergeant in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he saw much active service until it was mustered out in 1864.

Upon returning from the service, Mr. Dungan was given a partnership in the hardware business of his father, John Dungan, and continued in this business in London until January, 1880, at which time he moved to Lima, this state, where for ten years he was engaged in the same form of mercantile business. His health failing, on account of overwork and rheumatic affliction, he sold his store in 1890 and for several years sought relief from his affliction by spending the winters in the South, Southwest and in California. Returning to London about ten years ago, Mr. Dungan entered the insurance business, locally representing several high-class companies, and has since then been thus engaged, also doing a considerable business as fiduciary in the matter of rentals and other property matters of a local character.

On January 8, 1863, James M. Dungan was united in marriage at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, to Sarah C. Peteet, of that city, and to this union five children were born, Flora K., J. Frazier, LePaul, Jesse U. and James W. All these children save J. Frazier, who died at the age of three and one-half years, have been living at Oakland, California, for the past twelve or fifteen years. Mrs. Dungan passed away at Lima, Ohio, on March 9, 1886.

Though now in his seventy-fifth year, Major Dungan continues to take an active interest in local affairs and no man in London is more deeply concerned in the progress of the county seat than he. As a veteran of the Civil War he has taken a warm interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state and for eight years has been quartermaster of Lyon Post No. 121, of London. For several years

he has been secretary of the Kirkwood Cemetery Association. Major Dungan is held in the highest respect throughout this whole section of the state and commands the full confidence of all who know him.

CHARLES B. ANDERSON.

How dependent a community is upon its internal commerce! How helpless we should be without the wonderful medium of exchange which has been evolved by man out of the wonderful experiences of the ages for the convenient merging of the interdependent relations of supply and demand! A local community is well judged by the condition of its commercial establishments and it may properly be taken for granted that all is well with that town whose business houses are well ordered, well equipped and well managed, conducted with a view to the best and most helpful accommodation of the patrons of the same. The merchants of a city well may be considered its ablest conservators; for upon them so much depends in the way of keeping the "tone" of the city up to its highest pitch. The city of London, county seat of Madison county, is fortunate, indeed, in the possession of an unusually high grade of local merchants, all of whom ever have the best interests of the city at heart. Among these typically representative citizens few are better known or more deservedly popular than the amiable gentleman with whom this biographical sketch is to treat more directly in the succeeding paragraphs, a sketch so well meriting a place in this historical work that the biographer takes pleasure in here presenting it for the consideration of the readers of this volume.

Charles B. Anderson, senior member of the well-known firm of Anderson & Hume, hardware merchants, of London, this county, was born at Irontown, Ohio, on October 9, 1865, son of Thomas Stewart and Candice (Hysell) Anderson, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of this state. Thomas Stewart Anderson was a tinner and lived at Pomeroy, this state, for more than thirty years, but in 1881 moved to this county, locating at London, where his death occurred in 1893, he then being fifty-one years of age. His widow is still living in London. T. S. Anderson and his wife were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters ,Mrs. Walter J. Dwyer and Mrs. Boyd Byers, both living at Columbus, Ohio.

When his parents moved to London, Charles B. Anderson was twelve years of age, consequently his education was completed in the schools of London. For seventeen years he was employed in the store of Jones & Thomas, which firm later was changed to Thomas & Cryder. In the year 1900 Mr. Anderson engaged in business for himself, succeeding C. W. Farrar, in the hardware business, under the firm name of Anderson & Speasmaker, the firm later changing its name to Anderson & Ganschow and still later to Anderson & Hume, its present style, a mutually agreeable and very successful partnership, Anderson & Hume being one of the best-known firms engaged in the hardware business in this section of the state, the store being one of the largest of its kind in central Ohio.

In May, 1899, Charles B. Anderson was united in marriage to Anna Biedenbach, of London, to which union one child has been born, a son, Stewart.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the London lodge of the Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen. For years he has been one of the most energetic leaders in the commercial life of the county seat and few names in this county are better known than his. With a reputation for fair dealing, enterprise and activity in the business life of his home city, Mr. Anderson has the confidence and respect of his business associates and is held in the highest esteem by all hereabout.

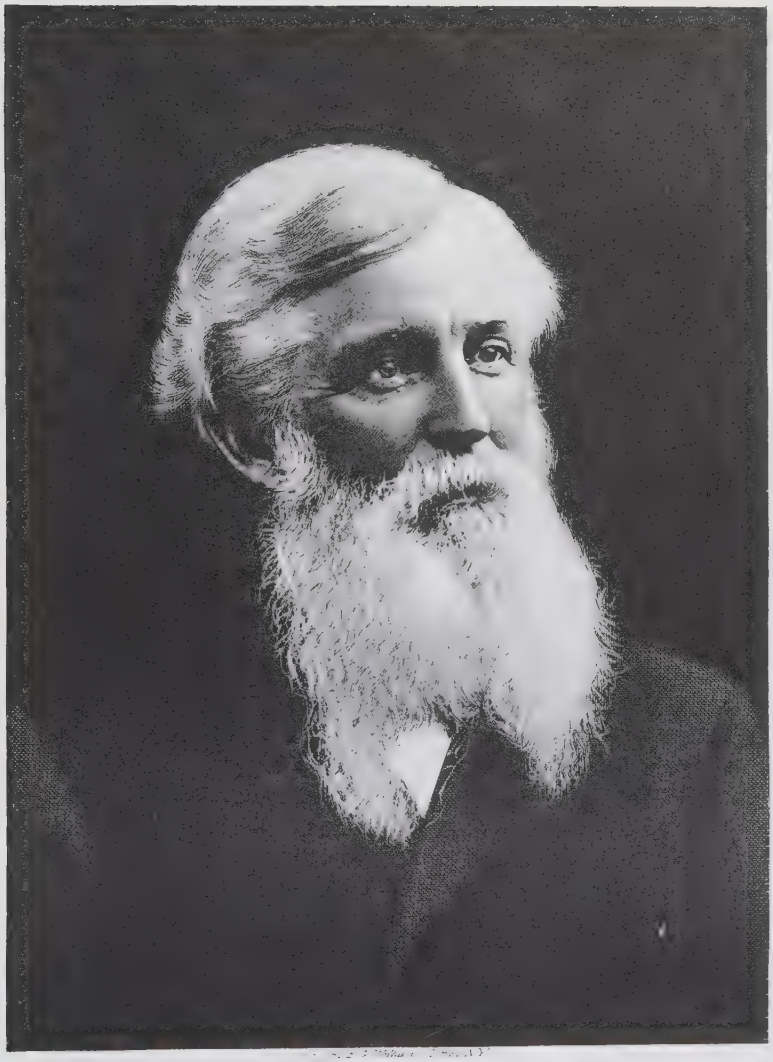
JOHN GRAHAM DUN.

Eight miles north of London, in this county, lies the Dun home, known as "Dun Glen" and one of the fine country estates of Ohio. It is situated in a fertile valley and the old house, which is rather an imposing mansion, stands in a handsome grove, a delightful place, reminding one of the old homes which might have been seen a generation ago in Kentucky. The present proprietor of "Dun Glen" is Miss Gertrude Dun, who while seemingly living somewhat secluded is generally found where the people of Madison county are accustomed socially to foregather. She is fond of travel and thoroughly enjoys the bounties which nature affords, being devoted to the charms of rural life. It was Miss Dun's father, the late John Graham Dun, who established "Dun Glen" in Deer Creek township.

John Graham Dun was born on September 21, 1814, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and died at his home in Madison county on November 29, 1895. He was the son of Walter and Ann Mary (Angus) Dun, the former of whom, born in Scotland, came to America at the age of nineteen, settling at Petersburg, Virginia, where his uncle was employed by the government as a surveyor. This uncle set his nephew to work surveying land and he presently came to Ohio in the pursuit of his profession. After locating lands in Madison county, Walter Dun married Ann Mary Angus, of Petersburg, Virginia, and returned to Chillicothe. Later he settled on his uncle's estate in Virginia. He also owned a large farm in Kentucky, situated near the beautiful city of Lexington, and died in Kentucky, at the age of fifty-three. Besides his son, John Graham, there were three other sons, James, Walter Angus and Robert George, and a daughter, Mrs. Thurman, all of whom settled in Ohio. Walter Dun had obtained a large tract of land, comprising nine thousand acres, and gave each of his sons a part of this land, with additional lands he later sold them. Each of the sons reared families in Madison county, except Walter A. and all remained here except Robert, who lived for several years in the South. Most of this land has since passed into other hands. All of the Dun brothers were large farmers in this county, Robert and John being pioneer breeders of Shorthorn cattle, while Walter was a well-known horseman in his day.

After assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, John Graham Dun, at his father's death, was associated with his brother, James, in settling up the estate. The Kentucky property was sold and the mother spent the later years of her life in Chillicothe. John Graham Dun drove his first cattle over the mountains from the Old Dominion state when he was but nineteen years old. In his farming operations, Mr. Dun employed a large number of men and, from year to year, gradually improved his vast estate, making out of it one of the most desirable tracts in this section of Ohio. He lived on the farm until his death at the age of eighty-one years, on November 29, 1895.

On October 6, 1841, John Graham Dun married Elizabeth James, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, October 21, 1821, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Claypool) James, the former of whom was born at Antietam, Virginia, where his father was prominently connected with the iron industry, having been, at one time, a part owner of the Antietam iron works. Thomas James also was an inventor of note and several valuable maritime appliances were the products of his inventive genius. The father of Jane (Claypool) James, Abram George Claypool, was an officer in the army of General Washington during the Revolutionary War and served with distinction during the long struggle of the colonies for independence. John G. Dun was a sympathetic, even-tempered man and one of strong religious instincts. He had been reared as a Presbyterian and his wife had been reared in the Episcopal church. Although he was an adherent of his wife's church, he never affiliated with the church, though supporting



John G. Dunn

Elizabeth Dun

it in many ways. There was, for many years, an Episcopal chapel on a part of the Dun farm and it was called Dunlawn chapel.

About 1857 John Graham Dun spent about eighteen months in Kentucky, expecting later to go on to Tennessee for his health, but he presently returned to Ohio and resumed farming, becoming an extensive and well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and of sheep, his stock for years being considered among the leading live-stock exhibits at the many fairs held in this section of the state. In earlier life, he was very much devoted to hunting and spent a great deal of his time in the open. He was a favorite among the people of Madison county and kept open house for his neighbors and friends. He was a well-read man, although in his youth he had been denied the privilege of attending college.

Nine children were born to John Graham and Elizabeth (James) Dun, all of whom grew to maturity, namely: Jane, who married H. Bacon Smith and is deceased; Walter, who died unmarried at the age of sixty years; Anne, who married Dr. William Ellis Glenn, of Rolla, Maine, both of whom died early in life; Thomas, who was a farmer near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and died unmarried; McEldin, who was also a farmer near Bellefontaine; Gertrude, who lives on the old home farm; Mary, who married Angus Dun, a cousin, and lived on a part of the old Dun estate, where she died; John Graham, Jr., who is the proprietor of the Vendome hotel at Columbus, and Charles Bush, who was accidentally killed at the age of twenty-three, at Bellefontaine, Ohio. The mother of these children died on April 9, 1898, and was widely mourned throughout the county, where for so many years she had been recognized as a leader in all good works. At one time, John Graham Dun was a member of the board of trustees of the state asylum for the blind. All of the representatives of his generation of the Dun family are deceased.

Gertrude Dun, whose beautiful old house is filled with rare and curious furniture which has been kept in the family for many years, has retained the old farm, "Dun Glen," consisting of four hundred acres. Its proprietor also owns other farm real estate, including one hundred acres near Columbus, Ohio. She is active in church work and is a leader in the social set of London, the county seat of this delightful old county.

PROF. W. H. RICE.

Madison county well may display her pride in her excellent schools. Based upon the fine system inaugurated in this state many years ago, the school system of this county has expanded and developed under wise and sagacious leadership until today it is second to none in the state. Even a cursory review of the history of the schools of Madison county will reveal many names of ardent, enthusiastic schoolmen, whose lives were unselfishly devoted to the noble cause of education, ungrudgingly giving of the best that was in them in behalf of the youth of this favored section. Actuated by the loftiest motives, this zealous band of educators, with all the ardor befitting the cause, has labored unceasingly, in season and out of season, to bring to the highest state of efficiency the splendid educational plant now maintained by Madison county, and future generations certainly will hold in deepest veneration those lofty-minded and generous men and women who have brought about the present high standard of the local schools. In all this noble band of earnest, conscientious educators, few have given more generously of themselves, the best that was in them, than has the gentleman whose name the reader is asked to note above. Born in Madison county, Professor Rice has watched the school system of the county grow, step by step, to its present exalted status, and for the past fifteen years has taken a very active part in this development. Upon receiving his Master of Arts degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1901, Professor

Rice returned to his home county and was immediately installed as principal of the high school at London, a position which he filled most admirably for four years. His services in this connection attracted wide attention and he was prevailed upon to go to Chillicothe, this state, where he served as principal of the high school until 1909, in which year he was called to the superintendency of the schools of London, a position in which he is now serving with the most gratifying results.

W. H. Rice was born on a farm in the neighborhood of Lilly Chapel, in this county, on November 12, 1869, son of Woodson and Margaret (Lewis) Rice, the former of whom was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the latter in this county.

Woodson Rice came to this county in the year 1858, having in charge a party of slaves that had been set free, his mission having been to secure for these freedmen proper homes in this free state. During his stay here he recognized the superior advantages of this section as a place of residence and upon his return home he prevailed upon his younger brother to accompany him back to Madison county to make their permanent homes. Woodson Rice located at first at Upper Glade, and later, on a farm in the Lilly Chapel neighborhood, where he spent the rest of his life, soon becoming recognized as one of the most forceful and influential residents of that section of the county. He married Margaret Lewis, daughter of Tillman and Mary Lewis, pioneer residents of that township, and to this union six children were born, all of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being Mrs. Alice Corder, of Bigplain, this county; Mrs. T. A. Smith, of Lilly Chapel, this county; Mrs. S. D. Kumler, of London, this county; Mrs. W. B. Titus, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Charles T. Rice, of Greencastle, Indiana.

W. H. Rice received his elementary education in the public schools of this county, supplementing the same by a course at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, this state, from which excellent old institution he was graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his attendance at the university, Mr. Rice was a prominent member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, in which popular college society he still retains the liveliest interest. In proper attestation of his scholarship, he received the high distinction of election to the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and wears the much-coveted key with becoming dignity. Upon receiving his diploma Professor Rice straightway entered upon his career of teaching, toward which all his studies had been especially directed, his first work in this connection being as principal of the high school at London, the county seat of his home county. He served four years in that capacity and then went to Chillicothe, this state, where for four years he served with equal distinction as principal of the high school in that city. The London school authorities then called him back, elevating him to the responsible position of superintendent of city schools, upon which important service he entered in 1909 and has ever since been thus engaged. It is not too much to say that in the performance of his important duties, Professor Rice ever has acted with an eye single to the betterment of the schools of the city of London and in this connection he has given to his labors an earnest and unselfish devotion which has caused him to be known as one of the most zealous and efficient educators in this part of the state. He not only possesses the confidence of the school authorities, but the affection of the little army of students under his direction, as well as the unbounded esteem of the entire community.

On August 17, 1904, W. H. Rice was united in marriage to Nelle Stevens, daughter of Mrs. M. M. Stevens, of Delaware, Ohio, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1908, and to this union two children have been born, Dorothy N. and Margaret Lucile. Professor and Mrs. Rice are members of the Methodist church and are warmly interested in all the good works of the city. Mrs. Rice's scholastic training has fitted her most admirably for her position as the wife of the superintendent of the city schools,

and she is a helpmeet, indeed, to her painstaking and conscientious husband, whose efforts on behalf of the youth of London are proving so beneficial.

Professor Rice is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of the county, naturally being very deeply interested in all matters relating to better government. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at London and is president of the London Chautauqua Association. He stands high in educational circles throughout this part of the state and is a prominent member of the Ohio State Teachers Association and of the National Education Association. During his service as superintendent of the schools at London he has been largely responsible for the erection of the splendid new high-school building, one of the finest in Ohio, he having had much to do in planning and equipping the same.

WILLIAM F. SMELTZER, M. D.

Madison county is to be congratulated upon the high standard ever maintained by the medical profession in this county. In the city of London and in the several flourishing villages of the county there are earnest and conscientious physicians, practitioners of the loftiest ideals and most faithful regard for the exalted traditions of their noble profession. Among these skilled and painstaking practitioners, few have a wider acquaintance throughout the county or enjoy more fully the confidence of the public than Doctor Smeltzer, of London, the county seat, who since his arrival in this county in 1908 has built up a fine practice.

William F. Smeltzer was born on a farm near the town of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, on March 17, 1873, son of William and Susan (Finlay) Smeltzer, both natives of Canada, the former of whom died in 1889 and the latter, still living in the town of Guelph. Finishing his common school education in the high school at Fergus, Ontario, William F. Smeltzer entered Trinity University at Toronto, arts course, which he attended for two years, after which he entered the medical department of the same university, from which he was graduated with honors in 1901. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Smeltzer began his professional career at Bergen, New York, where he remained four years, in the meantime doing post-graduate work in New York City. He then moved to Niagara Falls, where he was engaged in practice for one year, at the end of which time he came to this county, locating in the city of London on April 1, 1908, and ever since has been practicing there, with marked success.

On September 14, 1904, Dr. William F. Smeltzer was united in marriage to Christine Duncan, a native of Canada, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Charlotte, who was born on May 18, 1908. Doctor and Mrs. Smeltzer are earnest members of the Presbyterian church at London and are deeply interested in all good works in that town. They take a proper interest in the social activities of the community; are regarded as among the leaders in the promotion of all measures designed to better conditions hereabout, and are held in the highest esteem by their many friends, who recognize and do honor to their many excellent qualities.

Doctor Smeltzer is a Republican and though an adopted citizen of this country none takes a deeper interest in good government than he, his influence ever being exerted on behalf of pure politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is very popular among his lodge associates, his wide culture giving to his services in that ancient order a value which is highly appreciated by his fellow craftsmen. The doctor is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in all of which societies he takes a warm interest. He keeps fully posted on all the wonderful advancements in medical science and in 1914 spent six months in Europe, taking valuable post-graduate work in the great

medical schools of Berlin, Vienna and London. Doctor Smeltzer occupies not only a high place in the regard of his professional brethren in Madison county, but in the esteem of the public generally and is very popular with all who know him.

JAMES HAMILTON.

One of the leading citizens of this county, whose life and personality left a deep impression upon those who knew him as well as upon the community in general, was the late James Hamilton. Though a successful business man, Mr. Hamilton did not give all of his time or attention to the building up of his personal financial prosperity, but had that quality of good citizenship which prompted him to well-defined activities in all movements having to do with the establishment of the material, intellectual, religious and social life of the community.

Born in Livingston county, New York, March 30, 1836, James Hamilton was one of seven children of James and Grace (Nairn) Hamilton, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1832 on their wedding trip. Locating in Livingston county, James Hamilton, the elder, became a very successful farmer, and trained his son, the subject of this sketch, so well in the ways of progressive farming, that the latter received a silver cup in 1857 as a prize from his county fair for progressive farming.

James Hamilton, the younger, was educated in the New York state district schools and at Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. He came West when he was twenty-one—about 1857, and for a time taught school during the winters and worked on farms during the summers. He later went into the grain business and conducted a general store, first at Selma, Ohio, for two years and then at Plattsburg, Ohio, for nine years, in which pursuit he was very successful. He then engaged in the grain and elevator business at Newark for two years, and in the spring of 1876 moved to London and there erected the first grain elevator in Madison county. From the very start he did a remarkable business, his elevator being the first to dump grain, which required a day and night force. This business broadened until he owned or had an interest in about twelve elevators throughout central Ohio. He was a man of large executive business ability, owned much farm land and took great pride in bringing his land up to a high state of cultivation.

In many respects James Hamilton was a remarkable man. In him were combined qualities which are essential to every truly successful business man's life. It was his constant aim to be a true man among men. He was truly economical, not as the miser, but as the wise man who knows the power of little things. He did much for the grain trade in Madison county and more for the farmers. Many were the instances in which he advanced money on the growing crops to help worthy men. One earnest man said: "I am not speaking disparagingly of others when I say that James Hamilton did more for the farmers of Madison county than any other ten men in it." Mr. Hamilton was a Presbyterian, inheriting the Scots' love for Presbyterianism, his father and his grandfather both having been elders in the church, and he was generous to all worthy causes, especially to the beneficences of the church.

On March 8, 1866, James Hamilton was united in marriage at Plattsburg to Adaline Chamberlain, of Clarke county, Ohio, daughter of Stephen Harriman and Esther (Robb) Chamberlain, of New England ancestry that can be traced back to 1638. To this union four children were born, three of whom are still living, Ralph Chamberlain, Grace Nairn and Mabel Louise. William Lee, a very promising lad, died at the age of sixteen years, in 1891, a junior in the high school.

During the Civil War James Hamilton was a faithful member of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died on August 29, 1889, at London, aged fifty-three. He was a model man in his home, being a devoted husband and a

Jas Hamilton

kind and loving father. His widow, Mrs. Adaline (Chamberlain) Hamilton, was a charming woman, and for years was one of the leaders in the social life of London. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization to which her daughter Grace also belongs, and was actively concerned in the affairs of that patriotic society. Mrs. Hamilton passed away quite suddenly at her home on North Main street and Willis avenue on March 15, 1915. She was born on January 31, 1841, at Lisbon, Clarke county, Ohio, attended the public schools of the county and taught school for ten years previous to her marriage. The domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton was one replete with harmony and happiness and their attractive home was a center for much of the social activity of their friends.

In closing this memoir of one of London's most prominent citizens, it is felt that the following lines are not inappropriate:

"Let us weep in our darkness, but weep not for him;
Not for him, who, departing, leaves hundreds in tears:
Not for him who has died full of honor and years;
Not for him who ascended Fame's ladder so high:
From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky."

H. P. SPARLING, M. D.

Among the younger professional men of Madison county few are receiving more direct favor at the hands of a discriminating public than Dr. H. P. Sparling, who located at London, the county seat of this county, in 1911. Doctor Sparling is a product of that fine old institution, Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and has brought to his practice not only a strict observance of the best and highest traditions of his honorable profession, but the adequate equipment of a thorough acquaintance with the latest discoveries in medical research, and is making a name for himself as a practitioner in this county that not only reflects high credit upon his alma mater, but is a most conclusive commentary upon his ability as a physician. During his brief period of residence in this county, Doctor Sparling has made hosts of friends, all of whom hold him in the highest esteem.

H. P. Sparling was born in Washington county, Ohio, on November 23, 1883, son of Dr. F. R. and Carrie C. (Perkins) Sparling, both natives of that county and both of whom are still living, making their home at Marietta, the senior Doctor Sparling now being retired from active practice, after a long and useful career as one of the foremost practitioners of that part of the state. Dr. F. R. Sparling and his wife are the parents of six children, all of whom are living, namely: Frank, of Marietta, Ohio; Dr. H. P., the immediate subject of this sketch; Wyndham, a medical student at Columbus, Ohio; Florence, who married F. O. Patton, of Marietta; Lulu, who is a teacher in the public schools at Waterford, this state, and Eugene, a student in the high school at Marietta.

Reared in Marietta, H. P. Sparling received his elementary education in the public schools of his home city and after being graduated from the high school entered Marietta College for a supplementary course, upon the completion of which he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which he was graduated in May, 1910. Upon receiving his degree, Doctor Sparling was honored by being appointed to the position of interne at Mt. Carmel hospital, in which institution he remained for a year, acquiring a variety and character of practical experience in the practice of the healing art which has been a great benefit to him in his personal practice since entering upon the same in 1911, in the city of London, this county.

In 1910, Dr. H. P. Sparling was united in marriage to Stella Murphy, of Columbus,

Ohio, and to this union three children have been born, Harold Hamilton, William Ridley and Mary Katherine.

Doctor Sparling is a Mason, as well as a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Eagles; also a member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in the affairs of all of which he is deeply interested. He is an earnest student and his activities in these several medical societies have attracted to him the most favorable notice of his elder confreres. Doctor Sparling is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of his home county, being deeply interested in all movements tending to the elevation of the standards of civic administration. He and his wife take a warm interest in the social life of the city of London and are extremely popular in a large circle of friends, all of whom hold them in the highest esteem. The doctor is giving his most devoted service to the practice of his profession and commands the entire confidence of the many families into whose households he enters in the high relation of medical adviser and physician.

HARFORD B. WELSH.

Having attained a high position at the bar of the Madison circuit court, before which he practiced law for some years; being honored by the public in his election to the responsible and important position of prosecuting attorney, which service he rendered so satisfactorily as to gain for him a re-election, Harford B. Welsh is now making an equally gratifying record in the financial life of the community, his present service as cashier of the Peoples Commercial and Savings Bank, of London, this county, and his prominent connection with other banking interests in this state, having demonstrated his fine capacity for business, as well as for the law and the public service.

Harford B. Welsh was born on a farm in Paint Township, this county, on August 12, 1878, son of E. B. and Emma E. (Smith) Welsh, both natives of Muskingum county, this state, and both of whom are still living on the home farm in Paint township, where they are regarded as among the leading citizens of that part of the county. They are the parents of six children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Smith, deceased; John C., of Columbus, Ohio; A. G., of Deer Creek township, this county; Joseph E., a student in the University of Michigan, and Ray, who is at home.

Reared on the farm, Harford B. Welsh received an excellent public school education, having been graduated from the high school at Washington C. H. in 1896, following which he entered the University of Ohio and was graduated from the law department of that fine old institution in 1899. Soon after receiving his diploma, Mr. Welsh was admitted to the bar of Ohio and entered upon the practice of law in London, the county seat, making distinct progress in the esteem of the people and in the confidence of both the bench and the bar from the very start. In 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Madison county and was re-elected in 1908, serving two consecutive terms, 1907-11, with much satisfaction to the public. Upon retiring from public office he resumed his practice and was thus engaged until January 1, 1915, at which time he became cashier of the Peoples Commercial and Savings Bank of London, in which capacity he is now serving very satisfactorily, not only to the directors of the bank, but to the customers of the same. Mr. Welsh is one of the directors of this bank and also is a director of the Citizens Bank, of Gambier, Ohio.

On June 11, 1908, Harford B. Welsh was united in marriage to Alma Schurr, daughter of John Schurr, of Paint township, this county, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Mary Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are members of the Methodist church and take an earnest interest in all good works. Mr. Welsh is a Republican and is looked upon as one of the leaders of the party in this county. He is

a Mason and has attained to the commandery in that order; also is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows. He is treasurer of the Madison County Humane Society and is much interested in the affairs of that excellent organization. Mr. Welsh is held in high repute generally throughout the county and enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

CHARLES A. WILSON.

After twenty-six years of faithful service as a teacher in the public schools of his home county, Charles A. Wilson was called by the people to serve them in another important capacity. In this latter form of service he performed the duties laid upon him with equally scrupulous regard for his obligation to society and was re-elected to serve a second term. This elective office was that of sheriff of the county of Madison, to the duties of which Sheriff Wilson gave his most diligent and intelligent attention. Upon his retirement from public office he returned to the noble ranks of the county teaching corps, but the people again called him to another form of public service and he performed the duties of this new office, that of county treasurer, with such high regard for the requirements of the important position that he was elected to serve a second term and is now thus engaged, doing well his duty to the public, which has thus repeatedly expressed the high measure of its confidence in his fine ability and absolute trustworthiness.

Charles A. Wilson was born on a farm in Pleasant township, this county, on February 16, 1864, son of Absalom N. and Elizabeth T. (Alkire) Wilson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter, of this county. Absalom N. Wilson was a son of Robert Wilson, also a native of Virginia, member of an old colonial family, descendant of a Wilson who emigrated from Scotland the seat of the family having been located south of Edinburgh. The Wilson and the Alkire families have been prominent in the affairs of Madison county for three generations, the parents of County Treasurer Wilson having been held in the very highest regard in this whole community, to the better interests of which they so long were so ardently devoted. Absalom N. Wilson was a substantial farmer of Pleasant township, in the affairs of which township he for many years exerted an influence for good which is not forgotten to this day. His sound judgment on matters of local concern gave to his opinions a weight which his neighbors learned to rely on and he often was called upon to adjust local disputes by arbitration, his decisions in such matters rarely being disputed. He and his wife were the parents of six children, namely: John R., of Mt. Sterling, this county; George W., deceased; Henry C., of Mt. Sterling; Elizabeth, now deceased, who married John F. Robison, of this county; Hannah J., wife of Wilson Bayler, of Columbus, Ohio, and Charles A., the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died in June, 1869, and the father, in 1883.

Reared upon the home farm in Pleasant township, Charles A. Wilson received his education in the excellent schools of Mt. Sterling and when seventeen years of age began teaching school, a devoted form of public service which he continued for a period of twenty-six years, teaching both in the schools of this county and in Pickaway county. He also engaged in farming, following this latter vocation in the vacations of his school work, and became known not only as one of the most substantial farmers in his neighborhood, but as one of the most successful teachers in Madison county. Mr. Wilson is a Republican, for years having given his most earnest attention to the political affairs of Madison county, and in 1901 was elected sheriff of the county. He executed the duties of this office so faithfully that he was honored with a re-election in 1903. Upon the completion of this second term, Mr. Wilson returned to teaching and was thus further engaged until the time of his election to the office of county treasurer

in 1909. In this latter office he acquitted himself with such faithful regard to the public service that he was re-elected in 1911 and is now serving his second term in this important public office.

On September 1, 1886, Charles A. Wilson was united in marriage to Josie Bragg, of Range township, this county, daughter of Theodore Bragg, and to this union nine children have been born, namely: Virgie L., who married James Byers, of Columbus, Ohio, to which union four children have been born, Margaret, Wilson, James and Johanna; Absalom N., who died at the age of sixteen years; Marcia Love, who married F. A. Sheets, of London, this county, to which union one child has been born, a daughter, Rachel Ann; Hazel, who married Frank Stone, of London, to which union one child has been born, a daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth; Clark A., who died at the age of one year, and Geneva, Emma Charlotte, Theodore Roosevelt and Elizabeth, who are still at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Christian church at Antioch and their children have been reared in that faith. Mr. Wilson is a Mason and also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of both of which orders he is much interested. He is widely known as one of the "wheel horses" of the Republican party in Ohio and in 1914 was a candidate before the state primaries for the nomination as candidate for state treasurer on the Republican ticket. He came out such a close second in this interesting contest that his friends are quite certain the future holds in store for him other and higher honors. No man in Madison county is held in higher regard than he and the absolute confidence the public reposes in him has been amply testified by his repeated elections to positions of trust and responsibility in the administration of the civic affairs of the county.

HARRY VINCENT CHRISTOPHER, M. D.

With the recent passing of the useful life of the lamented Dr. William Howard Christopher, of London, this county, there was widespread and earnest congratulation in this community that the name of Dr. Christopher was not soon to die out; that it should be so worthily perpetuated in the person of that fine old physician's son, Dr. H. V. Christopher, of London, whose years of practice with his father had given him a place in the affections of the people hardly second to that held by the elder physician. Literally "born to be a doctor," the younger Christopher was reared with that end in view, his devoted parents giving him every opportunity to achieve his youthful ambition, and upon completing his admirable educational course, the younger doctor entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in the office of his father, being thus properly and lovingly inducted into the very best traditions and practices of his honorable profession; traditions which he has most faithfully observed in his relations with the people of Madison county. Coming to these relations with the best motives, actuated by the highest ideals, Dr. H. V. Christopher has most worthily performed his part in the community and has been rewarded by many expressions of the full confidence and high esteem of all with whom these relations have been so happily sustained, and none in the community is held in higher regard than he.

Harry Vincent Christopher was born at Van Wert, Ohio, on June 6, 1883, son of Dr. W. H. and Nancy E. (Patrick) Christopher, the former of whom, for many years a well-loved physician of London, this county, died on April 2, 1915, and the latter of whom still is living at her pleasant home in London. On another page in this volume there is set out, in a memorial sketch relating to the late Dr. W. H. Christopher, further details regarding the history of the Christopher family in this county, to which the reader is respectfully referred in this connection.

Being but twelve years of age when his parents moved from Van Wert to London,

Harry V. Christopher completed his common-school education in the schools of the latter city, being graduated from the London high school with the class of 1902. He then entered Ohio State University at Columbus, where he spent a year in the classical course, after which he entered Starling Medical College in the same city, pursuing his medical studies, in which he had been far advanced by conscientious study in the office of his father, in that excellent institution for a period of two years after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1908. In connection with his work in the latter college, Doctor Christopher secured the inestimable advantage of a year spent as an interne in a Chicago hospital, the practical value of which has been amply demonstrated in his wide practice since definitely entering upon his life work at home. In the fall of 1908 the younger Doctor Christopher began his practice in the city of London in association with his father, the late Dr. William H. Christopher, and ever since has been thus engaged, very successfully and with the highest consideration for the public welfare. He specializes in his treatment of diseases affecting the ear, nose and throat and in this form of practice has achieved a fine reputation throughout this part of the state, few physicians hereabout having been more successful in this particular line of practice than he.

On September 11, 1907, Dr. H. V. Christopher was united in marriage to Helen Knowles Downing, daughter of D. D. and Alice K. Downing, of London, this county, and to this union two children have been born, Alice Jane, born on July 2, 1910, and Nancy Elizabeth, October 5, 1914. Doctor and Mrs. Christopher are earnest members of the Methodist church, in the various affairs of which they take an active and prominent part, Doctor Christopher having served the local congregation as one of the trustees for three years, 1911-13, and they are likewise devoted to all good works in the community, there being few worthy local causes of importance in which they are not found among the earnest supporters and promoters. In the social life of the community they also take an influential part and are very popular with all who know them, their many admirable qualities of head and heart making them prime favorites with all.

Doctor Christopher is a Republican and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of the county, being one of the most ardent exponents of good government hereabout. He served the public very acceptably as coroner of Madison county for four years, 1909-12, and for two years, 1914-15, served equally faithfully as a member of the London city council, his public service ever being marked by the utmost consideration for the common weal. Since the year of its organization, Doctor Christopher has been a prominent member of the influential London Club and in every way has given his most devoted service to the good of the community. Enterprising, public-spirited and energetic, he is regarded as one of the best "boosters" London has and is generally recognized as one of the leaders in the movement which led to the inauguration of London's popular electrolier system of lighting. The Doctor is a Mason and has attained to the council of that ancient order. He also is a member of the Macabees and of the Eagles at London and is extremely popular among all his lodge associates. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Association and the Madison County Medical Society, in all of which he takes a warm interest. A fine student, he keeps fully abreast of the latest advancement in his honorable profession and his activities in these various medical societies are highly appreciated by his confreres. Doctor Christopher's popularity as a student is attested by his membership in several of the leading college fraternities, he being a member of the chapter of Kappa Sigma at Ohio State University, the Theta Nu Epsilon and Phi Sigma Si at Starling Medical College and the Nu Sigma Nu at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. Strong and vigorous physically, Doctor Christopher takes

an ardent interest in local athletics and is one of the leaders in the various activities of the Columbus Athletic Club, as an up-to-date physician being an earnest advocate of physical culture as a means of maintaining the fine natural tone of the human body. An earnest and devoted physician and a good citizen in every respect, Doctor Christopher enjoys the confidence and the esteem of all.

JUDGE OLIVER P. CRABB.

One of the citizens of London whose long and eventful life is worthy of special mention in this work is Judge Oliver P. Crabb, now in his ninetieth year. Judge Crabb has served Madison county in many public capacities, these opportunities coming as evidence of the esteem and good wishes of his fellow citizens. In his election to the bench of probate judge, an office which he held for eighteen years, he was given recognition of his fitness to serve the people among whom he had been reared, and no better testimony of the efficiency of such service can be given than the length of time during which he retained the various political offices he held, these leading up to his honorable judicial career. One remarkable fact concerning the judge is that, without long years of academic training, he was able to begin the practice of his profession, and he occupied places of ever increasing importance.

Oliver P. Crabb is a native of this county, his birth having occurred on June 26, 1826. He is a son of Henderson and Jemima (Downing) Crabb, who were natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia.

Henderson Crabb was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, a denomination in which he became widely and popularly known. He was also engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his ministerial labors in the early days of the county. His death occurred in Jefferson, after a long and useful life, and his wife died in London, Ohio.

Oliver P. Crabb did not have the extensive educational advantages which a similar career would seem to demand in the generation which followed his own, and whatever success he has been able to achieve professionally is undoubtedly the result of his own efforts, strenuous labor, resolute purpose and much personal sacrifice. Much of his training came from actual experience in the business and legal world.

The first public county office which Judge Crabb held was that of recorder of Madison county, to which he was appointed in 1854. Six months later he resigned to become deputy auditor, and about two years after this was elected auditor of Madison county, serving in this capacity three terms, or a period of six years. At the close of his last term as auditor, he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1868, when he became justice of the peace. About two years later he was elected probate judge, and served six terms, or eighteen years.

In 1850 Oliver P. Crabb was married to Sarah A. Putnam, the daughter of John and Sarah (Heath) Putnam, residents of Madison county. To this union six children have been born, Ella, Albert P., William P., Helen, Martha and Oliver P., all of whom are deceased, except William P. and Martha B. The mother of these children is now deceased.

Judge Crabb is an adherent of the Republican party, and has always taken an active interest in local and county politics. He is recognized as one of the representative members of his profession, a student of life and affairs, and a man of sound practical judgment. His decisions while serving on the bench were always notably fair.

Judge Crabb is a prominent Mason. He was made a Mason in Chandler Lodge No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons, at London, Ohio, in 1850. In 1852 he was a charter member of Madison Lodge No. 221, at West Jefferson, Ohio, and served as master of

the lodge for one year. He then removed his membership back to Chandler Lodge No. 138, and served as master for fifteen or sixteen years. In 1856 he was a charter member of Adoniram Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons, at London, was scribe and afterwards king, later serving as high priest for several years. In 1866 he was a charter member of London Council No. 41, Royal and Select Masters, in which he was thrice illustrious master for several years. He is a life member of Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, at Columbus, Ohio. Judge Crabb still takes an active interest in these bodies, rarely missing any of their meetings.

MILTON HARRISON WALLACE.

Journalism is one of the most important factors in the life of the present day community. It exerts an influence on society which is practically incalculable. The relation between the general public and the newspaper is quite as potent in the smaller cities and towns as in the larger cities. The man, who directs the policy of a newspaper, exerts a personal control over community thought and action, which is not equalled by any other profession. Among the newspaper men of Madison county, who have, by their progressive support of local enterprises, contributed in a very substantial measure to the advancement of the community, is M. H. Wallace, editor and proprietor of the *London Enterprise*, a semi-weekly newspaper founded by his father, the late John Wallace, one of the widely-known newspaper publishers of the state of Ohio.

Milton Harrison Wallace, who was born on September 28, 1868, in London, Ohio, is the son of the late John and Elizabeth (Foster) Wallace, the former of whom, born on June 4, 1838, in London, died on September 30, 1901, and the latter, born on May 15, 1841, at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, died on July 6, 1887, to whom were born two children, Elizabeth, of London, and Milton H., the subject of this sketch, who was educated in the London public schools and, after leaving school, took a position with his father's paper as a reporter, later assuming the management of the business.

The death of the late John Wallace, following a stroke of apoplexy in 1901, brought to a close a busy and successful life. For a period of more than twenty years, Mr. Wallace, unfortunately, was deprived of his eyesight, but, being possessed of energetic character and indomitable will, successfully carried on his business. During all that period, he never missed an issue of the *Enterprise*, which he established on January 1, 1872. For several years, the *Enterprise* was independent in politics, but in 1879, at the solicitation of the Republican county executive committee, it was made the official Republican organ of Madison county and ever since that time has ably and fearlessly represented the interests of the party in Madison county. Since October, 1890, the *Enterprise* has been issued every Tuesday and Friday, and is the oldest semi-weekly in Madison county. *The Enterprise* has continued to enjoy a good circulation and a thriving business. Three years ago the paper was moved into its own home and now occupies a two-story brick building at 31 West First street. Mr. Wallace is ably assisted in the publication of the *Enterprise* by his sister, Elizabeth Wallace.

On August 25, 1897, Milton H. Wallace was married to Clara Elizabeth Chrisman then a teacher in the London public schools, who was born in Range township, this county, on January 15, 1875, the daughter of Richard and Sarah Chrisman, the former of whom, born in the same township, April 17, 1851, died on September 7, 1905. Mrs. Wallace's mother was born in Fayette county in 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman were born five children, Lucy, who died on March 4, 1897, Clara Elizabeth, Carolyn, Kate Minshall and Auburn. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have no children. Mr. Wallace is an ardent Republican. He is a member of London Lodge No. 539, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the London Board of Trade.

M. L. BURNHAM.

One important and very highly appreciated service which Mayor Burnham has performed since taking his seat as chief executive of the city of London, county seat of Madison county, is his very practical solution of the "tramp problem." London had been much pestered by tramps for years and none of the ordinary restrictions of the law seemed to have any effect in turning the errant feet of these peripatetics away from that devoted city. When Mayor Burnham took charge of affairs in London he made a rule that tramps should be taken in charge upon their arrival in the city and after being cared for over night in the city jail be given their breakfasts and then compelled to do a period of labor on the streets of the city. After a few practical examples of this form of restraint, the presence of tramps in the city became noticeably less objectionable, for the very simple reason that there were no tramps; the word apparently having gone forth among these itinerants that the horrible penalty of actual labor confronted any "Weary Willie" who might inflict his presence upon the city of London, with the very gratifying result that there has been a real abatement of the tramp nuisance in that town, Mayor Burnham incidentally having made himself very popular with the ladies by reason of his simple solution of the long-vexing problem. Nor is this the only instance in which London's present mayor has been able to convince the people that he is the right man for the place he now occupies. Enterprising, energetic, public spirited, courteous, obliging and, withal, a man of fine executive ability, he has brought to the administration of his official duties the same quality of business sagacity which had brought him success in the administration of his own personal affairs and it is not too much to say that he is proving to be one of the most popular mayors London has ever had.

M. L. Burnham was born on a farm in Pike township, this county, on October 13, 1860, son of John and Celina (Fullington) Burnham, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of this state. John Burnham was brought to this county as an infant by his parents, who settled in Pike township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, becoming substantial farmers and widely known as among the most influential pioneers of that part of the county. John Burnham grew up to the life of the farm and remained a farmer all his life. He married Celina Fullington, member of a pioneer family of this county, and to this union were born eight children, of whom the immediate subject of this sketch is the youngest, the others being as follow: Henry, of Bedford, Indiana; Charles, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Anna, deceased; Darius J., of Mechanicsburg; Pearl, who also lives in Mechanicsburg; Mrs. Ada Bradley, of Delaware, Ohio, and Asa, who occupies the home farm in Pike township, this county.

Though reared on the farm, M. L. Burnham was given exceptional advantages in an educational way as a youth. Upon completing the course in the common schools of Madison county he attended Ohio State University and the Ohio Wesleyan University and thus acquired a fine equipment for the important public duties which he later was to be called upon to perform. The opportunities of the farm appealing to him upon completing his education, he remained on the home farm, assisting ably in bringing it to a high state of cultivation, and there resided until 1900, in which year he moved to the county seat, where he engaged quite successfully in the livery business. Ten years later, when the automobile industry became so well established in this country, he enlarged his business by taking over the agency for several popular makes of automobiles and organizing the Madison County Automobile Company, which handles in this section the Hupmobile, the King and the Briscoe machines. During his residence in London, Mr. Burnham ever has given thoughtful and intelligent attention to civic affairs and from the very beginning of his residence there has been

M. L. BURNHAM.

regarded as one of the most public-spirited men in the city. His first official connection with public affairs was as a member of the city council, in which capacity he performed faithful service in behalf of the city's best interests. In 1913 he was elected mayor of London, on the Republican ticket, and since that time has devoted his utmost energies to the welfare of the city.

On December 22, 1882, M. L. Burnham was united in marriage to Lizzie R. Cheney, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, daughter of James Henry Cheney, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Cheney E., who married Mabel Chenoweth and who makes his home in London; Anna S., who married William V. Relma, of Springfield, Ohio, and Howard M., who is a student in Ohio State University. Mayor and Mrs. Burnham are deeply concerned in all the good works of the community in which they have been such active factors for the past fifteen years and are exceedingly popular both in the city and in that section of the county in which for years previously they had resided. The mayor's interest in municipal affairs gives him a close personal concern in his official duties and he is devoting his best energies to his office, with the result that the people are with him in his efforts to make a better city and to advance in every way the welfare of the county seat, all having the utmost confidence in his good faith and public spirit.

EDWIN PITZER FISHER.

Edwin Pitzer Fisher, superintendent of the London Water Works Company, was born near Sedalia, Range township, Madison county, Ohio, April 29, 1858. He is the son of Rev. W. H. R. and M. J. (Minshall) Fisher, the former of whom was of German descent, but who was born in Madison county.

The Rev. W. H. R. Fisher was the son of Isaac B. and Elizabeth (Jefferson) Fisher. Isaac B. Fisher was born in Virginia, and his wife was a native of New Jersey. Their home place was located near Sedalia. Mr. Fisher died in 1864, from the effects of a sunstroke. His wife died in London at the age of eighty-four years. Only two members of their family are living in 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth Minshall, the widow of Wyatt Minshall, of London, and Isaac Newton, who resides in Toledo, Ohio.

M. J. Minshall, the wife of Rev. W. H. R. Fisher, was the daughter of Walter W. Minshall, and was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio.

Rev. W. H. R. Fisher died in 1870, at the age of thirty-four years. He served as pastor of the churches of the Swan circuit, Vinton county, and the Berlin Cross Roads circuit, Jackson county, Ohio. His widow, in 1872, removed to London, making this city her home until a few years ago. She now resides in Kansas City, Kansas.

To the Rev. W. H. R. Fisher and M. J. Fisher were born five children, of whom Edwin Pitzer was the eldest. Ada Luella died at the age of eleven years. Elizabeth M. is the wife of Rev. William N. Brewster, superintendent of the Hing Hua district, Foo Chow conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church, China. Mrs. Brewster has supervision of the mission schools of the same district. Carrie Annette was a graduate of the London high school, and taught for several years previous to her death, in 1886. William B. M., the youngest of the children, is a merchant in Kansas City, Kansas. He left London when a young man.

Edwin Pitzer Fisher, the subject of this sketch, came to London at the age of fourteen years. He attended the schools during the winter terms for three years, entering the grocery of S. H. Cartzdafner, in 1875.

In 1881 Edwin Pitzer Fisher was married to Martha Virginia, daughter of Adam and Sarah Kidwiler, of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Of this union two children were born, who died in infancy. Martha Virginia (Kidwiler) Fisher died in 1885.

In 1884 Mr. Fisher entered the employ of Thomas Gosslee, grocer, where he remained until he engaged in business for himself.

In 1891 Mr. Fisher was married to Mattie R. Frames, of London, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two children, Willis R. and Dorothy A., both students of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio.

In July, 1899, Louis E. Miller, receiver of the London Water Works Company, appointed Mr. Fisher superintendent. In April, 1905, he was appointed superintendent and manager of the Washington Water Company, Washington C. H., Ohio—both companies being under the same control. Mr. Fisher, at this writing, still continues to hold both positions.

Mr. Fisher has served as a member of the village council, member and clerk of the board of education, and was clerk of Union township for ten years. He was one of the organizers of the county work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the first chairman of the county committee. He is a Mason, and a Knights Templar, and has passed the chairs in the blue lodge, chapter and council. He is a member of the Methodist church, the Twentieth Century Men's Bible class, and stands for all the forces which make for the betterment of the community in which he lives and which are essential to the peace and contentment of its people.

FOSTER BEERY.

The son of a merchant, the subject of this sketch has spent his whole life in the atmosphere of commercialism and there are few better known merchants in this section of Ohio or who have a wider repute or are held in higher regard than he. Coming to this county twenty years ago with a mercantile experience of years behind him, Mr. Beery entered into the commercial life of the county seat with energy and industry and has prospered as his talents entitled him to prosper and is now accounted one of the most substantial merchants in the city of London, possessing the entire confidence of his business associates throughout this section of the state.

Foster Beery, well-known clothing merchant of London, this county, was born at Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot county, this state, on February 10, 1858, son of Isaac and Leefe (Fowler) Beery, the former of whom was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and the latter of Wyandot county. For fifty years Isaac Beery was a merchant and banker of Upper Sandusky, during which time he built up a name which long will persist in that community, an honorable testimonial to his rectitude as a business man. Going to that city as a lad, he entered into the commercial life of the town as a clerk and presently rose to the position of proprietor of a store of his own, for years being regarded as one of the leading merchants of the place. He was a man of large stature, a just and honest, plain, conservative business man, who did well his part in life and left a good name as a priceless heritage to his children. He died in March, 1884, at the age of sixty-five. His widow, who was born in 1832, survived him until 1897. She was a kind and loving wife and mother, a woman who endeared herself to all whom she met and was universally liked for her many splendid qualities, and her loss was keenly felt by all who knew her. They were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Fowler, deceased; Mrs. Leefe McConnell, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and Mrs. J. H. Powell, also of Upper Sandusky.

Reared at Upper Sandusky, Foster Beery received his elementary education in the public schools of that city, supplementing the same by a course in the Ohio State University, at Columbus. Having been reared to mercantile pursuits by his father, he entered a business career quite early and and engaged in the dry-goods business at Upper Sandusky, continuing thus engaged until he was thirty-eight years of age, at which time,

in 1895, he came to this county, locating at London, where he opened a clothing store, and has ever since been thus engaged, having prospered largely. His store is well stocked and admirably equipped, Mr. Beery being an up-to-date merchant who conducts his business along modern lines, scrupulously attentive to the needs of his trade, and there are few stores in this section of the state better known or more popular than his.

On January 3, 1884, Foster Beery was united in marriage to Sallie Reg, daughter of the late Jerry Reg, a former well-known farmer of the London neighborhood, whose widow, now eighty-seven years of age, makes her home with the family of her daughter, Mrs. Beery. To this union five children have been born, as follow: Isaac R., born on April 12, 1885, a prosperous young farmer living near London, married Lela Edwards; Matthew L., May 23, 1887, who is associated with his father in the clothing store, married Jessica Day; Brooks F., June 19, 1889, also a farmer near London, married Madge Judy, of West Lebanon, Indiana; Leefe Katherine, who married Ned Speasmaker, of London, and Sarah Louise, January 10, 1900, a student in the London high school. Mr. and Mrs. Beery are thoughtfully attentive to the obligations of their position in society, being influential in the good works of the community, and they and the members of their family are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Beery is enterprising, energetic and public spirited, and is one of the active workers in the affairs of the London Board of Trade, he being regarded as one of the city's most earnest "boosters." He also is a member of the influential London Club, as well as of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the affairs of both of which he gives his intelligent attention. In his political views, Mr. Beery maintains rather an independent view, being bound to no definite party, regarding the merits of the respective candidates as of more importance than the fetish of the party name in local politics and is an ardent supporter of the cause of good government. In addition to his large mercantile interests, Mr. Beery owns a fine farm near London and is much interested in agricultural pursuits, giving much personal attention to his considerable farming interests. He holds a high place in the esteem of his business associates and enjoys the confidence of all.

WALTER T. BOOTH.

The fact that Walter T. Booth has filled with honor and credit several public offices and that he is assistant cashier of the Madison National Bank, is evidence that his record has been a clean one and his character one that is above reproach. In private as well as public life, this gentleman has lived not only so as to reflect credit upon himself and his early training, but so as to be an inspiration to others. Education has meant to him not a means of earning a livelihood but a means of the culture which recognizes also civic responsibility.

Walter T. Booth was born in Jefferson township, this county, on April 14, 1870, son of J. W. and Mary J. (Johnson) Booth, the former a native of Clark county, this state, and the latter of Madison county, daughter of one of the old families of this county. J. W. Booth was the son of a Virginian, one of the pioneers of Clark county, and upon reaching manhood's estate became a farmer in Jefferson township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in November, 1913. He had been twice married, three children having been born to his first union, namely: Walter T., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. M. F. Dunn, of London, this county, and Mrs. Lewis Bradley, of Ada, Ohio. Upon the death of Mrs. Mary J. Booth, in 1889, J. W. Booth married, secondly, Louise Martin, to which union one daughter was born, Mrs. Bertha Goldenbogen, of West Jefferson, this county.

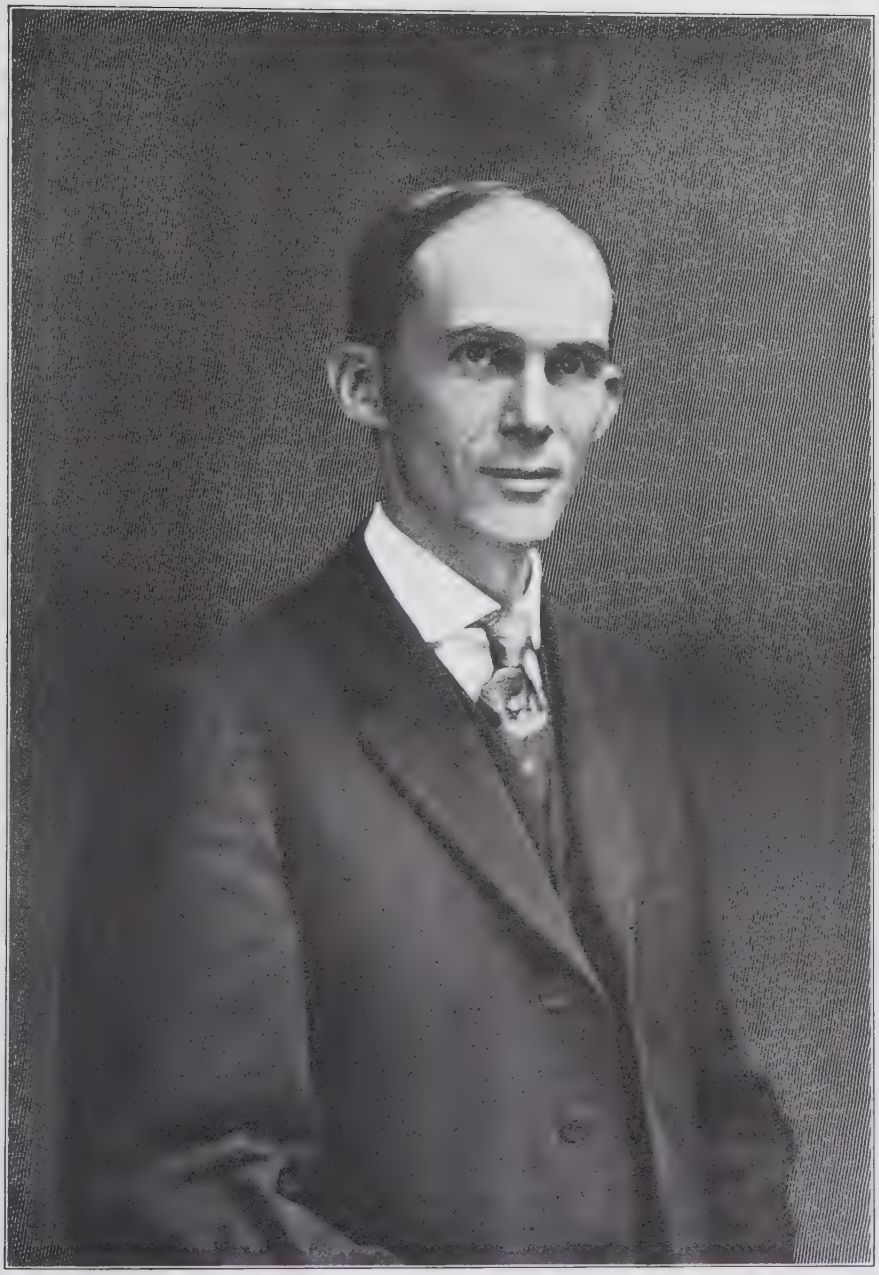
Walter T. Booth was born and reared on his father's farm and was educated in the

country schools. Ambition was apparent early in his career, for he began teaching school in Monroe township when only eighteen years of age. Having taught two years he became deputy county clerk under M. F. Dunn, retaining that position for four years, after which he went back to farm life, but did not remain long after the call to a business career. Leaving the farm, he became teller of the London Exchange Bank in 1889, a position which he held for the following sixteen years, at the end of which time, in November, 1914, he was made assistant cashier of the Madison National Bank, a position which he still occupies. Mr. Booth has never entirely given up his love of the country, for he lives on a farm just north of the corporation, a tract of land consisting of eighty acres, besides which he owns a farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres in Union township.

In May, 1897, Walter T. Booth was united in marriage to Imogene Vent, daughter of John T. Vent, president of the London Exchange Bank, and to this union have been born two children, Flora and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the former is a trustee. Mr. Booth is a member of the London school board, and served two terms in the city council. He is a Mason and a popular member of the London Club. Mr. Booth is a Republican and takes an earnest interest in the political affairs of the county.

R. K. SHAW.

It is generally agreed that the press is the strongest individual force in a community. No other force is exerted with such continuous direction or is felt by a greater number of persons. The phrase "the power of the press," therefore, has become accepted as axiomatic and has taken its place among the permanent figures of our common speech. Fortunate, indeed, is that community in which "the power of the press" ever is exerted for good; in which the tremendous power of the written and repeated word is used in behalf of the best interests of the community which is served by the printed page. Madison county has much reason for congratulation upon the high character of its newspapers. The exalted standards of conduct which for generations have been maintained in this favored section of the state ever have demanded a clean and wholesome regard for the proprieties and amenities of life, and it is gratifying to say that in all the history of the press of Madison county these have been observed, save with, perhaps, rare exceptions, with the most scrupulous nicety by the honorable gentlemen of the press, whose endeavors ever have been in the direction of better things for the respective communities which their papers so ably served. In the long list of men who have served Madison county so ably in the editorial capacity, there have been many men of light and leading, who have done well their parts in life and whose names are preserved in the annals of this quiet neighborhood; men whose memories long shall be held in grateful regard hereabout. In all this considerable list, however, there have been few men who have exerted a stronger or a more wholesome influence for good than has the gentleman whose name the reader is asked to note above. For more than ten years Mr. Shaw has been prominently identified with the press of Madison county and as sole owner and editor of the *London Times* is bringing to bear the full force of the powerful leverage which his paper gives him to elevate local conditions and further all good works. Conscientious and able; scholarly and well trained, a man of mature deliberation and calm judgment, Mr. Shaw has brought to his editorial duties an equipment of strength and energy and wisdom and courage which has made of him a force in this community which the present historian will leave to the future historian properly to estimate. Suffice it to say that no man in the county is held in higher regard or more universal esteem than is Mr. Shaw,



R. K. SHAW.

and it is a pleasure on the part of the biographer here to present a brief and modest review of his useful career.

R. K. Shaw was born at Boydton, the county seat of Mecklenburgh county, Virginia, on December 29, 1878, the only son of David E. and Jennie R. (King) Shaw, both natives of Stark county, this state. David E. Shaw was engaged as an abstractor most of his life, the larger part of his professional career being spent in Mansfield, this state. For about eight years Mr. and Mrs. Shaw resided in Boydton, Virginia, where Mr. Shaw served in the capacity of deputy sheriff. There their only child was born. When this child, the subject of this sketch, was about one year old, the family moved to West Salem, in Wayne county, Ohio; later moving to near Leesburg, Pennsylvania, thence to Savannah, in Ashland county, this state, from which place they moved to Mansfield, where they resided until a short time before Mr. Shaw's death, when they moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where Mr. Shaw died on August 1, 1889. His widow survived him six years, her death occurring at Mansfield on March 12, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were a most excellent couple. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian church, for many years taking an active part in the various beneficences of that church, and their son was reared in that faith, a faith from which he has not departed.

R. K. Shaw received his elementary education in the public schools of Mansfield, being graduated from the high school in that city with the class of 1899. He then worked his way through the College of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, and was graduated from that excellent old institution with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Upon receiving his diploma, Mr. Shaw entered the ranks of teachers and for one year was employed as teacher in the township high school at South Euclid, near the city of Cleveland, this state, after which, for a year or more, he was in the employ of the Tracey-Wells Company, a large wholesale-notions concern at Columbus, Ohio. From that city Mr. Shaw came to Madison county in 1905, locating at London, where he bought the *London Times* from M. F. Dunn, taking possession on June 19 of that year, being associated with H. F. Harrington in the ownership and editorial management of the paper. In March, 1908, Mr. Shaw assumed the entire ownership and full control of the *Times*, which since has been widely recognized hereabout as a powerful factor in the general moral upbuilding of the community which it so ably serves, its editor ever vigorously championing all worthy causes.

On January 25, 1910, R. K. Shaw was united in marriage to Florence Van Wagener, who was born in the city of London, in this county, daughter of John B. and Jennie (Foster) Van Wagener, to which union two children have been born, John David, who was born on November 11, 1910, and James Van Wagener, May 16, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Presbyterian church at London and are among the most active workers in that congregation. Mr. Shaw is a member of the session and one of the trustees of the church, as well as the teacher of the Busy Men's Bible class, which was organized in March, 1913, and which now has a membership of more than one hundred and fifty earnest Bible students, men of affairs in and about London who, under Mr. Shaw's intelligent direction are diligently searching the scriptures. Mr. Shaw is a man of gentle piety, whose religion is exemplified in his daily walk and conversation and which is clearly reflected in the conscientious care which he devotes to the editorial management of his excellent newspaper, his voice and his pen ever being used in behalf of those things which are true and of good report.

Mr. Shaw is a Republican and his paper consistently advocates the principles of that party, wielding a large influence in the political life of the county. He is a member of Beta Mu chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, at Wooster, and is a prominent

member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Chandler Lodge No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons, at London; Adoniram Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons, and London Council No. 41, Royal and Select Masters. He also is a member of Madison Lodge No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Madisonia Lodge No. 725, Daughters of Rebekah, in all of which bodies he takes a warm and effective interest. Mr. Shaw is a man of engaging personality and he and his wife are deeply concerned in the general social affairs of the community, to the improvement of which they give their most devoted thought. They have hosts of friends throughout the county and are held in the very highest regard by all.

ELIJAH WALKER BALES.

Among the many substantial farmers of Madison county who have retired from the farm to make their homes in the county seat, few have a wider acquaintance, both in London and in the county at large, than Elijah Walker Bales, who left his fine farm in Fairfield township in the fall of 1914 to take up his residence in a comfortable home in London. For many years Mr. Bales has been regarded as one of the most progressive and substantial farmers of this county. Though now living in town, he still retains his extensive land holdings, being the owner of four hundred and twenty-seven acres of choice land in this county, two hundred and fifty acres of which lies in Pleasant township and the balance in Fairfield township, and is very well circumstanced as to this world's goods, being in a position calmly to enjoy the full rewards of a life of well-directed industry.

Elijah Walker Bales was born on the old Bales farm in Fairfield township, Madison county, Ohio, on January 14, 1855, son of Moses and Rachael (Chenoweth) Bales, the former of whom was born in Virginia on August 30, 1811, and died at his home in this county on July 25, 1885, and the latter was born in Ohio on April 24, 1815, and died on September 5, 1897.

Moses Bales was the son of Thomas Bales, a prominent planter of Virginia, who, becoming wearied of the slave-holding system, liberated his numerous slaves and moved with his family to this county, where he bought a farm and entered vigorously into the pioneer life of this section, early becoming one of the most influential men in the part of the county in which he settled, he and his wife ever exerting a wholesome influence in the community. The remainder of their lives was spent here, and their memory is not forgotten.

Moses Bales was a young man when his father came to this county, and he early became one of the most prominent residents of Fairfield township. He was one of the early trustees of that township, and for years was a strong factor in the development of that community. Moses Bales married Rachael Chenoweth, a member of a pioneer family, and to this union ten children were born, namely: Catalina, born on August 20, 1835, widow of H. W. Bail; Malinda, November 11, 1838, wife of Gibson Bail; Louisa Jane, February 4, 1840, who married Robert Rea, of London, this county, and is now deceased; Thomas Marion, August 4, 1844, now deceased; William Pingle, September 14, 1846, now deceased; John Foster, June 5, 1848, who married Alice Jane Rife, and lives in Circleville, Ohio; Mary Margaret, August 26, 1850, who married Dr. Charles Snyder, of London, and is now deceased; Charles Lewis, December 31, 1852, now deceased, married Mary Susan Fitzgerald, of Fairfield township, this county; E. W., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Ada Leona, June 25, 1857, who married Frederick W. Pierce, of London, and she is now deceased.

Elijah Walker Bales was reared on the home farm in Fairfield township, receiving his education in the excellent district schools of that neighborhood, and grew up thor-

oughly grounded in the essential details of farm life, becoming, in his turn, a fine farmer, even as his father and his grandfather. Following his marriage, in 1880, he bought the home farm, his father and mother being dead, and he continued to live there until he moved to town, in the fall of 1914. His farming affairs prospered from the very start, and he gradually added to his holdings, until he became the possessor of four hundred and twenty-seven acres, as noted above, all well improved and under a fine state of cultivation.

On September 16, 1880, Elijah Walker Bales was united in marriage to Mary E. Robinson, daughter of Samuel Robinson, of Pleasant township, and to this union three children have been born, Bonna Lee, who is at home with her parents in London; William Robinson, who married Mary Chenoweth, of Fairfield township, is operating the old home farm, and Rachael Margaret, also at home with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Bales are Methodists and their children have been reared in that faith, the family being highly regarded for its devotion to the general welfare of the community. Mr. Bales is a member of the Masonic lodge at London, and is a Republican, for many years having taken a warm interest in the political affairs of the county. He has served as township trustee in both Pleasant and Fairfield townships, in which capacity his services proved of large benefit to the public interests under his charge. He is cordial in his intercourse with his fellow men and is held in the very highest regard by all who know him.

THOMAS A. GALLAGHER.

A representative in the third generation of a family that has been prominently identified with the affairs of Madison county since the year 1850, there are few men in this county who have a wider acquaintance, or who are held in higher regard than Thomas A. Gallagher, a popular merchant of London, who, in addition to his mercantile interests, owns a fine farm six miles south of London and some valuable town property.

Thomas A. Gallagher was born on a farm in Paint township, this county, on October 9, 1874, son of John L. and Ann (Dean) Gallagher, prominent and highly respected residents of that section of the county. John L. Gallagher was born in County Sligo, Ireland, on Good Friday, 1826, son of Patrick and Ann (McDermott) Gallagher, both natives of the same county. In 1848 John L. Gallagher came to America, landing at New Orleans, where for a while he worked on the levee, finally working his way up river, as a fireman on steamboats, until he reached Cincinnati, from which point he worked his way up state to South Charleston, at which point his parents, who had come to America in 1849, had located for a season. At that point John L. Gallagher engaged with his father in working out a land lease in Clark county. Ten years later he took a lease on David Harold's farm, near South Solon, this county, where he worked for six years, at the end of which time he bought a tract of one hundred and fifty-three acres in Union township, to which he gradually added, as he prospered, until he was the owner of twelve hundred and eighty-five acres of choice land in this county and was accounted one of the most substantial citizens in that neighborhood. In the meantime his parents also moved to this county and here their last days were spent. John L. Gallagher was a pioneer in that section of Union township, in which he settled, his original land holdings having been but a wilderness of tangled woods and swamps. Out of this he developed a fine farm, to which, by industry, frugality and good management, he added until he became very well-to-do.

When twenty-five years of age, John L. Gallagher was united in marriage, at Cincinnati, to Bridget Gilmore, to which union one child was born, a daughter, Mary Jane.

who died in infancy. Bridget Gallagher died about two years after her marriage, and one year later Mr. Gallagher married, secondly, Ann Dean, of Xenia, Ohio, who also was a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and to this union twelve children were born, as follow: Frank, who lives in London, this county; John P., also a resident of London; Peter A., also of London; Anna, wife of J. C. Dineen, of Springfield, Ohio; Mary, wife of John Murray, of London, this county; Katherine, wife of William A. Dunn, of London; Margaret, wife of Thomas Moore, of 60 Patterson avenue, Columbus, Ohio; Ella, wife of Thomas C. Enright, who lives on the old home farm in Union township; James F., living on Logan avenue, in London, this county; Thomas A., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; William, who died in March, 1900, and Edward F., who died in February, 1911. John L. Gallagher, father of these children, died in January, 1911, at the age of eighty-five years, and his widow survived him but little more than a year, her death occurring in March, 1912, at the age of seventy-four.

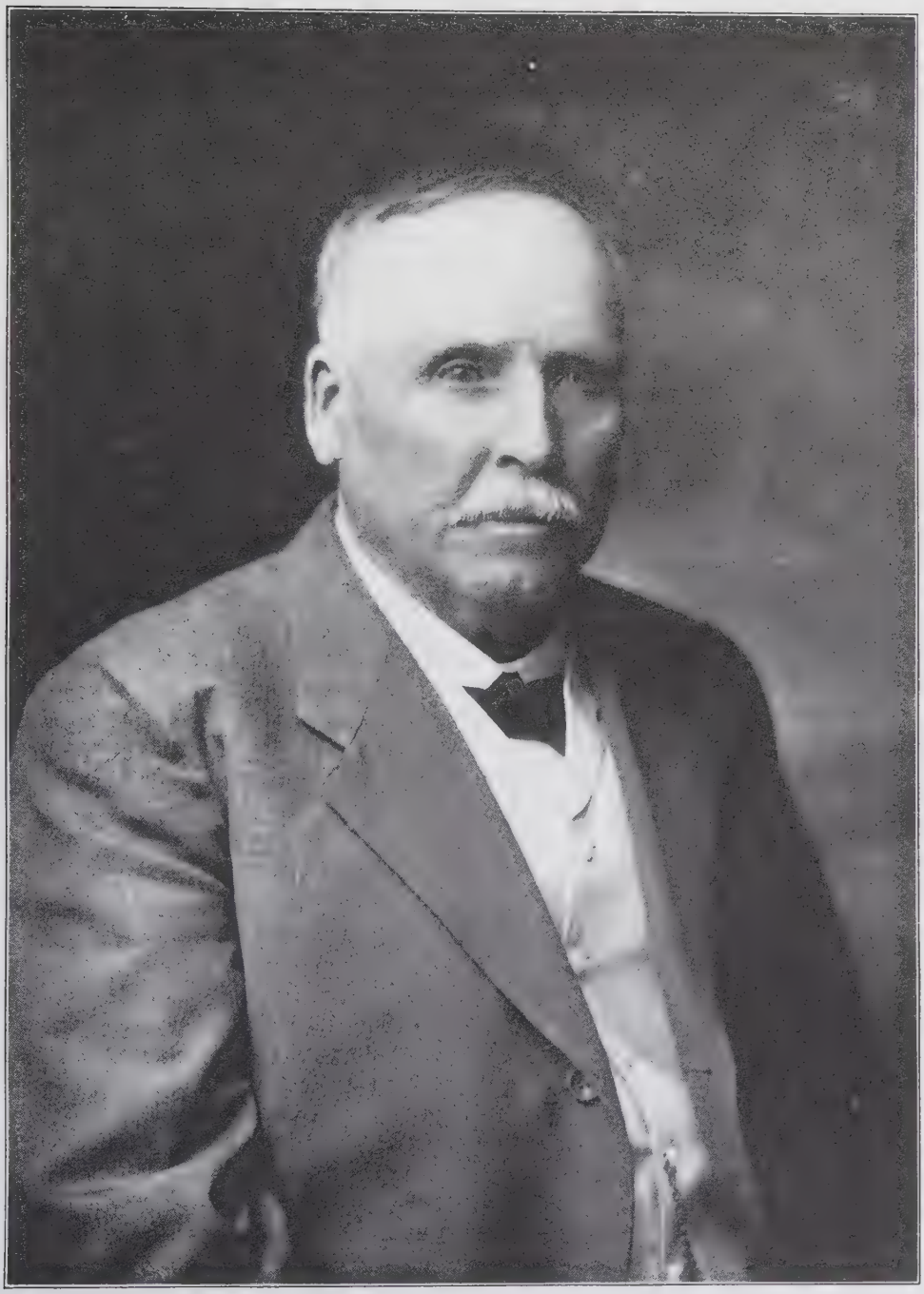
Thomas A. Gallagher was reared on the home farm in Union township and remained there until he was thirty years of age, at which time his father retired from the farm and moved into the city of London. He accompanied his parents to the county seat and there, in association with his brother, Frank, engaged in the lumber business, with yards there and at Mt. Sterling. After being thus engaged for five years, he disposed of his lumber interests and entered the mercantile business, forming a partnership with a Mr. Polster, under the firm name of Polster & Gallagher, in the clothing and men's furnishing line, and has ever since been thus engaged, the firm having one of the most popular and largely patronized stores at the county seat.

Mr. Gallagher is a Democrat and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of the county, though not what might be called an active politician; his extensive business interests requiring his close personal attention. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is very popular with all his friends. He is recognized as an excellent business man, enterprising and up-to-date, and possesses in large measure the confidence of commercial circles generally hereabout, all who know him holding him in the highest regard.

JOHN T. VENT.

No name in Madison county is better known or held in higher repute than that which the reader notes above. For many years prominent in the civic life of this county, retiring with official honors well won, and then taking up the cares of a financial career, Mr. Vent has acquitted himself most admirably in all his undertakings and very well deserves the high place he holds in the community. A soldier of his country at seventeen, Mr. Vent gave valiant service in defense of the Union and at the end of this service returned to school, completing his education, after which he engaged in farming in this county on a large scale. All this time his fine personality was making him friends in all parts of the county and presently he found himself elected sheriff of the county. Before completing his second term in that office he was elected county treasurer, also being re-elected to that important office, an attestation of popular favor on the part of the community that was most unmistakable. Upon completing his public career, Mr. Vent engaged in the grain business very successfully for a few years and then was called to accept the presidency of a bank. That was in 1896 and since that time Mr. Vent has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the financial life of this section of the state, his management of the London Exchange Bank having been such as to inspire, from the very start, the unbounded confidence of the entire community.

John T. Vent was born on a farm in Ross county, Ohio, on January 7, 1846, son



JOHN T. VENT.

of J. W. and Sarah (Gray) Vent, natives of Delaware, who came West, locating in Ross county, this state, where they resided for several years, at the end of which time they moved to Pickaway county, where they lived for about seven years, moving then to Fayette county. After two years of residence in the latter county, they came to Madison county, locating in Paint township, where the rest of their lives were spent.

To J. W. and Sarah (Gray) Vent ten children were born, five of whom are still living, the others, besides the subject of this sketch, being James T., of Monticello, Illinois; E. S., of London, this county; M. H., of Union township, this county, and Mrs. Miranda Willis, of Fayette county, this state. The mother of these children died in 1856 and Mr. Vent married, secondly, Virginia Gill, to which second union there was no issue. J. W. Vent died in 1885, at the age of seventy-five and his widow died a few years later.

John T. Vent was but ten years old when his mother died. He was reared on the home farm, attending the township schools, and at the age of fourteen began working for himself, his services being engaged by neighboring farmers. He continued this form of service for two years, going to school a part of the time, and at the age of seventeen enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, serving in two enlistments, the first of which was in Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When this regiment was mustered out he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served until it was mustered out in September, 1865. Mr. Vent was with Sherman's army in the South during the last year of his service and was engaged in the battle of New Creek. He participated in the Grand Review in Washington and at the close of his service returned home and resumed his studies for a year or two. He then engaged in farming for himself, leasing three hundred and fifty acres in Paint township, operating this farm very successfully until he was elected to the office of sheriff in 1885, on the Republican ticket. So satisfactorily did he handle the affairs of this office that he was re-elected in 1887 and before his second term as sheriff had expired he was elected to the office of county treasurer, in 1889, to which office he was re-elected in 1891, serving two full terms in that important public capacity. At the close of this form of public service, Mr. Vent went to Sedalia, this county, where he engaged in the grain business with W. H. Riddle, a partnership which continues very profitably to this day, although of recent years Mr. Vent has given little of his personal attention to the business.

Without any solicitation on his part, John T. Vent was elected president of the London Exchange Bank in 1896, since which time his attention has been almost wholly devoted to the affairs of that sound financial concern. At the time of his election to this important post, Mr. Vent had for some time been serving as a director of the Madison National Bank, at London, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the banking business. The London Exchange Bank in 1896 was a private bank and Mr. Vent played a prominent part in the reorganization of the concern as a state bank. In addition to his banking business, Mr. Vent has given much attention to the handling of large estates for heirs, widows and non-residents, in which relation he has been very successful, having a remarkable record for the systematic manner in which rentals thus entrusted to him have been collected; he having collected more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in this fashion during the seventeen or eighteen years he has been thus engaged. As a banker, Mr. Vent has displayed executive ability which places him well up in the front rank of financiers in this section of the state and to his prudent and wise management much of the success of the London Exchange Bank has been due.

On March 10, 1874, John T. Vent was united in marriage to Flora Hamm, who

was born and reared in Union township, this county, to which union two daughters have been born, Imogene, who married Walter T. Booth, assistant cashier of the Madison National Bank, and Fannie F., who remains at home. Mrs. Vent was a member of the Methodist church and was active in all its works. She passed away on April 24, 1913.

Mr. Vent for many years has been a strong and influential supporter of the Republican party and at one time was a candidate for the nomination for state senator from the counties of Madison, Clark and Champaign. In the joint senatorial convention he lacked just seven votes of enough to insure the nomination, the nomination at that time being regarded as equivalent to an election. He was offered seven votes from Clark county to secure the nomination, but his fine sense of honor compelled him to decline the proffer, he being unwilling to accept the nomination without the unanimous vote of his own county. During his service as county treasurer he was for two years president of the Ohio State County Treasurers Association and his influence in that body was reflected throughout the entire state. Mr. Vent also served the public as jury commissioner for a period of ten years and at one time served very acceptably as township trustee of Paint township. He is a fine, wholesome force in the community and is honored by the general confidence and esteem of all in this section. For thirty-five years John T. Vent has ben a member of Chandler Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, at London, and is also a member of the chapter and of the council of that order. He has taken the higher degrees of Masonry and is a member of Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Columbus.. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the lodge of that order at London.

AUSTIN S. HUTSON.

Few men in Madison county have richer memories of the early days in this community or minds better stocked with the lore of the past, in so far as relates to the history of this county, than Austin S. Hutson, prominent veteran of the Civil War and member of the London city council. Born in 1839, Mr. Hutson has spent his whole life in this county, having for years been one of the strong factors in the development of the commonwealth, and consequently possesses an acquaintance with conditions as they exist now and as they existed in the past generation which makes him a veritable storehouse of information on most all matters relating to Madison county. Genial, kindly, companionable and enterprising, Mr. Hutson is a friend to the whole world, and in consequence is accorded the highest esteem of his fellow men.

Austin S. Hutson was born on a pioneer farm in Stokes township, Madison county, Ohio, on August 14, 1839, son of John K. and Hannah (Mahaffy) Hutson, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1799, and the latter a native of Adams county, Ohio, born in 1803. John K. Hutson was a son of Skinner Hutson, a native of London, England, who emigrated to America and settled in Kentucky, where he remained until 1804, in which year he came to this county, locating in Stokes township on a farm which he entered from the government, and there he spent the rest of his life, becoming in his day a powerful factor for good in that pioneer settlement. John K. Hutson was but five years of age when his parents migrated to this county and consequently grew to manhood here amid pioneer conditions. He became a man of substance and of large influence, doing well his part in the development of Stokes township, in which section of the county he owned two hundred and sixty-six and one-half acres of fine land, part of which lay in the village of South Solon. John K. Hutson died in the year 1874, he then being seventy-five years of age. His wife died in 1877, when seventy-two years of age.

They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Austin S., the subject of this sketch, now is the sole survivor.

Austin S. Hutson received his early education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and when thirteen years of age left his home to reside with "Major" Peter Buffenburg, his brother-in-law, where he remained until September 17, 1861, on which date he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, at Cincinnati, and thus became a soldier in the army of ten thousand men under Gen. Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, known as the old Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Hutson subsequently served under Generals Sherman, Rosecrans, Sheridan, Burnside and Grant; re-enlisted as a veteran, and was through the Atlanta campaign and in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Huntsville, Alabama; Bridgeport, Alabama; Middleton, Tennesse; Noonday Creek, Georgia; Kilpatrick's raid; Nashville, Tennessee; Selma, Alabama; Columbus, George and others. He was wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Stone's River and was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer on July 15, 1865, after a term of service of four years and two months.

Upon the completion of his army service, Mr. Hutson returned to the Buffenburg farm, as assistant superintendent, and upon "Major" Buffenburg's death was promoted to the responsible position of superintendent of the great estate of five thousand and two hundred acres, the duties of which position he performed faithfully for twenty-nine years, or until his retirement in 1896, in which year he bought a fine house on Maple street, in the city of London, this county, where he since has resided, enjoying in comfort the well-merited rewards of a life of industry and conscientious application to the duties of the high trust reposed in him. For thirty-five years he has been a strong advocate of woman suffrage.

On December 7, 1865, Austin S. Hutson was united in marriage to Fanny Curtis, daughter of Jesse and Charlotte (Patterson) Curtis, the former of whom was an early brickmaker in London. This union was without issue, but Mr. and Mrs. Hutson reared two adopted sons, William Rudel and Austin S. Smith. Mrs. Hutson died in 1895, and Mr. Hutson married, secondly, in 1897, Mrs. Ceraldia (Paulin) Pancake, widow of the late John Pancake, who was born in Clark county, this state, and who, by her first husband, is the mother of six children. Though to this second union no children have been born, Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are friends of all children, and they have done much toward helping the children of others, who, from time to time, they have discovered to be in need of properly directed assistance.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are members of the Methodist church and are active in all good works. Mr. Hutson is one of the strongest and most pronounced foes of the liquor traffic in Madison county, and for years has been counted among the leaders in the determined war which is being waged against that traffic in this state.

Mr. Hutson always has taken a keen interest in fine horses, and during the many years of his superintendency of the Buffenburg estate was noted as a breeder of blooded stock. This interest in horses has waned but little since his retirement from active direction of such affairs, and he still owns some very fine horses, in which he takes a very proper pride. Mr. Hutson is a Republican, with Prohibition leanings, and for years has been an influential factor in the political life of Madison county. For twenty-nine years he was a member of the Paint township school board and is now a member of the city council of London, a position in which his wide acquaintance with affairs and mature judgment are proving of great service to the public. He is a member of Lyon Post No. 121, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, and for many years has been one of the leaders in the affairs of that post. In many ways Mr. Hutson

has demonstrated the eminent value of his service to the public, and he is held in the very highest regard throughout the whole county, being universally regarded as one of the best citizens of the county.

HARRY S. MITCHELL.

Few men in this section of Ohio are better known than the gentleman whose name the reader notes above, and few are more active factors in the promotion of the best interests of the entire region hereabout. Known generally throughout this region as "the land man," Mr. Mitchell is one of the most energetic real-estate promoters in this part of Ohio, his operations covering a wide territory throughout central Ohio, his particular specialty being farm lands, in which he has extensive dealings. Mr. Mitchell is a native of this county, as was his father before him, his grandfather having been one of the pioneers of this section, and is earnestly devoted to the best interests of the same, being among the most energetic "boosters" of Madison county and Madison county lands in all that enterprising band of "boosters" who have made of this county one of the best in the state. Proprietor of large farming interests himself, Mr. Mitchell has qualified as an expert on land conditions hereabout and his services are in wide demand throughout this part of the state as an intermediary in extensive land transactions.

Harry S. Mitchell was born on a farm four miles west of the city of London, county seat of Madison county, Ohio, on August 5, 1869, son of Oliver and Cornelia (Clark) Mitchell, the former of whom also was born in this county, son of James Mitchell, a Virginian, who settled in this county at an early day in the settlement of the same and became an influential and prosperous farmer.

Oliver Mitchell was a prominent farmer and sheep raiser in his vicinity and was highly regarded throughout that part of the county. He married Cornelia Clark, who was born in Connecticut, but who came to Ohio when a little girl with her parents, "down-east Yankees," who located near Woodstock, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To this union there were born but two children, the subject of this sketch, and another son, who died in infancy. Oliver Mitchell, by energy and industry, rose to be one of the most substantial farmers in his neighborhood and at his death (his son, Harry S., being but three years of age at the time), left a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres. His widow is still living, and for years has made her home in New York City.

Upon the death of her husband in 1872, Mrs. Mitchell moved from the farm into the city of London and there her son, Harry S., was reared, receiving his education in the schools of that city, being graduated from the London high school with the class of 1885. That fall he entered Ohio State University, at Columbus, and completed the scientific course in 1890, specializing in metallurgy, with a view to becoming a steel and iron chemist. For one year after completing his studies, Mr. Mitchell devoted his entire attention to the extensive interests involved in the home farm, recuperating meanwhile from the heavy strain his studies had placed him under, and then took employment with the Laughlin & Junction Steel and Iron Company, at Mingo Junction, Ohio, as chemist. He did not remain long with this company, however, as he found the severe strain thus imposed upon his death entirely too trying, and then and there abandoned his original plan of being a professional steel and iron chemist. Following this he spent two years in Chattanooga, Tennessee, as city salesman for the Gager Lime Company, manufacturers of lime and lime products, in which company he had a financial interest. Upon returning home from Tennessee, Mr. Mitchell again devoted his personal attention to his mother's large farming interests, continuing thus engaged until about the year 1909, when he established himself in the real-estate business in London, specializing in

central Ohio farm lands, his business in this connection growing so rapidly that he presently became known as the "land man," by which title he is generally known throughout this section.

On January 31, 1899, Harry S. Mitchell was united in marriage to Gertrude Smith, youngest daughter of the late Auburn Smith, in his day one of the most prominent druggists and business men of London, and to this union two children have been born, Oliver Tress, born on November 29, 1899, and Ann Arnett, March 13, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are interested in all good works in and about London, and no couple in the community are held in higher regard by their large circle of friends than they, they for years having been regarded as among the leaders in the social life of the community.

Mr. Mitchell is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of the county. Though not, by any means, being included in the office-seeking class, he has been called on to serve the public as a member of the London city council and is now performing equally faithful service as a member of the city board of education and is also giving good service as a member of the board of trustees of the Kirkwood Cemetery Association.

Among the real-estate dealers of this state, few are better known than Mr. Mitchell, and he is actively identified with the National Association of Real-Estate Dealers, being affiliated with the board at Columbus, this state. He is a Mason of high degree, being a member of the Knights Templar and also of the Mystic Shrine, and is exceedingly popular with his lodge associates. During his school days at Ohio University, he was elected to the university chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta and still takes a warm interest in the affairs of that fraternity. Public spirited, enterprising and energetic, Mr. Mitchell is regarded as one of the most influential factors in the building up of the best interests of this section, and in commercial and financial circles he is held in very high repute, possessing the unbounded confidence of all his business associates.

F. E. ROSNAGLE, M. D.

F. E. Rosnagle was born at Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, on September 18, 1885, son of Francis E. and Alice (Hayner) Rosnagle, both natives of that county, prosperous farmers who still live there, and who are the parents of four children.

Educated in the common schools of Springboro, F. E. Rosnagle was graduated from the high school of that town, after which he entered Lebanon University, at Lebanon, this state, attending the course of instruction there for two terms. Becoming confirmed then in his earlier decision to become a physician, he entered the medical school of the University of Cincinnati, and after a year there entered the medical department of the University of Ohio, being graduated from that excellent institution three years later, in June, 1914, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Upon securing his diploma, Doctor Rosnagle came to Madison county and on September 19, 1914, entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at London, where he ever since has been quite successfully engaged in general practice. He immediately entered into the common life of the people with such hearty interest as to convince his many new-found friends that he was prepared to devote himself unreservedly and wholeheartedly to the general welfare of the community which he had thus so earnestly adopted.

On September 3, 1913, F. E. Rosnagle was united in marriage to Lelia D. Jack, of Lebanon. Doctor and Mrs. Rosnagle are attendants of the Presbyterian church, and their devotion to the good works of the community attests their hearty interest in all measures designed to promote the common welfare, both having made many warm friends since their arrival in this county.

Doctor Rosnagle is a member of the Madison County Medical Society and of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, and is also a member of the University of Ohio chapter of A. K. K. Doctor Rosnagle also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Bringing to his practice all of a student's enthusiasm, together with a zealous faith in the humanities, Doctor Rosnagle is giving of the best of himself to his profession, and the success which already has attended his practice in this county is taken by his friends as a fair augury of the firm place he is destined to establish for himself in this community.

HORACE GREELEY JONES.

One of the leading banks of Madison county and of London is the Central National Bank, of which Horace Greeley Jones is president. Not only is he president of this bank, but he is heavily interested in various business enterprises in London and owns a magnificent farm of two hundred and sixty acres opposite the prison farm.

Horace Greeley Jones was born in London on September 6, 1852. He received his education in the public schools of London and in the high school under Professor McClintick. His parents were John and Jane H. (Melvin) Jones, the former of whom was reared in London and who, although he attended school not more than two years, became a well-informed man and a prominent factor in his father's store, in which he clerked as a boy. John Jones also clerked in the store of William Warner for two years, and, in February, 1841, was married to Jane H. Melvin. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Melvin, natives of Madison county. In the fall of 1841, John Jones became deputy sheriff under William Warner. He served in this position for four years. Later he was elected sheriff for one term and served two years. Still later he served twelve years as justice of the peace. He also served one term as mayor of London. In the meantime, he had purchased a grocery store, which he conducted a great many years, and upon his retirement he sold to his two sons, Lucien and Frank.

His younger brother, an attorney at Champaign, Illinois, was partly reared and educated by him. At the time of the organization of the Odd Fellows lodge, in 1846, he became a charter member. Six children were born to John and Jane H. (Melvin) Jones, as follow: Mary, Lucien, Frank, Dollie, Horace and Emma. Horace is the subject of this sketch. Dollie is the widow of Valentine Wilson. Emma is the wife of Harvey Chandler. Mary and Lucien are deceased.

The late John Jones, who was born at London, October 21, 1818, was the son of William Jones, who was born and reared near Knoxville, Tennessee, and who came with his father, Solomon Jones, to Ohio. William was a blacksmith by trade. He settled at London in 1814, and for a time dealt in property, grain and other merchandise. He became wealthy but, nevertheless, was a liberal man and extended financial assistance to many of his neighbors and friends. In the financial panic of 1837, he suffered severely as a consequence of having secured the debts of others. Still later, he removed to a farm. He died at London a few years after the panic of 1837.

Horace Greeley Jones, after finishing his education, clerked for his two brothers, Lucien and Frank, in the general store established by their father. At the death of his brother, Lucien Jones, in 1876, after having spent six years in the store, Horace Greeley Jones succeeded to his brother's interests. The firm was continued as Jones Brothers until 1912. In the meantime, about 1903, Horace Greeley and Frank Jones had organized the London Coal Company on West High street. This company did no retail business and was very successful. On June 1, 1915, the company was sold to the Pierce Lumber Company. Mr. Jones was manager of the coal company, and did all the buying for the

firm. In 1913, the Central Bank, of which he had acted as president for a number of years, became the Central National Bank. Mr. Jones continued as president. He is at present one of the liquor commissioners of Madison county.

On September 10, 1879, Horace Greeley Jones was married to Lizzie Houston, the daughter of Doctor James and M. J. Houston. Mrs. Jones's father was a fine physician, who also owned a drug store at Jamestown. He finally sold the store and spent his later years with his daughter, passing away at the age of eighty-one. Not only was he a successful physician, but he was a brilliant man personally and a man who was always well informed in regard to current history. He liked to argue political and religious questions. He, himself, was an ardent devotee of the Universalist faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones spent a year in Europe, taking a very extensive tour of the principal points of interest. They also spent three winters in Florida and one in California. Likewise, they visited Cuba and Nassau, and were in the Northwest on two occasions. About the same time, they visited the Grand Canyon. Mr. Jones is a man who believes in seeing America first. Mrs. Horace Greeley Jones is prominent in all the clubs of London, and has been president of most of the clubs. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Houston ancestry dating from Revolutionary stock.

Although Horace Greeley Jones is a Republican, he is not a political worker, and is not especially interested in politics. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a life member of the consistory, a life member of Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, at Columbus, a life member of Syrian Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Columbus Lodge Lodge No. 37, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Formerly, he was a member of Mystic Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Jones is interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in all such religious influences. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church, but is not now a member of any church. Mr. Jones is a member of the London Club of this city.

J. W. HUME.

Few names in the business life of London, the county seat of Madison county, are better known than that of J. W. Hume, member of the well-known firm of Anderson & Hume, hardware merchants, a past president of the London Board of Trade and one of the most active figures in the commercial circles of the county. Before going to London to engage in business, Mr. Hume had for years been engaged in the hardware business in the pleasant village of Big Plain and had done much for the advancement of the general interests of the eastern part of the county. While living at Big Plain he had taken an active part in the civic affairs of Fairfield township. He owns a good farm in Fairfield township and is regarded as one of the substantial men of Madison county, a very proper subject for review in a volume of this character, carrying, as it does, biographies of those enterprising men and women who are doing so well their respective parts in the common life of this favored commonwealth.

J. W. Hume was born on a farm near Big Plain, in Fairfield township, Madison county, Ohio, on August 19, 1872, son of George W. and Isabelle (Davidson) Hume, the former of whom was born on the same farm, son of one of the best-known pioneers of that section. George W. Hume was a man of substance, an excellent farmer and a good citizen, who did much to advance the welfare of that section of the county in which he so long lived and labored. He remained on the farm on which he was born until 1895, in which year he and his wife moved to Pickaway county, this state, where they spent their last days, both dying within ten days of each other; Mrs. Hume's death occurring

on August 28, 1914, and Mr. Hume's death occurring on September 6, of the same year. They were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Edward D. Hume, living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

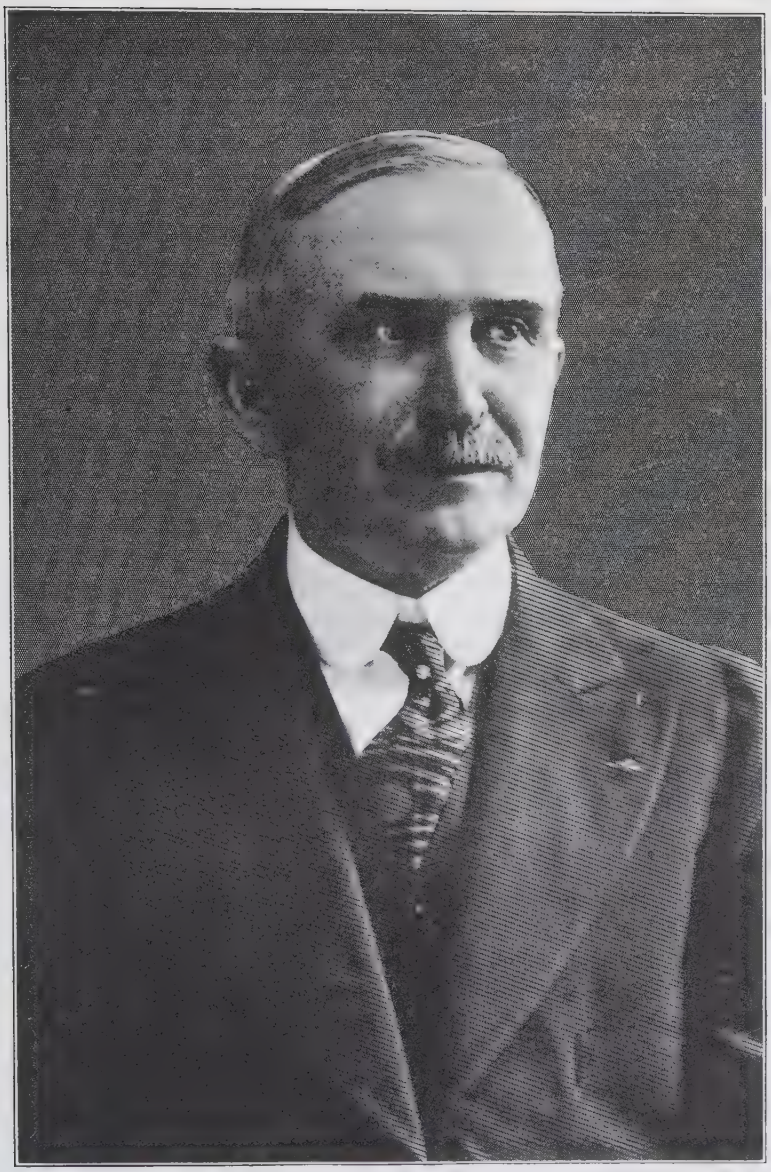
Reared on the farm and educated in the schools of his home neighborhood, J. W. Hume engaged in the hardware business at Big Plain shortly after reaching his majority, he having opened his store there in 1895, and he was thus engaged until 1907, in which year he moved to London, forming a partnership with Charles B. Anderson in the hardware and furniture business, under the firm name of Anderson & Hume, which partnership is still continued, mutually agreeable and very successful, this firm being one of the best known of its kind in this part of the state.

On December 25, 1895, J. W. Hume was united in marriage to Laura L. Looker, of Lilly Chapel, this county, and to this union two children have beeen born, Robert and Horace. They are active in the good works of the community and are held in high regard by all who know them.

Mr. Hume is a Republican and gives proper attention to the political affairs of the county. During his residence at Big Plain he held the office of township assessor for a time and also served as clerk of the township. Since his arrival in London he has given close attention to the general commercial and civic affairs of that city and in 1913 was elected president of the Board of Trade there, his activity in advancing the general interests of the county seat having been greatly appreciated by his business associates, all of whom give him their fullest confidence and hold him in high esteem. Mr. Hume is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Lilly Chapel and of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Big Plain. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and is popular with all who know him.

ROBERT W. BOYD.

For many years the name Boyd has been indissolubly connected with the best affairs of Madison county, the Boyds, father and son, having been prominently associated with almost every movement for the advancement and betterment of local conditions that has arisen hereabouts in the last quarter of a century. In a biographical sketch covering the interesting and useful career in this county of the late Robert Boyd, president of the London Exchange Bank, presented elsewhere in this volume, a history of the beginnings of the Boyd family in Madison county is given, to which the reader is respectfully referred in connection with the present subject, it thus being sufficient to say here that Robert W. Boyd, cashier of the London Exchange Bank and son of the late Robert Boyd, former president of that sound old financial institution, is representing honorably and serviceably the third generation of the Boyd family in this county, even as his father and his grandfather had served the community in their day and generation. Fulsome praise has no place in a work of this character and, indeed, ought never be countenanced; yet it is not too much to say that Robert W. Boyd is one of the most popular men in Madison county. Emerson, in his great essay on "Character," recalls the indignation of an eloquent Methodist at the kind admonitions of a doctor of divinity,—"My friend, a man can neither be praised nor insulted;" and, indeed, in this age when the superlative is shrieking throughout the land, it would seem that even the common acceptance of the term praise had outworn its wonted use, for everything whose praises the promoters are shouting from the housetops is either the greatest this or the greatest that that ever was. What with "the puff direct and the puff collateral and the puff oblique" of the old time, magnified by the megaphonic methods of the modern advertiser, praise—if, despite the eloquent Methodist whom Emerson cites, praise be possible—has overshot itself. When everything has become alike superlative, there are no superlatives and the promoter's adjec-



ROBERT W. BOYD

tives are regarded askance by those whose ears are assaulted by the tumult of his cries. However, there is such a thing as proper and due praise, the modest meed that merit claims, and it surely is not ill-timed or unfitting that, on such a page as this, a few words be said in passing regarding the life and the personality of Robert W. Boyd, whose enterprising, energetic and public-spirited career in this county has been productive of such large results in the way of bettering conditions hereabout.

Robert W. Boyd was born in the city of London, this county, on October 4, 1864, son of Robert and Caroline (Wilson) Boyd, the former of whom was the eldest son of James and Martha (Millikin) Boyd, who came to this county in 1830 from Pennsylvania, Martha Millikin having been a daughter of Col. James Millikin. Caroline Wilson was the daughter of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson, who settled in this county in the year 1810.

Reared amid the very best parental influences, Robert W. Boyd received his elementary education in the public schools of the city of London, the county seat, and was graduated from the London high school with the class of 1882. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, where he spent two years; following which excellent course he entered Duff's Mercantile College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with high honors. Upon receiving his diploma, Mr. Boyd returned home and for six years was employed in the county treasurer's office, a period of public service during which he created the best possible impression upon business circles generally in London. From the county treasurer's office Mr. Boyd went to the London Exchange Bank, of which his father was the president, being installed as cashier of that excellent institution on May 15, 1893, and has ever since that time been thus engaged.

Enterprising, energetic and public spirited, Mr. Boyd soon found himself called upon to take an interest in numerous enterprises of a local character and for years he has been regarded as one of the busiest and most influential men in Madison county. He not only operates large farming interests, comprising the properties of Shields & Boyd and of Boyd & Foley, all situated near the London corporation, but is the treasurer of the Thomas & Armstrong Manufacturing Company; president of the West Jefferson Telephone Company; treasurer and director of the Madison County Automobile Company, of London; president of the London Creamery Company and director of the London Board of Trade. He also is half owner of the Murray-Boyd building, the finest office building in London, and also is interested, as part owner, in the Hotel London building, the London Exchange Bank building and many other important business properties in London, besides having a helping hand unselfishly outstretched in behalf of every movement or measure designed to promote the best interests of Madison county and the county seat town.

Mr. Boyd is a Republican and for years has taken an active interest in the political life of the county, his efforts in behalf of good government being generally recognized throughout this part of the state. For four terms he served as treasurer of the London corporation and has been one of the most influential promoters of civic betterment. In social affairs Mr. Boyd is looked upon as one of the leaders and is an active and useful member of the influential London Club. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member both of the Scottish rite and of the commandery, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, holding his membership in Aladdin Temple, at Columbus. He also is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias and in all his fraternal relations has borne his part well.

Few men in Madison county ever have inspired a larger measure of public confidence and esteem than has Robert W. Boyd, and he is held in the highest regard

throughout the whole county. Diligent in business, he has prospered; cordial in his conversation with his fellowmen, affable and obliging in all his relations in life, he holds the respect of all and is immensely popular with his associates generally.

RALPH V. D. COONS.

One of the most active promoters of the interests of the city of London, county seat of Madison county, is the gentleman whose name is here noted. Though having been identified with the interests of the town for less than ten years, few men there are giving more of their time and talents to the betterment of general conditions than he and since taking up his residence in London he has made a wide circle of friends throughout the county, all of whom have the utmost confidence in the sincerity of his efforts on behalf of the common welfare.

Ralph V. D. Coons was born in the city of Columbus, the capital of the proud state of Ohio, on September 6, 1872, son of Isaac N. and Agnes (Tracey) Coons, the former of whom was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and the latter of Cumberland, Maryland. Isaac N. Coons for many years was engaged in mercantile business at Columbus, he having been well known there as a dry-goods merchant, but is now living in the Isle of Pines, off the coast of Cuba, to which place he moved on January 11, 1903, and where he is successfully engaged in fruit growing. His wife died on February 11, 1910. They were the parents of five children, namely: M. D., of Marietta, Ohio; Ralph V. D., the immediate subject of this sketch; C. N., of Columbus, Ohio; one deceased, and Ray M., of the Isle of Pines.

R. V. D. Coons was educated in the public schools of Columbus and his first work was performed as a messenger in the office of Bradstreet's at Columbus, he having worked there for eight months, at the end of which time he was engaged as a messenger in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, serving in that capacity for six months. He then took employment with McCord & Kelly, grain dealers, of Columbus, and remained with that firm for nine years. He later spent five years with another grain firm in Columbus, at the end of which time he became associated with the Cohen & Spencer Lumber Company, of Columbus, remaining with that firm for five years, leaving on January 17, 1907, to go to London, this county, as manager of the Pierce Lumber Company, the largest concern of its kind in Madison county, which was organized in the year 1906, and there he has remained ever since.

On August 31, 1898, Ralph V. D. Coons was united in marriage to Ella McFarland, who was born near Pancake chapel, this county, a daughter of W. H. McFarland, and to this union three children have been born, all of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Coons are attendants at the Methodist church and Mr. Coons is a member of the men's Bible class of that church. He and his wife are actively interested in the good works of the community and are held in the highest regard therein.

Mr. Coons is a Democrat and though giving due attention to the political affairs of the county, never has been included in the office-seeking class. He is a member of the Masonic order at London and is worshipful master of the lodge in that city. Mr. Coons is especially active in the business affairs of the city and was one of the organizers of the London Board of Trade, which he served as president for the year 1914. He also was one of the organizers and was the first president of the Madison County Fish and Game Protective Association and is a member and director of the London Club, serving that influential club as chairman of the house committee. He also is a member of the Health and Welfare League of the city of London and of the Business Men's Credit Association.

During his residence in London Mr. Coons has made a very definite place for him-

self in the business life of the city and has also in every way extended the influence of his strong personality throughout the county, he being found in the forefront in all movements designed to promote the general welfare. His straightforward manner and earnest interest in the city of his adoption have won for him the admiration and respect of all who know him and he is held in very high regard in business circles, his associates reposing in him the highest possible confidence.

GEORGE CREATH.

The late George Creath, a successful merchant, who was well known in Madison county and who during his entire life occupied a position of prominence in the commercial and financial circles of the city of London, was born on October 5, 1837, near Mt. Sterling. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Creath, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1797, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia in 1794. John Creath was the son of William and Margaret Creath, the former of whom was of Irish descent and a pioneer in the state of Kentucky. In 1811, William Creath removed to Ohio and settled near Mt. Sterling, when his son John was a lad fourteen years old. There William Creath lived until his death. On March 25, 1823, John Creath was married to Elizabeth Robey, the daughter of Notly Robey. They had seven children, none of whom are living at the present time. The last survivor was Wiley Creath, who died some years ago. John Creath was captain of a militia for seven years. Although reared in the Presbyterian faith, he later became a member of the United Brethren church. He died on January 15, 1881, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died previously in December, 1873.

George Creath was only one year old when his parents removed from near Mt. Sterling to Fairfield township, where they settled on a farm. There they lived for forty-three years. George left the farm at the age of twenty years and came to London, where he clerked in a general store. After working in London for a number of years, in company with his son, Murray, he purchased the store which he conducted until the time of his death, July 28, 1903. Since the death of the father, the business has been conducted by his son Murray. The store is that formerly owned by Thomas Rowlen.

On November 23, 1859, George Creath was married to Josephine Murray, the daughter of Maxwell and Jane (Armstrong) Murray, the former of whom was a native of Ross county, Ohio. The complete family history of Mrs. Creath is to be found in the sketch of Clark Murray, presented elsewhere in this volume.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Creath lived for a time on Oak street, until their residence burned. They then removed to South Oak street. Still later they removed to West High street, and finally to Elm street, the present home of Mayor Burns. Mrs. George Creath died on September 24, 1908.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Creath were members of the Presbyterian church at London and were strong in the faith of this denomination. Mrs. Creath's father had been one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in London. George Creath was an ardent Republican, and a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man who, despite business cares, was devoted primarily to the interests of his home and family. He disliked to leave home under any and all circumstances. He and his wife were keenly devoted to each other, and enjoyed a most happy married life. They had six children: Carrie married Walter Arbuckle, and died at the age of fifty; Wiley died on September 29, 1880, at the age of eighteen; Herman died in infancy; Minnie J. is the wife of Lester Bidwell, referred to elsewhere in this volume; Murray M. is a well-known merchant of London, and is referred to elsewhere in this volume; Louise married Harry E. Baner, of Springfield, Ohio.

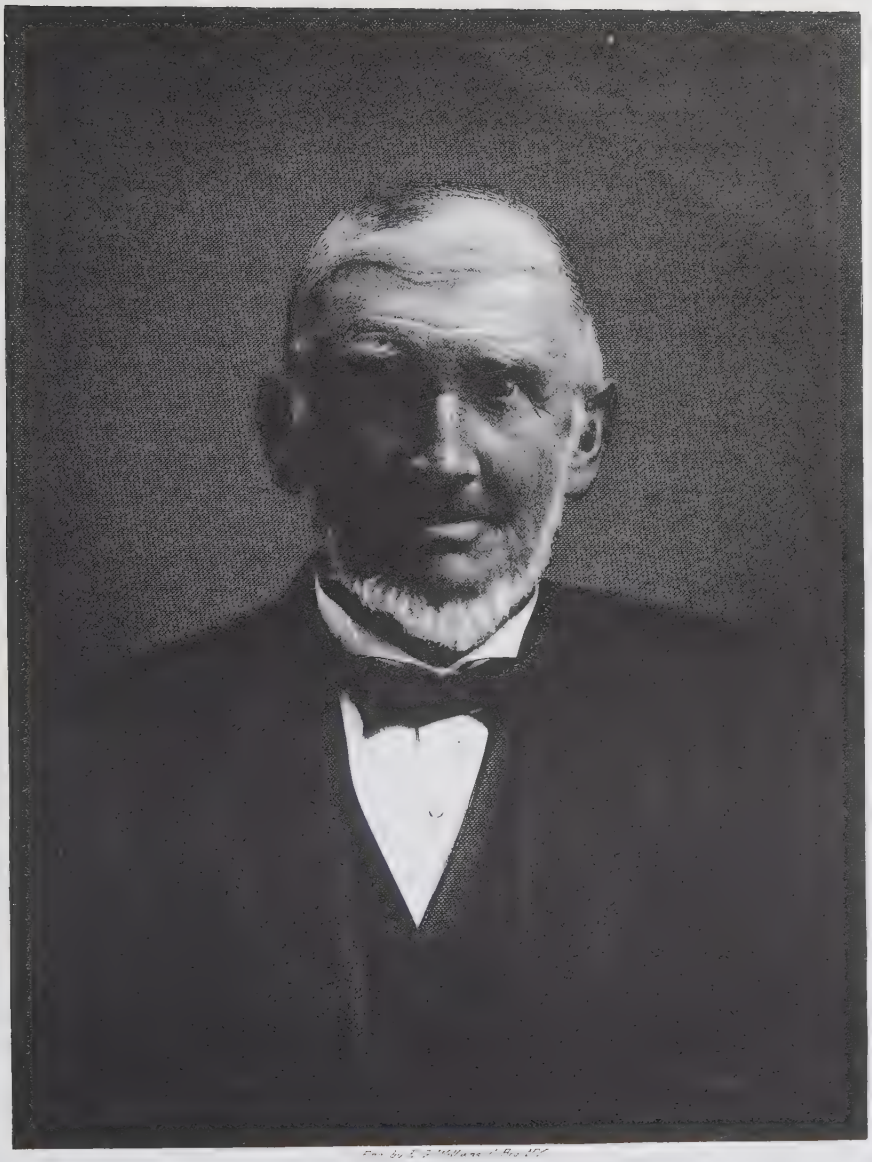
The Creath family has always been regarded as one of the substantial families of Madison county. They have been prominent in the various phases of the community life in the city of London and vicinity. George Creath, during his life, enjoyed the admiration of a large circle of friends.

ROBERT BOYD.

In making up the annals of Madison county, the historian is confronted at many points by the indisputable evidences of the permanence of the work accomplished by the late Robert Boyd, one of the leading men of his day and generation in this county. Robert Boyd was a man of high ideals and of extraordinary power of initiative, whose life touched at many angles the common life of his community and whose strong personal influence ever was directed along right channels. A resident of this county from the time he was six years of age, he grew into the very life of the commonwealth and became a powerful factor therein. Enterprising, energetic and public spirited, Mr. Boyd's rapid progress to a position of power and influence in this section of the state was but natural and the large rewards he gathered along the way were but proper guerdons of the race well won. Touching at many points the commercial, financial and industrial life of the county, he brought to all these relations the best service of his vigorous intellect, his fine courage and his rare wisdom and in whatever field his labors carried him he wrought well. Growing up on a farm in Canaan township, this county, Mr. Boyd became one of the largest landholders and most extensive live-stock dealers in the county; later entering the banking business he rose to a position of large influence in financial circles hereabout and became interested in numerous enterprises, all of which profited by his connection therewith. In his church and social relations, Mr. Boyd was equally prominent, his fine manly qualities being impressed upon all with whom he came in contact, and his death in 1905 was widely and sincerely mourned, for he was a man who had done well his part in life.

Robert Boyd was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on October 9, 1824, the eldest son of James and Martha (Millikin) Boyd, natives of that state, the latter of whom was the daughter of Col. James Millikin. James Boyd and his small family came to Madison county in 1830, locating on a farm in Canaan township, quickly taking their places among the leaders of the community life of that section of the county. James Boyd died at the early age of thirty-three years and his widow lived to a ripe old age, being, in her day, one of the best-known and most widely respected and influential women in her neighborhood. They were the parents of four children.

Being the eldest of the children of his widowed mother, Robert Boyd early was compelled to assume a responsible position in life and thus, by the time he had reached manhood's estate, had acquired those fine qualities of rugged independence and developed that keen sense of initiative which later in life were to stand him so well in stead. He remained on the home place, assisting his mother in the management of the farm until the time of his marriage in 1849, in which year he engaged in farming for himself, on a tract of one hundred and forty-five acres, a portion of the home farm. Here he prospered and later sold this tract, buying four hundred acres in Jefferson township, where he resided for five years, at the end of which time he left the farm and moved into the city of London, for the more convenient and advantageous prosecution of his rapidly growing live-stock interests. Even when quite young, Mr. Boyd had taken an active interest in the live-stock business and gradually developed the same until he became probably the most extensive grazier and dealer in live stock in the county, a business which he maintained with much success for many years. During this time he also extended his land holdings, until he presently became one of the largest landowners in Madison county. His interests also extended in numerous other



Robt Boyd

directions and as president for many years of the London Exchange Bank of London, he exerted an influence in general business and financial circles second to none in this community. That this influence ever was exerted in behalf of the better interests of the county and that, in all his doings, Mr. Boyd ever was prompted by a desire to further the common good, his unselfish labors thus proving of large value to the public, is one of the best commentaries on his useful life than can be penned. He believed in his fellow men and they trusted him, few men in this county having enjoyed a larger measure of general confidence and esteem than he.

On October 18, 1849, Robert Boyd was united in marriage to Caroline M. Wilson, daughter of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson, early settlers of this county, they having come here in the year 1810, and to this union five children were born, namely: Nancy, who married James W. Byers, of London, this county; Alice, who married the Hon. A. G. Carpenter, judge of the appellate court at Cleveland, Ohio; Albert W., of London; Caroline M., who married George W. Kohn, of Van Wert, Ohio, and Robert W., cashier of the London Exchange Bank of London, this county. The mother of these children died on February 21, 1900, and the father survived until February 15, 1905. Both counted their friends by legions and they were sincerely mourned, it being felt by all that their passing had created vacancies in the community life hereabout that would, indeed, be difficult to fill. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were earnest members of the Methodist church and for many years had been among the most active workers in the congregation to which they were attached, Mr. Boyd long having been a trustee of the church, in which capacity his services were rendered with the same faithful regard to the best things that characterized all his service in this community. His was a well-filled and a useful life, and his memory long will be cherished in Madison county.

MRS. MINNIE J. BIDWELL

Born in the city of London, and for a number of years prominent in the educational circles of Madison county, Mrs. Minnie J. (Creath) Bidwell was educated in the public schools of London, was graduated from the high school at the latter place in the class of 1887, and was also a student in Wooster University, of Wooster, Ohio, and at Chicago University.

Mrs. Bidwell is the fourth child born to her parents in a family of six children. Her parents were the late George and Josephine (Murray) Creath, the former of whom was born October 5, 1837, at Mt. Sterling, and who died July 28, 1903, and the latter was born November 23, 1859, the daughter of Maxwell and Jane (Armstrong) Murray. The late George Creath was a son of John and Elizabeth Creath, natives respectively, of Kentucky and Virginia, the former being born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1897, and the latter in the Old Dominion state in 1794. John Creath was a son of William and Margaret D. Creath, the former of whom was of Irish descent and a pioneer of the state of Kentucky. In 1811 William Creath emigrated to Madison county, Ohio, and settled near Mt. Sterling, where his death occurred. He married Elizabeth Robey, March 25, 1823. She was a daughter of Notly Robey. John Creath and wife were the parents of seven children, of whom Wiley, the last survivor, died several years ago. John Creath died January 15, 1881, at the age of eighty-three, while his wife had passed away previously in December, 1873. He was the captain of a militia company for seven years, and although reared in the Presbyterian faith, in later years became a member of the United Brethren church.

Mrs. Minnie J. (Creath) Bidwell taught twelve years in the London high school, and was principal of the high school for three years. This high school has an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-five pupils, graduating thirty-one with the class of 1915.

During the previous year a class of forty-two was graduated from the high school. Mrs. Bidwell began her career as a high school instructor about 1903, and for a number of years taught English and history. Before this she had taught first in the schools of Range township, and afterward in the city schools, where she taught all grades (except the fourth) at various times.

While engaged in teaching Mrs. Bidwell was a prominent worker in teachers' institutes and teachers' associations, including the National Educational Association. She has also been prominent in the work of women's clubs in Madison county. She is ardently devoted to educational work, and also takes an active interest in the work of the Presbyterian church, of which she is an earnest and devoted member. Mrs. Bidwell spent the summer of 1913 touring Europe. She visited Italy, Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland and other old world countries.

On September 12, 1913, just after her return from abroad, Minnie J. Creath was married to Lester J. Bidwell, and they are now residing in London.

GUY UNDERWOOD.

Among the prominent London attorneys is Guy Underwood, a native of this city, who has served as private secretary to a member of Congress from this district, as assistant librarian of the House of Representatives, as Washington correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal*, and as campaigner in behalf of the re-election of President Taft in 1912.

Guy Underwood was born in London, January 3, 1867, and is the son of the late Dr. A. H. Underwood, who was born on April 21, 1836, in Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio. Dr. A. H. Underwood read medicine with Dr. A. S. Weatherby at Cardington, Ohio, in 1862, and was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1865. He began the practice of medicine at South Charleston, and in February, 1866, came to London where he practiced his profession continuously until his death, September 2, 1890.

Born in London, reared in this city where he received the rudiments of an education, having graduated from the London high school with the class of 1884, Guy Underwood has become a well-known attorney in this section of the state. He taught school for four years in Madison county, and served as deputy county clerk for four years under Frank Dun and as deputy county treasurer under John T. Vent, serving the first part of two terms.

In April, 1890, Mr. Underwood was appointed bookkeeper in the sixth auditor's office of the treasury department at Washington, D. C. When George W. Wilson, of London, was elected to Congress, in 1892, he chose Mr. Underwood as his private secretary. This position was held for a period of one term, and Mr. Underwood was appointed as assistant librarian of the House of Representatives, which position he held until 1901, a period of seven years. Mr. Underwood was Washington correspondent of the *Ohio State Journel* on the floor of the House of Representatives. In the meantime, he graduated from the old Columbian, now the George Washington Law School, with the class of 1896, and later took a post-graduate course in the same school. He was admitted at this time to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. After leaving Washington, Mr. Underwood began the practice of law at London. He has since practiced there, with the exception of about one year and one-half, in 1913 and 1914, when he was located at Seattle, Washington. A Republican in politics, Mr. Underwood "stumped" the state of Washington and also the state of Ohio in the second campaign of President Taft.

In June, 1901, Guy Underwood was married to Alice Guy, daughter of W. H. Guy

of Pike township, Madison county, Ohio. They have one son, Guy Underwood, Jr., who is eight years old.

Mr. Underwood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at the old Columbian University, was a member of the Greek letter society, Phi Gamma Delta. Mrs. Underwood is a member of the Episcopal church, and is prominent in the various societies and activities of this church.

CHARLES SHERWOOD.

The words "London, Ohio," with the trade-mark wreath in gold is the only advertisement on the end of the "London" copper-finished vault. This trade-mark is viewed by thousands every day at interments in every part of the United States. And so it is a fact that the "London" vault advertises Madison county.

This vault is a London invention. Several years ago Charles Sherwood conceived the idea of an ornamented vault. Up to that time grave vaults had been strictly utilitarian, made for use and, while there were a number that were made which were satisfactory, Mr. Sherwood felt that this article (used at a time of great tension) should be more than a mere steel rough box. So, after designing an especially effective lock and other mechanical features, he drew the original plans and took out patents on the device practically as it is made now.

The finished article, as made by the London Grave Vault Company, is conceded even by competitors to be the most beautiful and satisfactory article of its kind on the market. So that in this instance, as well as in others, London, Ohio, stands for "first grade." The vault was developed in its entirety in London by the best grade of designing talent that could be secured. It is first class in every particular as is the concern which makes it.

As the general manager of this concern, Mr. Sherwood is doing his share toward placing London as a high-grade manufacturing center. The carefully prepared literature of the company goes to all parts of the United States, and the company has customers now in forty of the states.

As the "London" vault is favorably known locally, it is scarcely necessary to refer to the beauty of the design, and to the security which it gives, not only from grave robbery, but from water in the grave. Many Madison county citizens have felt and appreciated the relief which this excellent device has given them at the one moment when any relief is so acceptable. This relief is not only due to the positive assurance of protection, but also to the beauty which this device lends to the last moment at the grave side. The time has passed when those who are left are called on to suffer from the thought that the remains of their beloved repose in a water-filled grave. The time is also passed when those who are left will remember only the crude rough-box that covered the casket. For the beauty of the "London" vault, with its positive assurance of safety, has eliminated all of this.

If the "London" vault were a common-place steel box, as are all of the other vaults, while London might be proud of the success of the institution making such a vault, it would not have the satisfaction that it now has. For the "London" grave vault, in its beautiful copper finish and with its well-designed and massive bronze rests, is a thing of beauty. It stands in the first class. Mr. Sherwood's credit lies in the conception and execution of an article that is far in advance of anything of the kind that has ever been manufactured. And London and Madison county are benefiting by this commercial and artistic idea properly put into execution.

The London Grave Vault Company is well worth a visit and any who are interested are always welcome to the factory, which is on the Big Four track west of Maple street.

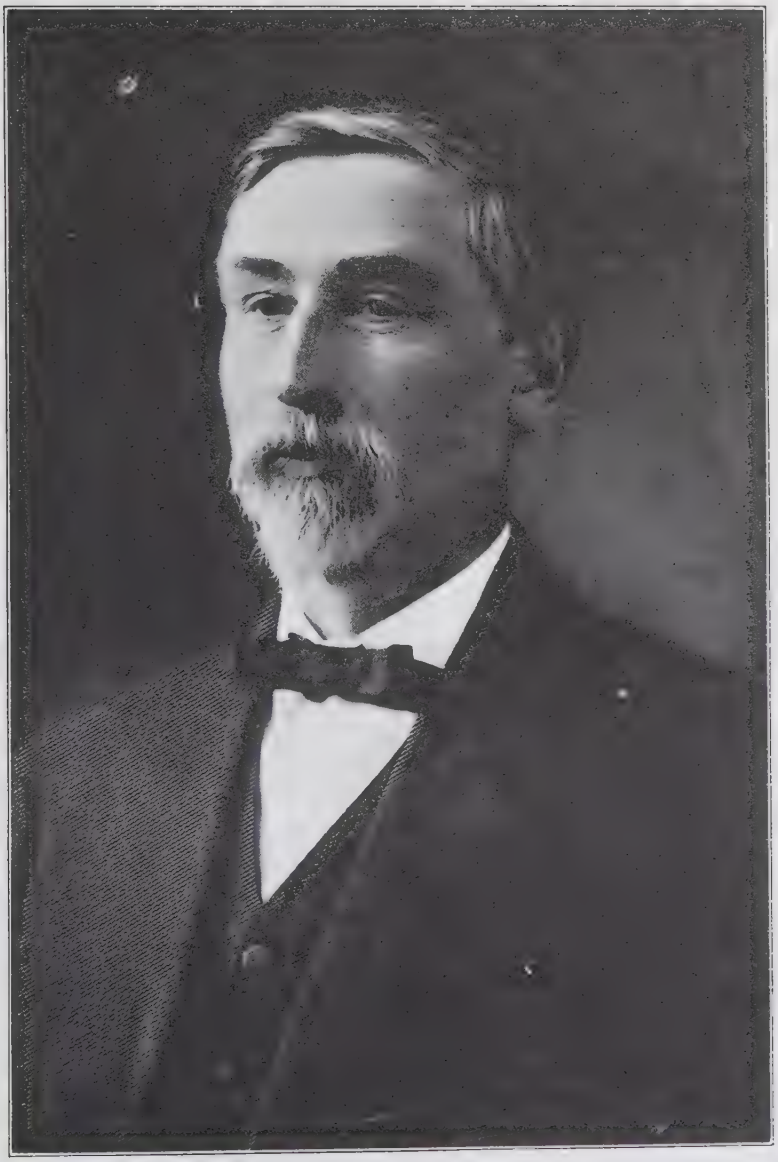
It occupies two and one-half acres of ground, and the building is of brick and steel construction. The company does an annual business of one hundred thousand dollars and it is certain that this will be increased many fold in the next few years.

MICHAEL S. MURRAY.

That there are enormous differences in the casual power exerted by different minds, depending on their place of vantage in the social system, is, of course, true. Most men merely echo the prevailing opinion or swell the general tide of passion. Even so, such men in the aggregate give to opinion its tendency to prevail, and to passion its tidal and overwhelming power. But the contribution of a single member of the mass is not comparable with that of the individual who occupies a place of prominence or authority. Such a mind operates at a source, coloring all that springs from it, or at a crucial point, where every slight deflection is enormously magnified in the consequence. There are not a few such men of initiative in Madison county, one of the best known of whom is Michael S. Murray, the subject of this interesting biographical review, one of the most prominent and influential personages in this section of Ohio.

Michael S. Murray was born on a farm in Stokes township, this county, on January 1, 1856, son of Martin and Bridget (Roddy) Murray, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland, the former of whom was born near Castlebar, the chief town of Mayo, and the latter near the town of Ballina. Martin Murray emigrated to America in 1847, locating at Springfield, this state, near which city he engaged in farming. In July 1853, Martin Murray was united in marriage to Bridget Roddy, who had come to America in 1850, locating also at Springfield. In 1854, they came to Madison county, locating on a farm near the village of Solon, in Stokes township, where they remained until the year 1860, at which time they removed to a farm near Jeffersonville, in Fayette county. In 1866, they moved to the farm in Union township, Madison county, where they lived until 1892, in which year they retired from the farm and moved into the city of London, where their last days were spent, Mrs. Murray's death occurring in March, 1910, and Mr. Murray dying in December, 1911. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living; the others, besides the subject of this sketch, being John, of West Jefferson, this county; James, Martin, Mary and Margaret, of Columbus, this state, and Katherine, who is a nun in a convent in Kentucky.

Michael S. Murray was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his elementary education in the common schools of his home township, which was supplemented by a course in a select school at Springfield and at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. For several years then he taught school in this county, meantime reading law, and in 1884 was admitted to practice law at the bar of the Madison circuit court, in which year he moved to London, the county seat, which ever since has been his home. For more than twenty years Mr. Murray practiced law alone; in January, 1904, he formed his present effective and mutually agreeable partnership with P. R. Emery. From the very start Mr. Murray has occupied a prominent position at the bar of the Madison county courts and at the bars of the courts of adjacent counties, and few lawyers in this section of the state have a wider reputation than he. Vigorous, forceful, a master of the law, skilled in practice and possessed of a singularly engaging personality, Mr. Murray has made for himself a name to conjure with in the courts of this district and he possesses the utmost confidence and the highest respect of bench and bar alike. The firm of Murray & Emery has charge of the legal business of many important interests in Madison and adjoining counties, to all of which the most careful attention is given, among the firm's clients being the Madison National Bank and the extensive Houstonian interests.



MICHAEL S. MURRAY.

On November 22, 1881, Michael S. Murray was united in marriage to Anna Gallagher, of South Charleston, Clark county, this state, to which union three children have been born, namely: Mayme, who is at home with her parents; Frank J., who is probate judge of Madison county, and John Emmet, an attorney of Chehalis, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Murray are members of the Catholic church and their children have been reared in that faith. They are earnestly interested in the good works of their home city and are held in the highest esteem by the entire community, their many fine qualities, both of head and heart, attracting to them a large circle of very warm friends.

Mr. Murray is a Democrat and his voice for years has been an influential one in the deliberations of the party managers of this district. He never has held office, though he was candidate, in 1908, for judge of the common pleas court of this district. Though he carried his own county and two others of the five counties in the district, he was defeated, the Republican "land slide" in the two counties that went against him being sufficient to turn the tide of popular favor against him. Mr. Murray is an active, energetic, public-spirited citizen and for many years has been regarded as one of the foremost leaders in the business and professional life of this section. He is a director in the London Exchange Bank and also holds other important connections, his position in business and financial circles being as firmly established as is his exalted position in legal circles.

SAMUEL S. VAN CLEVE.

One of the flourishing industries of Madison county, Ohio, is the Madison Tile Company, located between the Pennsylvania and the Big Four railroad tracks in the city of London. In 1896 the firm was established as the Van Cleve Brothers. The company now owns about seventy acres of fine clay and makes tile from four to twenty-four inches in diameter, having a capacity of six hundred carloads annually and employing about twenty-five men and six teams for delivering farm drain tile. The business has been growing for many years, the output in 1914 having been the largest in the history of the business. Within recent years, the capacity has been increased on several occasions. This business was started in a small way, but the capital has been increased from time to time, growing to its present large proportions.

Samuel S. Van Cleve, who has had charge of this plant for some time, formerly operated a plant at Big Plain, in Madison county, and has been in the tile business in this county for twenty-five years. He had learned all of the details of manufacturing tile at the age of eighteen.

Mr. Van Cleve was born in Madison county, three miles west of London in Union township, August 15, 1866. He is the son of B. T. and Amanda Van Cleve, of Dayton, who came to Madison county in 1865, and who engaged in farming near Lilly Chapel in Fairfield township. Both died in this county.

In 1892 Samuel S. Van Cleve was married to Minnie Higgins, the daughter of Dr. C. W. Higgins, of Derby, Pickaway county, Ohio. Mrs. Van Cleve was born in Madison county. Her father was a successful physician at Big Plain for many years and one of the best-known men in this section of Ohio. He died at Derby, while engaged in the grain business and in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleve have been the parents of two children, Jane and Charles, both of whom live at home.

C. B. Van Cleve, one of the Van Cleve brothers, has been engaged in the manufacture of tile at different places in Ohio for the past thirty years or more. He is known as one of the most successful tile men in this state. Another brother, Simpson Van Cleve, of West Mansfield, Ohio, is engaged in the manufacture of tile at Ada, West Mansfield and Marysville. He is one of the best-known tile manufacturers in Ohio at this time

and it is his son, Harry, who is a member of the firm, the Madison Tile Company, at London. Still another brother, J. W. Van Cleve, is also engaged in the manufacture of tile and was in partnership with S. S. Van Cleve until his death in March, 1913, after twenty-three years continuous experience in the tile business.

The Madison Tile Company has a business which extends all over Madison county, and all over this section of Ohio. They take contracts from county commissioners and some of these contracts amount to several thousand dollars. In fact, the manufacture of tile under contract is one of the principle businesses of the Madison Tile Company.

THE ROWLAND FAMILY.

In a plot of ground a little way from Mt. Sterling, Monroe township, Pickaway county, Ohio, are the graves of three generations of distinguished men. Distinguished they were for love of country and love of liberty, a rich legacy to bequeath to their children and their children's children.

John Rowland, the first of the name in the new country, was a soldier in the War of Independence, the record of his services being on file in the archives of Mt. Sterling chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. As has been written of him: "A young man of thirty-one at the time of the birth of the republic, he helped to rock the cradle and then participated in the life of the republic through its infant struggles, its vigorous youth and its matured manhood." John Rowland came to Ohio in a wagon from the state of Delaware in 1811 and bought a farm in Monroe township, Pickaway county, where he spent the rest of his life and was buried, his death occurring on March 18, 1850, at the great age of one hundred and five years and seven months. Mary Osborne, wife of John Rowland, died on February 26, 1858, aged one hundred and three years, and is buried by his side.

Samuel Rowland, the eldest of the eight children of John and Mary (Osborne) Rowland, born on May 4, 1792, is the second soldier to be buried in the hallowed spot above referred to. He served in the War of 1812, receiving for his services a land warrant which he later sold in Circleville. About the year 1824 Samuel Rowland married Rebecca Dyer, a native of Virginia, a young woman of beauty and spirit, who came on horseback with a party of pioneers from Harper's Ferry, bringing with her her small sister and a young negro, her father having been a slaveholder. She was proud of her soldier husband and displayed for many years on the wall of their cabin his army cap, sword and musket. She died on September 2, 1872, aged eighty years and five months, and is buried in the Rowland cemetery.

The third soldier to be buried there is Samuel Rowland, Jr., third son of Samuel and Rebecca (Dyer) Rowland. While serving as first lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he fell a victim of fever and died at Youngs Point, Louisiana, February 15, 1863, aged thirty-five years.

Elza Rowland, eldest son of Samuel and Rebecca Rowland, was born in Monroe township, Pickaway county, April 8, 1826. A young man of studious habits, by diligent application he acquired considerable education, being proficient especially in mathematics, and he readily passed the required examinations and for some years taught school. He had some knowledge of legal forms, such as agreements, leases and contracts, and his services were in frequent demand. As Squire Rowland, he was peacemaker and arbiter in all the neighborhood differences, and the marriage ceremony also was within his province. Being of a cheerful, genial disposition the squire was always a welcome guest at the social gatherings of his people, and the sick and the needy ever were subjects of his personal ministration. Squire Rowland was chiefly engaged in farming and stock raising, his pride in this pursuit for years having led him to be an unfail-

ing exhibitor and patron at the county fairs, which ,in an earlier time, were the great annual visiting seasons of the farmer. He bought and sold live stock, and for a number of years was perhaps the largest shipper to the Eastern markets in Ohio. At this writing, in his eighty-ninth year, he lives in his own home in Mt. Sterling, near the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Wesley Beale, his only surviving child. With his great height, a family mark, and kindly dignity, he has a truly patriarchal appearance. For some years his birthdays have been occasions of general interest in the community in which he lives surrounded by the affectionate respect of many friends and greatly beloved by the children.

On October 2, 1846, Elza Rowland was married to Mariah Jane Thomas, a beautiful girl in her eighteenth year. Of gentle birth and exquisite breeding, she graced and dignified the cabin home. Like the Rowland family, of whom they were neighbors, the Thomases were pioneers, Jane Thomas's grandparents, Jeremiah and Ellen (Norris) Thomas, having come to Ohio from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1807. Her great-grandfather, Jeremiah, a soldier in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution, is buried at Harper's Ferry. His wife, Mary, came to Ohio with her family after his death and is buried in the Thomas burial ground on the banks of Clarks run not far from Mt. Sterling. The family records, which are filed with the Carnegie library at Mt. Sterling, show the family to be descended from Thomas Thomas, a native of Wales, who emigrated with his family to a plantation near Baltimore, Maryland, early in the seventeenth century. From 1651 until 1656 he was high commissioner of the provincial court.

One hundred acres and the cabin built of logs was a marriage gift to Jane Thomas and Elza Rowland from her father and mother, John and Abigail (Van Buskirk) Thomas, and was located on a corner of their lands. Describing her early surroundings with loving remembrance in after years, Mrs. Rowland often was wont to relate that in going back and forth to her father's house, a daily occurrence to which she confessed with smiling apology, she followed a "blazed trail" through the wilderness. The trials and hardships incident to a new country were to her but pleasant duties; so, throughout her life responsibilities were assumed and disasters met with unflinching courage. Her world was bounded by home and children, and the death of three children, grown to manhood and womanhood, overwhelmed her with grief and shadowed her remaining years. She died at her home in Mt. Sterling on May 29, 1905, aged seventy-five years, ten months. The family were of the faith of the Christian church and gave generously to its support. In times of health they were regular in attendance at the services.

Caroline, daughter of Elza and Jane (Thomas) Rowland, was born on November 26, 1848, and was educated in the public schools and the Zenia Seminary. She had a decided talent for music, and while her opportunity for study was not great, her taste and appreciation have ever been a source of pleasure to herself and her friends. Her life is the not uncommon one filled with domestic routine and her devotion to her aged father is a beautiful feature of her daily concern. It may be truly written of her, "she was her mother's daughter." On July 23, 1868, Caroline Rowland was married, at the family home on the Chillicothe road, near Mt. Sterling, to J. Wesley Beale, and lives in Mt. Sterling.

A gracious Providence was generous in her gifts to Perry C. Rowland, the eldest son of Elza and Jane (Thomas) Rowland. A man of commanding presence, of quiet reserve and dignity, he lived a life of activity amid exciting events. While claiming Ohio as his native state, the greater part of his business career was lived in Pittsburgh, that city of eternal hurry. To have lived in those stirring times when panics and industrial strikes were the rule rather than the exception, and to have weathered

the storm in a business fraught with many interests, required alertness, a well-balanced mind and keen insight into business conditions. Kindly and generous to a fault, Perry C. Rowland viewed life and success by what use was made of it, and many times his was the helpful hand which intervened when misfortune threatened some friend or associate. Especially was he interested in the boys and young men in the office, counseling them in matters relating to the value of education, in more than one instance giving them opportunity for college study when some special talent seemed to justify it. Mr. Rowland had a sincere interest and kindly supervision over the young men from "back home," who sought him in the city in pursuit of education or employment. Perry C. Rowland's business career covered a period of thirty years, in which he was engaged as a commission merchant in Ft. Wayne and in Indianapolis, Indiana, and for twenty years in the Pittsburgh-Central stockyards. It was during this latter period that he acquired lands in Ohio and became actively engaged in farming.

Perry Rowland's boyhood was spent in and around Mt. Sterling, this county, where he attended the district school, getting whatever education the opportunity offered. He entered college at Merom, Indiana, and completed the college course at Lebanon, Ohio. For a time he studied law, but financial reverses occurring in his father's affairs, he abandoned this chosen profession for a business career. He was born on June 3, 1851, near Five Points, Pickaway county, this state, and was married to May Morgridge, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 16, 1880. He died on October 14, 1901, at the Hotel Rider, Cambrdige Springs, Pennsylvania, and is buried in the Morgridge burial ground at Plain City, this county. His widow and two children, a daughter, Jane, and a son, Hoyt, survive him, living at "Homewood," London, this county.

Mrs. May (Morgridge) Rowland, widow of Perry C. Rowland, is the fourth daughter and fourth child of J. Bailey and Harriet Hoyt (Tuttle) Morgridge, a family whose history has been closely identified with that of Madison county for a hundred years. She was born and reared at "Hickory Grove Farm," the Morgridge homestead, and her childhood days were filled to overflowing with small pleasures, derived from an outdoor life. To that life she attributes her splendid health, she never having been ill for a day in more than half a century. It is with a feeling of gratitude and fervent prayer that this is recorded.

May Morgridge received the usual benefits from attending the country school, and at the age of ten entered the public school at Marysville, Ohio. She later became a pupil at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, this state, and still later, a student at Buchtel College, Akron, entering there the second year after the founding of that institution. Referring again to her country school days. a word should be written regarding two school districts on the Darby Plains, one known as the Lombard school, and the adjoining district known as the Worthington school. For several years these little local schools were examples of higher education through the efforts of the efficient student-teachers from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. A Mr. Ward, who married Miss Alden, of Mechanicsburg, should be mentioned as the first university student-teacher in the Lombard district. It is more than forty years since then, but his "story-telling hour" still lives in the memory of a generation that has passed the meridian of life. A Mr. Carpenter, who married Miss Boyd, of London, was another university student-teacher, who is remembered as a pioneer in tree-planting; the school yard in the Worthington district being today a beautiful example of his work. He put enthusiasm into his advocacy of the outdoor life and was the idol of the school boys.

After her marriage, though going directly from the country to the city, Mrs. Rowland, in a measure, continued the outdoor life. Life there was exceedingly pleasant. As a concession to Madison county antecedents, a spirited horse was always at the beck

of her pleasure, with which more fully to enjoy the beautiful parks and miles of splendid boulevards in Pittsburgh. The city offered many attractions, notably the Carnegie library, built of white marble and stone and erected, far from the heart of the city, in that fine park which is the gift of the beneficent Mrs. Schenley and a monument forever to the generosity of woman. The library building, with its great collection of books, contains also a museum, a notable art gallery, a music hall, with a wonderful organ played by an equally wonderful organist, all "Free to the People." Then there were the great plays and players, not quite so free, perhaps, but one does not count the cost to hear Adelina Patti or Christine Nilsson or to see Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Irving, Miss Terry, Madame Bernhardt and many others equally entertaining. With the passing of the fleeting years, interest in former things lessens; domestic duties are less exacting; there are new interests and new work. Mrs. Rowland is a member of the various progressive organizations in the community—a member of the Madison County Farmers' Club, a charter member of the Mt. Sterling chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a charter member of the London chapter of the same patriotic society, having served as regent and as a member of the state regents' council for the year 1912-13. She is a member of and has served as president of the Woman's Club of London, an organization which has her heartiest co-operation in the splendid work it is doing. Through the initiative and energy of these representative women, a Carnegie library was brought to London, and the public school grounds were permanently beautified and made the peer of any in Ohio. The inspiration for the first municipal Christmas celebration emanated from the Woman's Club, and the tree itself came from the grounds of "Homewood." In times of public calamity and of private misfortune, the Woman's Club has ever been one of the many channels through which the prosperity and good will of this garden spot, Madison county, flow to less favored communities.

Underlying all and dominating a busy life, Mrs. Rowland finds her deepest satisfaction and benefit in her lifelong membership in the Episcopal church. She and her daughter, Jane, and son, Hoyt, are communicants of Trinity church, London, and are deeply interested in the various beneficences of that parish.

W. E. LUKENS.

The important advances made in the undertaking business in recent years have completely revolutionized many of the basic details of that business, and the equipment required to be carried in stock by the modern funeral director is far different from that of a generation ago. In the well-equipped and up-to-date undertaking establishment of W. E. Lukens, at London, this county, there is carried not only an auto funeral car, the only one in London and the first of the kind brought to Madison county, but an auto ambulance, which also is the only one of the kind in the county. In every other respect Mr. Lukens is up-to-date in his manner of conducting his business, and in connection with his place there is an admirably-fitted funeral chapel, while his horse equipment leaves nothing to be desired for the proper conduct of funerals. Mr. Lukens is a first-class undertaker and is an active and influential member of the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association of Ohio.

W. E. Lukens was born on a farm in Franklin county, Ohio, on November 16, 1883, the only son of G. K. and Mary (Moore) Lukens, both natives of that county, who moved to Madison county when their son was six years of age, buying a farm in the Lilly Chapel neighborhood, where they now live. They have one other child, a daughter, Elta, who is with them on the home farm.

After finishing the course in the schools at Big Plain, in this county, W. E. Luken spent two years on the home farm, assisting his father in the operation of the

same, and then went to Columbus, this state, where he entered the undertaking establishment of Pletcher-Brown Company, where he remained for one year, at the end of which time he went to Springfield, this state, where he acquired further valuable experience in the undertaking business in the establishment of C. F. Jackson, in which he owned one-half interest. After which he returned to this county and located at London, where he bought the undertaking parlors of G. W. Lewis and has since been very successfully engaged in this business, having one of the best-equipped establishments of this kind in central Ohio.

On November 7, 1907, W. E. Lukens was united in marriage to May Van Horn, of Big Plain, this county, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Lukens are members of the Methodist church, Mr. Lukens being connected with the official board of the same, for two years being financial secretary, and are earnestly interested in various movements for the advancement of all good causes hereabout, their many friends holding them in the very highest regard.

W. E. Lukens is a Republican and takes a prominent part in the political affairs of the county. He is now serving his second term as coroner of Madison county. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being treasurer of Madison Lodge No. 70, of that order, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Junior Order of United Mechanics, in all of which orders he is very popular, enjoying the fullest confidence and respect of his associates. Public spirited, enterprising and energetic, Mr. Lukens is held in high regard in London's business circles, while throughout the whole community his excellent service during hours of bereavement has the indorsement of the very best people in the county.

HARRY C. HAMES.

The Thomas & Armstrong Company, of which Harry C. Hames is superintendent, is one of the thriving young industrial enterprises of London and Madison county.

Harry C. Hames was born on May 25, 1857, at Columbus. He learned the sheet metal trade at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained for six years, mastering every detail of the trade. During the first six months of his apprenticeship at this trade, he received nothing; during the second six months, only two dollars a month. For a number of years thereafter, his wages were doubled every six months. After he had thoroughly learned his trade, Mr. Hames worked for the Keighley Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the Berger Manufacturing Company, of Canton, Ohio, and for F. O. Schoedinger, of Columbus, Ohio. At the plant of the Berger Manufacturing Company, Mr. Hames worked as a pattern-cutter and as superintendent. After having served as superintendent of the plant owned by F. O. Schoedinger for twenty years, Mr. Hames moved to London, this county, in 1911 and helped to organize the Ohio Specialty Company, which originally had a plant at Columbus, which was moved to London. After the plant at London had been opened, Mr. Hames became secretary of the company. For twenty years, Mr. Hames had known Mr. Armstrong of the Thomas & Armstrong Company and when Mr. Armstrong sought to reorganize his concern, then a mere tin shop, housed in a building twenty-one by twenty-six feet and confined to the manufacture of roofing, spouting, etc., Mr. Hames was brought into the concern. The company was reorganized and recapitalized and Mr. Hames took stock in the plant. After starting in a room, twenty-one by twenty-six feet, sixteen hundred and thirty-eight square feet were added and then another room, eighty-nine by seventy-four and one-half feet, two stories high, with a total of eight thousand seven hundred and ninety square feet. About this time the plant was put on a real manufacturing basis and some twenty men employed. In two years the company was compelled to enlarge its plant and since that time, has added a two-

story building, sixty by sixty feet, with a total floor space of seventy-two hundred square feet and a one-story shed for a paint shop with a floor space of thirty-five hundred square feet. Altogether the company now occupies fifty-eight thousand, five hundred square feet of floor space and about forty men are employed. The Thomas & Armstrong Company has taken a lease on other lands for exhibition purposes. It now requires a working capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1914 the company did a business of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, twice that of its capital stock. Mr. Hames, personally, has taken out a patent on three devices manufactured by the company.

Among the well-known "Buckeye" products of the Thomas & Armstrong Company, of London, are the round-steel tanks, round-end oblong troughs, square-end tanks, galvanized cookers and water heaters, heavy steel cookers and water heaters, sheep-dipping tanks, hog scalders, cast-iron tank heaters, galvanized tank heaters, gasoline and oil buckets, feed or water troughs, mortar boxes, oil and gasoline tanks, hog-dipping tanks, poultry fountains, poultry troughs, rural free-delivery mail boxes, ash and garbage cans, chimney tops, galvanized round brood-coops and square brood-coops.

In an announcement issued by the company, the following statements are made: "We have been actively engaged in the sheet-metal-working trades for over twenty-five years. Extending over such a great length of time, few concerns can boast of a broader or more thorough experience than we have had. It has always been our policy, as our customers will testify, to handle only goods of best quality and to give full value for the money, always realizing that this is the only basis upon which a substantial business can be built. We have tried to make our products of honest materials and in an honest way, the very best we knew how. With this policy continually before us, we have gradually built up a large trade, extending from one end of the country to the other. Our new shops are equipped with the most modern machinery and we have adopted every modern method of approved value, so that we may be able to give the very best of service to our customers. This also serves as an assurance that our prices are the lowest possible, consistent with good workmanship and materials."

One of the leading products of the Thomas & Armstrong Company is silo equipments, which are shipped to silo manufacturers and to jobbers in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the far West.

Harry C. Hames, superintendent of this plant, was married to Mrs. Abbie Perie, of Columbus, whose son, Clarence Knull, is employed by the Thomas & Armstrong Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hames have no children.

HENRY D. FOLMER.

Alfalfa, a farm product to which the subject of this sketch has devoted his special attention, and on which he has published a book, has been claiming the interest of northern and western agriculturists for many years, and is now coming into its own in the eastern states, although it is still in its infancy there. It is to the man who makes a study of the business in which he is engaged, who is entitled to praise as being progressive, and being satisfied with nothing but the best in return for his efforts and labor.

Henry D. Folmer, farmer, West Jefferson, Madison county, was born on June 18, 1852, at Janesville, Wisconsin, and is a son of George and Sophronia (Thrasher) Folmer. His education was obtained in the district schools, and he began teaching at the age of twenty-three years in Franklin and Madison counties, after which he decided to follow agriculture, and settled down to the care of a farm. His attention was attracted to the subject of alfalfa, of which he made a special study, and became such an authority on the production that he wrote a book on the subject, which has been well received.

Mr. Folmer is the proprietor of the "Wildwood Farm," one hundred and forty acres located about four and one-half miles northeast of West Jefferson, on the East pike. Politically, he is not bound to any particular party, casting his vote according to the man who best pleases his views. His church membership is with the Universalist church, and he takes a great interest in the grange, of which he is a member.

George Folmer, father of Henry D. Folmer, was a pioneer settler on a farm at Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, but was a native of Pennsylvania and of German lineage, his parents having emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. His wife was Sophronia (Thrasher) Folmer. Henry D. Folmer, at the age of three years, came with his parents to Madison county and settled on his present farm, though just previously they had traveled through several states before locating in Madison county.

George and Sophronia (Thrasher) Folmer were the parents of two children, Henry D. and Salmon Paul, the latter of whom was born on May 9, 1855, and died on February 21, 1900. He lived in West Jefferson until twenty-one years of age, and then began teaching school, after which he took a course in medicine and was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College. He practiced medicine at West Jefferson, this county, and died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Henry D. Folmer was united in marriage, October 16, 1884, with Alvira Jones, daughter of Richard Jones, Franklin county, Ohio. Mrs. Folmer was born on July 15, 1849 in Licking county, Ohio. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. and Mrs. Folmer are extremely agreeable people, extending their kindness and courtesy to all, and are well liked throughout the community in which they reside. Mrs. Folmer is a member of the Baptist church.

H. M. CHANEY, D. D. S.

Few men in public life in Madison county have been more active in the civic affairs of the county seat and in the affairs of the county generally than Doctor Chaney, present auditor of the county. For nine years Doctor Chaney was treasurer of the corporation of London, the county seat. He then was elected mayor of the city and before his term of office as chief executive of the city had expired he was elected to the office of county auditor, administering the duties of that important office so satisfactorily to the public at large that he was re-elected and is now serving his second term. Doctor Chaney also has given much attention to the business affairs of the city and was the first secretary of the London Board of Trade, filling that position for three successive terms. He is interested in numerous enterprises of considerable importance in the commercial and industrial life of the community and ranks very high as a public-spirited, enterprising and energetic citizen, who holds the best interests of his home city and county very dearly at heart. In whatever station the public has called Doctor Chaney to service he has done well his part, and it is not too much to say that no man in the community commands in a higher measure the confidence and esteem of all the people than he.

H. M. Chaney was born on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, on January 2, 1872, son of John and Mary (Holmes) Chaney, both natives of the state of New Jersey, who were the parents of five children, those surviving, besides the subject of this sketch, being N. H. Chaney, superintendent of schools at Youngstown, Ohio; Jacob H. Chaney, a farmer living near York, Nebraska, and Mrs. Cora Chaney, of Ashland, Kansas. John Chaney left New Jersey when a young man and came West, locating in Highland county, this state, where he spent the rest of his life engaged in farming, his death occurring about thirty-four years ago. His widow survived him many years, her death not occurring until 1912.

Reared on the paternal farm in Highland county, H. M. Chaney received his ele-

mentary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and in the public schools of Washington C. H., in Fayette county, his brother having at that time been superintendent of the city schools at the latter place. Upon completing his common-school education, he entered Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1892. For two years after receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor Chaney maintained an office for the practice of his profession in Cincinnati and at the end of that time, in 1894, moved to London, this county, and formed a partnership for the practice of dentistry with Dr. Joseph Chance. This partnership continued for five or six years, at the end of which time Doctor Chaney opened an office of his own and continued thus to practice alone until about eight years ago, when he formed his present mutually agreeable partnership with Dr. F. E. Noland.

From the time of his entrance upon the stage of action in London, Doctor Chaney has given of the very best of himself to the advancement of the best interests of the city and early began to make the force of his engaging personality manifest in the affairs of the county seat. In 1897, three years after his arrival in the city, he was elected treasurer of London corporation and served in that capacity until 1906, a period of nine years. In 1909, he was elected mayor of the city and was making one of the best and most popular chief executives London ever had when he was elected, in the fall of 1910, to the office of county auditor and resigned his position of mayor, after a service of one year and nine months, to enter upon the duties of the auditor's office. So satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of this important office that he was re-elected in 1912 and is now serving on his second term.

On June 19, 1895, Dr. H. M. Chaney was united in marriage to Jeanette Squires, daughter of W. S. and Ellen (Smith) Squires, of London, this county, and to this union three children have been born, Katherine, Robert Lee and Amelia. Dr. and Mrs. Chaney are devoted members of the Methodist church and take a warm interest in the various departments of that church's good works, their children being reared in that faith.

Doctor Chaney is a Republican and ever since his arrival in Madison county has taken an active part in the political affairs of this section. His intelligent grasp of public questions and comprehensive knowledge of local affairs early commanded the attention of the party managers and his counsels proved valuable in their deliberations, he soon being given a seat in their councils which he ever since has retained, and is at present serving very effectively as secretary of the executive committee of the party in this county. Doctor Chaney is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Ohio State Dental Association. He has given close study to local business conditions and has taken an active part in all measures designed to advance the best interests of the community. Upon the organization of the London Board of Trade he was elected secretary of the same and served in that capacity for three consecutive years, or until that new and useful agency for the promotion of the city's business interests was well on its feet. He is a director of the Citizens Loan and Savings Association and for several years has been vice-president of that well-established institution. Doctor Chaney also is a director of the London Grave Vault Company; secretary-treasurer of the Buckeye Dryer Company and a director of the Trimble Paving Brick Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

Diligent in his own business, Doctor Chaney also has been faithful in the discharge of the numerous duties which the public has imposed upon him and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community, there being few persons in public life hereabout who are held in higher regard than he, even though he has been a resident of the county but a little more than a bare decade.

SAMUEL P. TRUMPER.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs who makes the real history of a community. His influence as a potential factor in the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples that such men furnish of patience, purpose and steadfast integrity illustrate what is within the power of each to accomplish. There is always a measure of satisfaction in referring, even in a casual way, to their achievements. The venerable Samuel P. Trumper, a retired citizen of London, Ohio, is a man who has lived a life of a good citizen, especially in rearing his family and providing them with every educational advantage possible during the time in which they lived.

Samuel P. Trumper was born on May 10, 1838, in Fayette county, Ohio, and is the son of Lewis and Marjorie (Boggs) Trumper, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. Marjorie (Boggs) Trumper was the daughter of pioneer parents, who came from the Keystone state. Lewis and Marjorie (Boggs) Trumper were married in Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, and died after attaining the age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him and lived to be ninety-five years old. Both died at Bloomingburg, in Fayette county. Of their four sons and two daughters, Samuel P. Trumper is the only surviving child. One of the sons, William, was a teacher for many years in Madison county, Ohio, but became a blacksmith at Newport, where he lived ten years. He died in Fayette county, Ohio. Another son, Joseph, was a carpenter by trade. Hiram L. was a teacher, and was employed in Madison and Fayette counties. One of the daughters died unmarried at the age of more than eighty years. The other was married and died at Van Wert, Ohio.

Samuel P. Trumper was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools of the Buckeye state, which he attended in the winter. He began teaching before he was twenty-one years old in the district schools, and was engaged in this profession for about ten years in Fayette and Madison counties, Ohio. In the meantime, he took a commercial course and completed it. After coming to Madison county, he was employed during the summer as a farmer and during the winter as a teacher. In 1880, Mr. Trumper came to London, Ohio.

During the Civil War, Samuel P. Trumper had enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in West Virginia principally but was captured at Harper's Ferry, and, after his parole, sent to Chicago. During his service as a soldier, he rose from the ranks as a private to second lieutenant, and was discharged as a second lieutenant. For a time, he had command of Company C, Sixtieth Ohio, at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Trumper is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of Lyon's Post, at London. For many years he has made it a habit to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Having been elected to the office of county recorder in the fall of 1880, Mr. Trumper came to London on January 1, 1881, and served four successive terms in this office of three years each. He was elected each time as a Republican. During his tenure he adopted the Campbell improved system of indexing. Later, he was for four years deputy county treasurer under Benjamin Emery. Since that time, he has not been employed in any county office. He has served for two terms, however, as a member of the London council. He also served seven years as a justice of the peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Trumper were married in Fayette county. Mrs. Trumper, before her marriage, was Maria Louisa Hidy, a native of Fayette county. Of their children, Frank, who is a graduate of the London high school, was for several years a teacher in Madison county. He is now, however, the manager of an automobile company at Louisville, Kentucky. May, who graduated from the Granville Female College, is also a teacher by profession. Formerly, she was principal of the high school at Kallspell, Montana.

She was also county superintendent eight years at Kalispell, Montana, but is now a student at the University of California, located at Berkeley. Minnie, the widow of Dr. S. A. Noland, of London, is a graduate of the Granville Female College and is a teacher in the public schools at London. Samuel, from the time he was a small boy, has been employed by the American Tobacco Company at Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis and New York City. Still later, he was employed by the British-American Tobacco Company, and during the past three years has been located in the home office of the British-American Tobacco Company in London, England. He has been sent twice by his firm to China and other countries in the interests of the business. Bessie, the youngest child, is a graduate of Dennison University, and is a teacher in the primary grade at London. Two of Mr. Trumper's daughters hold life certificates as teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. Trumper have given their children every educational opportunity. He is ever alive to the opportunities of the future, and, from any point of view, must be regarded as one of the best citizens of Madison county.

WILLIAM E. FITZGERALD.

Mature judgment after long association has formed the basis of public sentiment in favor of William E. Fitzgerald, one of the prosperous farmers of Canaan township, and one whose abilities are recognized by his fellow citizens. His experience in farm life has been devoted to the practical study of scientific agriculture, and every advantageous point in that direction has been made use of, the result of which has been a gratifying success.

William E. Fitzgerald, farmer, West Jefferson, Madison county, was born on April 27, 1882, in Gillivan, Ohio, and is a son of David D. and Johanna (Daley) Fitzgerald, of Irish lineage. He was educated in the public schools and remained at home until he went into business for himself in West Jefferson, from which place he moved to Grove City, finally locating at his present residence. Mr. Fitzgerald's home place is located about five miles north of West Jefferson, and is known as the "White Oak Farm." Politically, he is a strong believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has always felt a deep interest in the progress of his township. In religion, he is a devout member of the Catholic church at West Jefferson. He divides his time between general farming and the raising of pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, some of which are highly pedigreed.

David D. and Johanna (Daley) Fitzgerald, were both born in County Cork, Ireland. Mrs. Fitzgerald came to America with her parents quite a while before her husband came, as a young man, and settled near Plain City. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living in 1915: David A., who lives in West Jefferson; Edward J., who lives on the Gillivan pike; Nora, who is single and lives in West Jefferson; Ellen lives in Gillivan, and is the widow of Malachi Riley; Hannah became the wife of P. C. Gainard, of Summerford; Mollie, who married Frank Ryan, of Columbus; Julia, who is now Mrs. Francis Graham of Columbus; Elizabeth was married to Arthur Murphy, of Columbus; and William E., the subject of this sketch.

William E. Fitzgerald was united in marriage, November 24, 1908, with Ella Harbage, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Scott) Harbage of West Jefferson, the former of whom died on October 21, 1908, and the latter is still living at West Jefferson. Three children have been born to this union, Joseph, born in November, 1909; Stanley, January 10, 1912; and William V., August 21, 1915.

Mrs. Fitzgerald was first married on June 17, 1900, to S. W. Lyday, who was born near Harrisburg, Ohio. He was a blacksmith and died in October, 1904. There were two children by the union: Margaret, died in infancy; Seymour, born in June, 1902.

Mr. Fitzgerald has not been so wrapped up in his business affairs that he could not give the proper amount of his time and attention to his family, to whom he is a kind and attentive husband, and a loving and devoted father.

CARY JONES.

For more than a quarter of a century, Cary Jones, attorney-at-law, has been practicing his profession at London, county seat of Madison county. For a period of six years, Mr. Jones served this county as prosecuting attorney, during which time he was called on to prosecute numerous cases of more than ordinary importance, and has made a name as a lawyer that is known far beyond the confines of his home county.

Cary Jones was born on a farm one mile east of Jeffersonville, in Fayette county, Ohio, on September 10, 1862, son of Dr. William H. and Olivia (Hidy) Jones, the former a native of Wales and the latter, of Fayette county, her father having been one of the first settlers of that county, having arrived there from Virginia on horseback and settling on Paint creek at a very early day in the settlement of that section. Dr. William H. Jones was the son of William and Jane Jones, natives of Wales, where the father followed farming and milling and there spent his entire life. Upon his death, his widow, with two of her children, started for the United States, following her son William, who was already established here. The brave mother died at sea, however, and the orphaned children were compelled to continue their journey alone. They safely reached Cincinnati, where their brother, William, tenderly cared for them until they reached years of maturity. These children were David and Jane, later Mrs. Burnham. Two other children remained in Wales. On the maternal side, Cary Jones is descended from Joseph and Mary (Carr) Hidy, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia, he of German descent and she of Irish extraction, who located in Fayette county, Ohio, at an early day, becoming extensive landowners. Both Joseph Hidy and his wife died in Fayette county, both having lived to advanced ages, she having been eighty-seven years of age at the time of her death and he, ninety-seven. They were the parents of ten children, Joseph, Humphrey, Urban, Isaac, William, Mrs. Olivia Jones, Mrs. Margaret Beatty, Mrs. Louisa Tway, Mrs. Sidney Brock and Mrs. Clarissa Wendel.

Dr. William H. Jones for many years was one of the best-known physicians in Fayette county, he having continued his practice there until he was near the three-score-and-ten stage of his career, after which he retired to his farm, where he died at the age of seventy-eight, his widow surviving him but a year or two. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Mary J. Irwin, wife of Luther M. Irwin, who lives on the old home farm near Jeffersonville, this state; William Hidy, who lives near the town of Merom, in Sullivan county, Indiana; Humphrey, a well-known attorney, banker and farmer, of Bloomingburg, Ohio, with offices at Washington C. H.; Dr. Emma O. McCormack, a physician, wife of Richard McCormack, of Columbus, Ohio; Cary, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Minnie Reading, wife of Dallas Reading, living near Jeffersonville, this state.

Upon completing the course in the public schools at Jeffersonville, Cary Jones supplemented the same by a comprehensive course at Buchtel College, now known as Akron University, Akron, Ohio, from which excellent institution he was graduated with the class of 1887. Thus equipped by preparatory study, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, with a view to preparing himself for the practice of the profession to which he had decided to devote his life, and was graduated from that institution in 1889. Upon receiving his diploma, he came to Madison county and on July 1, 1889, opened an office for the practice of law in London, the county seat, and has been in continuous practice there ever since. Not long after locating in London, Mr. Jones

CARY JONES.

was elected city solicitor, but did not complete the term for which he was elected, being compelled to resign the same to take up the duties connected with the office of prosecuting attorney, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket in 1892. Mr. Jones was re-elected in the next county campaign and served two terms, a period of six years. During his incumbency of the prosecutor's office, Mr. Jones was called on to represent the state in the trial of several homicide cases, including the noted Parnell case, one of the most celebrated trials in the history of the Madison courts.

On October 27, 1897, Cary Jones was united in marriage to Bessie Gamlin, who was born and reared in London, this county, daughter of William Gamlin, a prominent resident of that city, and to this union five children have been born, Catherine Olivia, William Humphrey, Norman Carl, Marian Virginia, and Helen Eloise. Mr. and Mrs. Jones take a warm interest in the good works of this community and are among the most active promoters of the same, their influence being felt in many helpful ways hereabout.

Mr. Jones is a Mason of high degree, having attained to the rank of Knight Templar, and takes much interest in that order. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at London. As indicated above, he is a Republican and for years has been regarded as one of the leaders in that party in Madison county. Mr. Jones owns a fine farm in Range township, this county, and also looks after several farms for clients. He has an extensive practice and is generally looked upon as one of the county's most substantial citizens.

W. E. HOFFHINES, D. D. S.

Among the professional men of this county there are few who have a wider acquaintance in the county, or a higher standing among their professional associates than Dr. W. E. Hoffhines, the well-known dentist, of Lebanon, who, during the more than ten years of his residence and practice there not only has succeeded in building up a fine practice, but has earned the respect and esteem of all who know him.

W. E. Hoffhines was born in the pleasant village of Ashville, Pickaway county, Ohio, on January 5, 1878, son of P. H. and Catherine (Noecker) Hoffhines, both natives of the same county. P. H. Hoffhines, for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Ashville, but now a resident of Columbus, this state, where he is engaged in the real-estate business, is the son of George Hoffhines, who still lives at Ashville, at the age of eighty-five years. To P. H. and Catherine (Noecker) Hoffhines there were born but two children, both sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, J. W. Hoffhines, who is prominently connected with the auditing department of the National Cash Register Company, with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

Reared at Ashville, W. E. Hoffhines received his elementary education in the public schools of that place and was graduated from the high school there in 1896, after which he taught school in Ashville for three years. In the meantime he had decided upon the practice of dentistry as his life work and began the study of dental surgery in the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, following the course there for one year, after which he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated, after two years of additional study, with the class of 1903. Upon receiving his diploma he began the practice of his chosen profession at Portsmouth, this state, but did not remain there quite a year, the advantages of a location at London, this county, appealing to him so strongly that he moved to London in 1904, and since that time has been quite successfully engaged in practice at the county seat.

Upon arriving in London, Doctor Hoffhines entered into a partnership with Doctor Chance, who later retired from practice, since which time Doctor Hoffhines has been

practicing alone, and it is not too much to say that he has gained the high favor of the entire community. His office in the Bridgman building is admirably equipped, the doctor keeping fully abreast of all the modern devices designed to advance the remedial art of dentistry, and he has earned a fine reputation as a skilled practitioner.

On August 23, 1914, Dr. W. E. Hoffhines was united in marriage to Helen Rainey, daughter of William Rainey, a well-known and prominent citizen of London. Doctor and Mrs. Hoffhines take an interested part in the social activities of London, are interested in all forward-looking movements there, and are deservedly popular in their large circle of acquaintances, their friends all holding them in the highest possible regard.

Doctor Hoffhines is a Democrat and is warmly interested in the political affairs of Madison county, being a consistent and ardent advocate of good government; but is hardly what might be called an active politician, the exactions of his profession preventing him from giving much attention to matters outside; though he is ever willing to give his time and his support to measures designed to further the best interests of the commonwealth. He is a member of the popular and influential London Club and is a Mason, having attained to both the council and the chapter of that ancient order. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is warmly devoted to the affairs of both these orders.

Doctor Hoffhines is a member of the Lutheran church at Ashville and is a member of the Mad River Dental Society, of which he was secretary; the Ohio State Dental Society and the National Dental Society, taking an active part in the affairs of all these professional organizations. During his residence in London, Doctor Hoffhines has made a wide acquaintance throughout the county and enjoys the fullest confidence of all, he being generally recognized as a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen, who is performing admirably his part in the community life of the county.

ROBERT G. BRADFIELD.

Pleasantly situated one mile southwest of the village of West Jefferson, in Jefferson township, this county, is a snug little farm on which there is a very comfortable home in which resides a delightful little family, the members of which enjoy to the full the highest esteem of all their neighbors. The proprietor of this farm, Robert G. Bradfield, has been a life-long resident of the township in which he lives, he having been born there, and is well known throughout that whole countryside as a man of true and modest worth, in whom his neighbors have the utmost confidence.

Robert G. Bradfield was born on a farm in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, on May 13, 1873, son of Morris and Jane (Worthington) Bradfield, both natives of Franklin county, the former having been born in Georgesville and the latter at Pleasant Corners. Following their marriage, Morris Bradfield and wife came to Madison county and located on a farm in Jefferson township, where they reared a family of six children, all of whom are still living. The mother of these children died on May 18, 1904, and later Morris Bradfield contracted a second marriage and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where his death occurred on December 16, 1912.

To Morris and Jane (Worthington) Bradfield were born the following children: Albert W., a well-known farmer of Fairfield township, this county; H. R., who is engaged in the livery business at West Jefferson, this county; Anna, the wife of William Durflinger, of Los Angeles, California; Robert G., the immediate subject of this sketch; B. T., a well-known farmer in Fairfield township, this county, and Mary, the wife of David Howard, of Portland, Oregon.

Reared on the home farm in Jefferson township, Robert G. Bradfield received his

education in the district schools of his neighborhood and in the West Jefferson high school, remaining at home until his marriage at the age of twenty-three, after which he began farming for himself and is now the owner of a snug little farm of forty-four and one-half acres one mile southwest of West Jefferson, to which he gives his closest attention and which he believes is about as much land as one man ought to attempt to till properly. He is up-to-date in his methods and is doing well, having a very comfortable home and a well-kept place.

On November 24, 1896, Robert G. Bradfield was united in marriage to Laura E. Kelly, who was born in this county, daughter of Asbury Kelly, a well-known veteran of the Civil War, who lost a leg while fighting the battles of the Union, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Leigh F., who was born on June 23, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield are earnestly interested in community betterment and are held in high regard throughout that whole neighborhood. Mr. Bradfield is a Republican and is properly interested in political affairs, though not an active party worker. He is a member of the Franklin County Protective Association, in the affairs of which he takes much interest and his neighbors and associates generally esteem him very highly.

GRANT TIMMONS.

Among the small farms in the West Jefferson neighborhood of Madison county, few are kept up in better shape or are managed with better skill than that belonging to Grant Timmons, a well-known farmer living one and three-fourths miles southwest of the village of West Jefferson. Mr. Timmons is alive to modern progress in the agricultural field and keeps fully abreast of the latest methods of up-to-date farming, with the result that he is doing well and is regarded as a substantial farmer and an excellent citizen.

Grant Timmons was born on a farm in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, on February 6, 1864, son of Thomas and Hannah (Oglesby) Timmons, the former of whom was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the latter was born in this county. Thomas Timmons came from Ross county to this county and here he married, he and his wife becoming the parents of seven children, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Mary, now deceased, was the wife of David Warner; Jane, wife of Moses Roberts, lives in the West; Will, deceased; Alice, wife of Alva Calhoun, of Gillivan, Ohio; Dr. Catherine Vickers, upon the death of V. W. Vickers took up the study of medicine and is now a physician at Cleveland, Ohio; Ruth, wife of Eugene Stuckey, of West Jefferson, this county.

Reared on the paternal farm in Jefferson township, Grant Timmons received his education in the district schools of his home neighborhood, remaining at home assisting his father on the farm until his marriage at the age of twenty-five, after which he started out for himself, presently becoming the owner of his present fine farm of sixty-one acres southwest of West Jefferson, where he and his family are living in happy comfort.

The marriage of Grant Timmons took place in 1889, in which year he led to the altar Virginia Kelly, who was born in this county, and to this union six children have been born, namely: Vick, who married Mary Matheny, is a teamster at West Jefferson; Hannah, at home; James C., who married Ruby Harbage, is a farmer in this county; Francis, Stephen and Augustus, at home.

Grant Timmons is a Republican, though not an active participant in the political affairs of the county. He is a member of Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, at West Jefferson and is very popular with his lodge associates as well as with all his neighbors, who hold him and his family in the highest esteem.

J. SCOTT CHENOWETH.

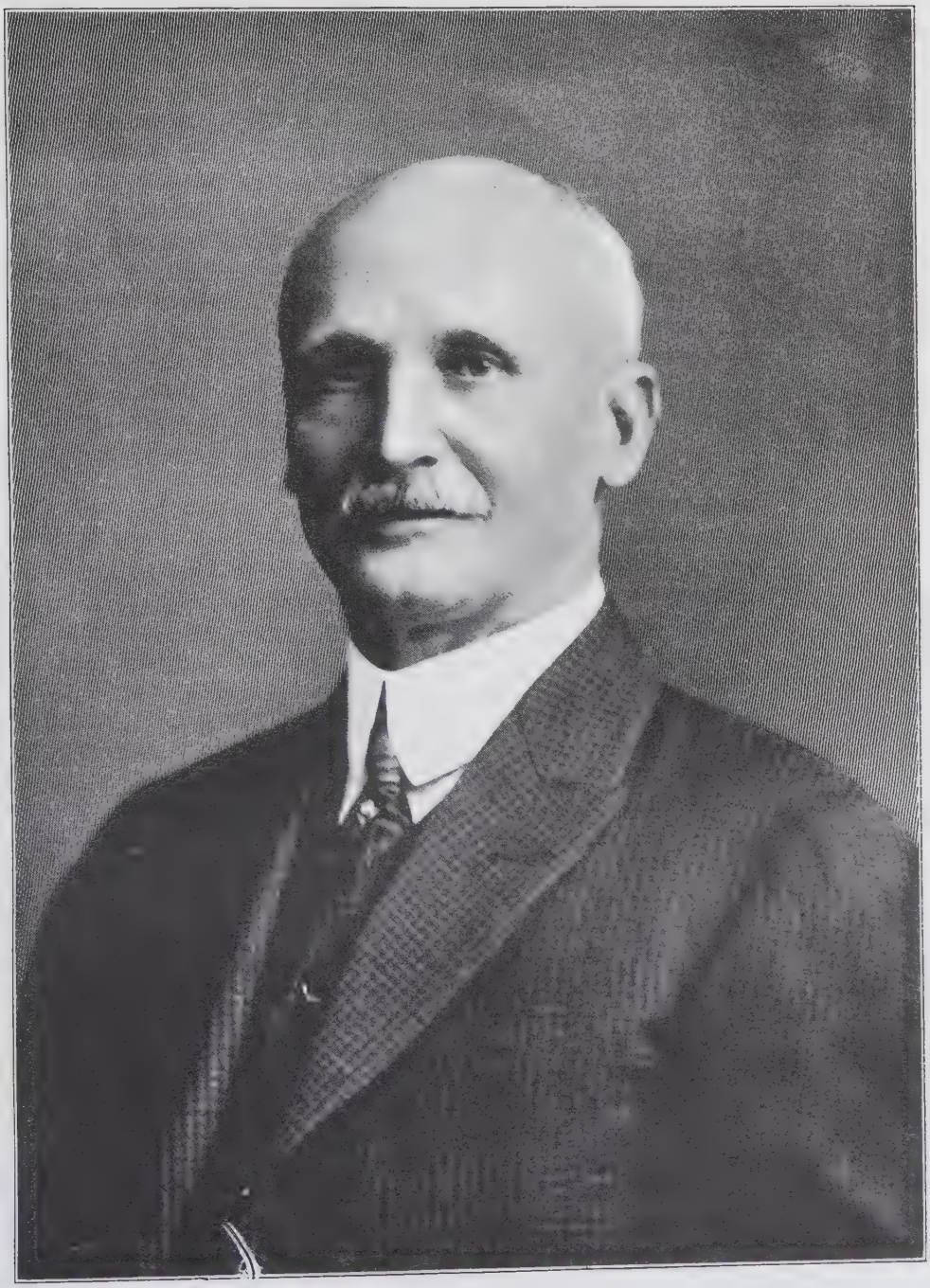
Descended from a grandfather honored by local public office and twice elected to the Ohio Legislature, J. Scott Chenoweth, tax commissioner, is one of the most popular men in Madison county, a fact of which the people gave proof when they gave him the largest majority of votes ever given a candidate for treasurer in this county. Mr. Chenoweth has demonstrated their wisdom, for he has lent dignity and honor to every position he has held, and has retained the respect and confidence of those whose votes placed him in office. Born in Range township on December 11, 1855, he is a native of the county, and a son of Jeremiah B. and Eliza (Boyer) Chenoweth.

John F. Chenoweth, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was no inconsiderable factor in the life of his time. He served as county commissioner of highways, was justice of the peace in Franklin county, Ohio, which was his home after he was twelve years of age, and was twice chosen by his constituents to represent them in the state Legislature. He was a Republican and stanch abolitionist. Though born in Kentucky in 1792, he early became a resident of Franklin county, from which he was drafted for the war in 1812. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Ferguson. Jeremiah B. Chenoweth, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm, twelve miles from the state capital, on September 22, 1866, but later removed to Range township, this county, where he became a prominent farmer and stock raiser. He was the fourth of a family of fourteen, and early had to make his way in life. On September 23, 1841, he married Eliza Foster of Range township, this county, a daughter of James and Margaret (Boyer) Foster, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, on August 2, 1824. These young married people were content to begin life on a rented farm, but after five years of hard work, they purchased a two-hundred-acre farm, to which they gradually added until they accumulated fourteen hundred acres, a part of which they gave to their children, of whom there were nine, as follow: James F., born on September 7, 1844, enlisted in the Civil War, returned home sick and died at the early age of twenty; John W., September 9, 1846, is a farmer in Range township; Daniel B., January 10, 1849, also a farmer; Nelson P., April 26, 1851, a farmer and stock raiser; George W., October 3, 1853, a farmer, who died on August 4, 1887; Jeremiah S., December 11, 1855, and Newton M., December 25, 1857, both of Range township Like his father, J. B. Chenoweth was a stalwart Republican, and an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. He passed away in December, 1904.

J. Scott Chenoweth had to be content with the education offered by the schools near his country home, and at the age of eighteen life and its problems became a reality to him. Having a temperament which attracted him to the world of affairs, he did not continue in agricultural pursuits exclusively, but gradually entered upon public life, and a number of years later, on January 1, 1894, he entered upon the office of sheriff, to which he had been elected on the Republican ticket in the previous election, and in which office he served two terms, being re-elected in 1896. In 1903 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected, serving two terms, his victory being the result of the largest majority vote ever cast in the county. After his official duties ceased, Mr. Chenoweth entered upon mercantile enterprises in Springfield, Ohio, in which he engaged for two years, and then returned to London. Since then he has sold farm properties outside of Madison county, and has had automobile interests.

But again he entered public life when, in 1911, he was elected land appraiser for London, and on April 1, 1915, he was appointed by Governor Willis as district assessor of Madison county, which is the head of the tax commission of this county. Mr. Chenoweth is also a director in the London Exchange Bank.

J. Scott Chenoweth has been twice married. When only twenty-one, he led to the



J. SCOTT CHENOWETH

altar Anna Rowlen, the ceremony taking place on December 28, 1876. The bride was then living in Range township, this county, although she was born in Monroe township, Pickaway county, Ohio, on August 10, 1855, a daughter of Josiah and Harriett (Hill) Rowlen. To this union four children were born, Edgar, born on December 4, 1878; Ersel and Mabel (twins), March 21, 1884, and Homer R., August 19, 1888. Mrs. Chenoweth was accidentally killed by a railway train on April 1, 1890. In 1893 Mr. Chenoweth married, secondly, Alice Winter, who was born at Carroll, Fairfield county, Ohio. To this latter uuion no children have been born.

The family whose history is here briefly recorded has had a part in the representative social life of London, and the name has been one that has been connected with the history of the state for many years. Through J. Scott Chenoweth, that name has won distinction, for he has been faithful to every trust reposed in him, and has served his town and county long and well.

H. F. JACKSON, D. D. S.

Prominent in the civic and social life of the pleasant village of West Jefferson, this county, few residents of that part of the county have a wider acquaintance, or enjoy a greater personal popularity than Dr. H. F. Jackson, the well-known dentist, who, for the past twenty years, has been so useful a member of society thereabout. Though not a native of Madison county, Doctor Jackson takes as hearty an interest in the affairs of this county as does any of its native sons, and his earnest efforts on behalf of the common good during his residence here have caused him to be known as one of the most public-spirited citizens in his part of the county. Professionally, Doctor Jackson stands very high in the estimation of the people, and for years he has enjoyed a practice which attests unmistakably the confidence which the people repose in his abilities as a dental surgeon. As a member of the West Jefferson school board, Doctor Jackson's earnest efforts in behalf of the cause of education in his home town have been productive of excellent results, aind his unselfish devotion to the public good has endeared him to the whole community.

H. F. Jackson was born in the village of Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, on November 2, 1870, son of W. P. and Susan N. (Strickler) Jackson, both of whom were natives of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in which county they were reared and married. W. P. Jackson was a millwright and shortly after his marriage located in Cadiz, where he eventually became engaged in the woolen-mill business, and for years was one of the proprietors of a large woolen-mill at that place. His wife died on August 25, 1896, and he is now living retired at New Castle, Pennsylvania. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, all of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Charles M., a traveling salesman, living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. W. E., a dentist at New Castle, Pennsylvania; Madge, who married Dr. H. W. Geissinger, of Gross City, Ohio; Minnie M., who keeps house for her father at New Castle; Jennie C., who married J. C. McMillin, chief clerk for the Carnegie corporation at New Castle, and Daisy, wife of H. B. Pruden, of Chicago, Illinois.

Receiving his elementary education in the excellent public schools of New Castle, Pennsylvania, H. F. Jackson was graduated from the high school in that city and then took up the study of dental surgery in the Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia, finishing his professional course at the Ohio Medical College at Columbus. Receiving his diploma in 1896, he immediately located at West Jefferson, this county, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in that pleasant village, with marked success.

On November 9, 1897, Dr. H. F. Jackson was united in marriage to Jessie Conklin, who was born and reared in this county, and to this happy union three children have been born. Conklin, born on August 12, 1898, a senior in the West Jefferson high school; Ellis, May 16, 1900, a sophomore in the same excellent school, and Harry, March 11, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson are deeply interested in the social and moral development of the community, of which they are so vital a part and take a prominent part in the promotion of all good works in and about West Jefferson. Among the leaders in the social life of the town, they are held in the highest esteem by their large circle of friends and are popular among all.

Doctor Jackson is a Republican, and ever since his location in West Jefferson has taken a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of Madison county, his devotion to the cause of good government causing him to give his most earnest attention to all measures designed to advance the same. For some time he has been a member of the West Jefferson school board and is tireless in his efforts continually to increase the efficiency of the already excellent schools in that little city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, his fraternal affiliations being with Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, at West Jefferson: Enoch Lodge of Perfection; Franklin Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Columbus Chapter, Rose Croix; Scioto Consistory of the Scottish Rite, at Columbus, and Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Columbus. He is also a member of the local, State and National dental societies.

A skilled practitioner in the art of his helpful profession, studiously attentive to the latest advances in the science of dental surgery, Doctor Jackson is widely known hereabout as a dentist of high attainments and enjoys a flourishing practice. Enterprising and public spirited, he is recognized as a good citizen in all this term implies and enjoys in the highest degree the confidence and respect of his home community.

ALPHEUS BURRELL.

In all that fine farming section in the eastern part of Madison county, in the West Jefferson and Lilly Chapel neighborhood, few farmers are better known or more highly respected by their neighbors than is the gentleman whose name is noted above. Though a native of a neighboring county, Mr. Burrell takes as warm an interest in the affairs of his adopted county as though he always had lived here, and is regarded as a good citizen in every respect. Diligent in business, he has prospered in his farming operations and now owns a fine place of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of choice land two miles south of West Jefferson, all of which has been accumulated by his own unaided efforts, he and his wife having started life for themselves, at the time of their marriage in 1885, on a small rented farm and by careful attention to the details of the farm, attended by frugality and industry, presently were able to move onto a small farm of their own, which later they disposed of and purchased their present fine home place, where they are living in comfort and surrounded by plenty, prepared to enjoy the fruits of their thrift and good management.

Alpheus Burrell was born on a farm in Licking county, Ohio, on June 7, 1862, son of John and Martha (Carmichael) Burrell, both natives of the same county, the former of whom was born on May 1, 1829, and the latter in November, of the same year. Mrs. Martha Burrell died in 1888, and her husband is still living on the old home place in Licking county. They were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, Alva, Alpheus, Eliza, Minerva, Louisa, John, Crissie A., George, Frank and Harvey.

Reared on the home farm, Alpheus Burrell received his education in the district

schools of his home neighborhood and at the age of sixteen began working "by the month" at farm labor, continuing thus employed until the time of his marriage in 1885, at which time he rented a neighboring farm, on which he and his wife lived for several years. Through their combined efforts prosperity attended them and they presently were enabled to purchase a farm of fifty acres in Jefferson township, this county, on which they lived for fifteen years, at the end of which time they purchased their present fine farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres on rural route No. 1, Lilly Chapel, two miles south of the village of West Jefferson, where they are living in comfort, enjoying many evidences of the confidence and esteem of their neighbors.

On September 2, 1885, Alpheus Burrell was united in marriage to Emma Burrell, who was born in this county, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Heckey) Burrell, and to this union two children have been born, Cleta, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, who married Albert Engle, a well-known young farmer of Jefferson township, and Alfred, at present a student in the West Jefferson high school. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell are quiet, unassuming people, good citizens and excellent neighbors, who are held in high regard thereabout.

Mr. Burrell is a Democrat, but is not so bound by the ties of party as to vote the ticket "straight" if there are better men on the opposition tickets, he believing that the man and not the party should be the voter's primary consideration in local politics. On the option question he is an unequivocal "dry," and does not hesitate to express his sentiments in this behalf. The fact that he is a past noble grand of the West Jefferson lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is accepted as sufficient evidence of his popularity among his lodge brethren, and the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is further attestation of his general popularity throughout that entire community.

HARVEY E. LONG.

Though the owner of a fine farm of nearly one hundred acres, Harvey E. Long, one of the most progressive young farmers in Jefferson township, this county, is continually seeking a wider outlet for the expression of his energy and finds greater profit in renting a farm of more than twice the size of his own, having made his home on this latter farm, in the Lilly Chapel neighborhood, for more than ten years past. Starting unaided at the age of seventeen to make his own living, Mr. Long has prospered as becomes his enterprise and energy and is recognized as occupying a very substantial position in his home community. At the time of his marriage, in 1902, Mr. Long was the possessor of a horse and buggy and very little else, but he and his wife both had the right spirit, and upon a rented farm did so well that they presently were able to invest in a farm of ninety-five acres in Jefferson township, which, however, not being sufficient for Mr. Long's capacity as a farmer, they do not occupy; living, instead, on a farm of two hundred and sixteen acres in the same township, which they are cultivating very profitably, with the commendable expectation of presently enlarging their own land holdings.

Harvey E. Long was born on a farm on Big Plain in Fairfield township, Madison county, Ohio, on January 13, 1879, son of Rice and Elizabeth (White) Long, both natives of Pickaway county, this state, the former of whom was the son of James and Mary (Hunter) Long. The father of James Long was a native of Ireland, who came to America in his youth and became a substantial farmer in Pickaway county. James and Mary (Hunter) Long were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, Wesley, William, Kendall, Edward, Lewis, Benjamin F., Rice, Margaret, Hester, Curie and Ellen. Of these, three of the sons and three of the daughters are still living. Rice Long married Elizabeth White and to this union ten children were

born, of whom seven are still living, namely: Rice, Jr., a farmer in Pickaway county, this state; Homer, a laborer at Florence Switch; Harley, a laborer in Jefferson township, this county; Harvey Elmer, the immediate subject of this sketch; Ida, who married James Streeter, of Hilliard, Ohio; Mollie, who married Oscar Straley, of Champaign county, this state, and Elizabeth, who married Emery Bricker, of Hilliard, Ohio.

Reared on the home farm, Harvey E. Long attended the district schools of his home neighborhood until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he started out on his own resources, working by the month on neighboring farms until his marriage in 1902, after which he rented a farm of one hundred and two acres and from the very first year of his tenancy "made good," presently moving onto the farm of two hundred and sixteen acres in Jefferson township, which he has profitably operated for the past twelve years. In connection with his general farming, Mr. Long gives considerable attention to stock raising and has some very fine graded stock, having found this phase of farming quite remunerative. Mr. Long is making a wise investment of his earnings and has been able to buy ninety-five acres of excellent land in Jefferson township, expecting gradually to increase his holding until he will have a fine farm in his own right.

On August 21, 1902, Harvey Long was united in marriage to Mattie Finks, who was born in Franklin county, this state, and to this union six children have been born, five of whom are living, James, Charles, Lucy, Harley and June. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Antioch Mission church and are active in the good works of the community, being held in the highest esteem by all their neighbors. Mr. Long is a member of West Jefferson Lodge No. 412, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his popularity in that order is fully attested by the fact that he is a past noble grand of his home lodge.

Harvey E. Long is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local political affairs. For ten years he served the public of Jefferson township as superintendent of roads and for four years gave equally effective service to the public as township assessor. He is a good farmer, taking advantage of the many wonderful improvements in agricultural methods which have been brought out in recent years and is operating his place on strictly up-to-date lines. Enterprising and industrious, blessed with a most competent helpmeet, he is doing well and is very properly regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Jefferson township, a man in whom his neighbors have the fullest confidence.

WADE H. SMITH, D. V. S.

The sympathy which mankind extends to the dumb brutes of creation, the "little brothers," who are unable to voice their feelings in a manner capable of close interpretation to that higher order of the animal creation which the great God has endowed with articulate speech, is one of the most convincing evidences that man, indeed, was created but little lower than the angels. The pleading of the eloquent eyes of one of the domestic animals, gazing at one of the acknowledged "lords of creation" with mute appeal to bring relief to the sufferings which it cannot voice, is one of the most pathetic sights in all nature, and no one can behold such a sight without experiencing a new respect for the self-sacrificing doctors of veterinary surgery who are ever ready to respond to the call to bring relief to the sufferings of stricken animals, and without acknowledging anew that these devoted surgeons are indeed far in the front ranks of public benefactors. Among the several surgeons in Madison county whose lives have been devoted to the relief of the sufferings of the brute creation, none is better known or is held in higher esteem than the doctor whose name heads this review, and the

biographer finds it a pleasant task to present for the information of the readers of this valuable volume a brief epitome of his life's history.

Wade H. Smith was born on a farm in Franklin county, Ohio, on June 27, 1868, son of Josiah O. and Nancy (Lane) Smith, the former of whom was born near the city of Hagerstown, Maryland, and the latter was a native of Franklin county, member of a pioneer family in that county, both of whom are now deceased. Josiah O. Smith came to Ohio from Maryland with his parents when he was about eight years of age and grew to manhood on a farm near Fivepoints, in Pickaway county. There he married, after which he settled on a farm in Franklin county, reclaiming this farm from the forest wilderness in which it was located and became a successful farmer, he and his wife rearing their family there and becoming recognized as among the most influential and useful members of that community.

To Josiah O. and Nancy (Lane) Smith were born ten children, namely: Sarah A. died in August, 1915, wife of George Worthington, of Franklin county; Dr. E. H., a well-known physician, of South Vienna, this state; Mary, wife of John Snyder, of Mt. Sterling, this county; Clara, wife of William Neville, of Delaware county, this state; Lou Emma, wife of Joseph Weaver, of South Vienna; Theodosia, wife of Crosby Brandt, of South Solon, this county; Dr. Wade H., the immediate subject of this sketch, and F. H., a well-known attorney, of Columbus, Ohio; Alice May, wife of James Redman, of London, this county; and Vincent, died at the age of five. The parents of these children remained on the Franklin county homestead until their retirement from the active life of the farm, at which time they moved to the pleasant village of West Jefferson. They died a few years later at South Vienna, Ohio.

Reared on the Franklin county homestead, Wade H. Smith received his elementary education in the district school of his home neighborhood and remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. From his earliest youth he found himself possessed of a deep sympathy for the sufferings of the domestic animals and developed a singular aptitude in the treatment of their ailments. Deciding to devote his life to the relief of the sufferings of man's faithful dumb friends, he entered the veterinary college at Toronto, Canada, taking the full course there, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Smith immediately located in West Jefferson, this county, and ever since has been engaged in the practice of his humane profession, being known far and wide hereabout as a veterinarian of unusual skill. It was in 1894 that Doctor Smith located at West Jefferson and during the past twenty years he has done wonders in this section in the way of alleviating the sufferings of the domestic animals. He is widely and prominently known in the ranks of his profession and is a member of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association at Columbus, in the affairs of which he ever takes an active and influential part.

In November, 1890, Dr. Wade H. Smith was united in marriage to Emma Wright, to which union was born one child, a daughter, Clara, who married Lewis Bourbon, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Smith died in 1891 and Doctor Smith married, secondly, July 20, 1893, Jennie Jones, who was born in Clark county, this state, and to this second union two children have been born, Richard, a painting contractor, of West Jefferson, and Mary, a recent graduate of the West Jefferson high school. Doctor and Mrs. Smith are prominent in the community life of their home town, being interested in all good works hereabout and are held in the very highest esteem by their many friends.

Doctor Smith is a Democrat and has given close attention to the political affairs of the county since taking up his residence here. For two years he served as treasurer of the corporation of West Jefferson and for three years served as a member of the

town council, in all his public acts performing his duty to the people with the utmost regard for the common good. A good citizen and an excellent neighbor, he has won a high place in the regard of the community at large and has the full confidence of all who know him.

H. C. PLIMELL.

The Plimell family has been honorably and influentially identified with this section of Ohio for nearly one hundred years, since the year 1818, to be exact, and in all that time its various members have done well their parts in whatever sphere of action they were found. The first of the name to come to Madison county was the father of John Plimell, who brought his family here from Virginia in 1818, John Plimell being then eighteen years of age. The family home was established on land entered from the government in Deer Creek township, and this old homstead is still in the family. John Plimell, grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, grew to manhood's full estate on this pioneer farm and spent all his days there. He married Winnie Lewis, also a native of Virginia, whose family was one of the old colonial families of Virginia, distinguished in Revolutionary days, two or three of her uncles having held high rank in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, there having been at least one general in the family. In other ways also the Lewis family was prominent in the affairs of the Old Dominion. To this union nine children were born, six of whom grew to maturity, and two of whom are still living, these both being physicians, the venerable Dr. John T. Plimell, of California, and Dr. George W. Plimell, of Kentucky.

James Plimell, son of John and Winnie (Lewis) Plimell, was born on the old homestead at Upper Glade, in Deer Creek township, this county, in 1828, and lived there all his life. As a youth he evinced unusual aptitude in his studies and in his young manhood became a teacher, being thus engaged for ten or twelve years, following the custom of teachers in those days, "boarding around" with the families of his pupils. Later he engaged in farming, working the old home place and early became accounted one of the most influential men in the Upper Glade neighborhood. For years he served Deer Creek township in the capacity of township trustee and also was for years a member of the township school board, his influence in both these offices having been very helpful in advancing the educational standards of that community. James Plimell was a Democrat, and in one campaign was his party's candidate for the office of county commissioner, but was unable to overcome the opposition majority in that year.

In 1860 James Plimell was united in marriage to Sarah Fetro, a native of Illinois, who came to this county with her parents when a young girl, and to this union four children were born, namely: H. C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Nora, who married John Jackson and is now deceased; J. C., who is operating the old home farm in Deer Creek township, and Carey, who died at the age of sixteen years. James Plimell died in December, 1910, in his eighty-third year, and his widow is still living on the old home place, surrounded, in the evening of her life, by many evidences of the esteem and affection of that entire neighborhood.

H. C. Plimell, born on December 23, 1863, was reared on the old homestead in Deer Creek township, and received his education in the excellent schools of that neighborhood. In his young manhood he taught school for five years in his home township and in Oak Run and Somerford townships, aiding meanwhile in the work of the farm, remaining there until he was twenty-eight years of age, at which period in his life he moved to London, this county, where for awhile he was engaged as bookkeeper for William Holland, carriage manufacturer. He then was engaged as a clerk and

bookkeeper in the grocery store of William Cartzdafuer, in the same city, which position he occupied for eight years, at the end of which time, in 1902, he bought his employer's store and continued the business at the old stand until 1904, in which year he moved to his present location at the corner of First and Main streets, where he is conducting a very successful business in the general groceries line.

On July 12, 1893, H. C. Plimell was united in marriage to Lilly Boland, of London, daughter of Edward Boland, and to this union four children have been born, Helen, Frederick, Margaret and Lilly.

Mr. Plimell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Eagles, in both of which organizations he takes a warm interest. He is actively concerned in various movements having to do with the advancement of the general interests of his home town and is held in the highest regard in the business circles of that city, his associates all having the utmost confidence in him. By enterprise and industry he has built up a fine business and is accounted one of the leading merchants of the county seat town.

J. WILSON GOODSON.

The gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch, although a man of quiet, unassuming characteristics, is nevertheless one of the most prosperous citizens of Madison county, where he resides on a splendid farm consisting of three hundred and seventeen acres, improved with a good, substantial residence and all necessary outbuildings, the whole place bearing an atmosphere of intelligent care and prosperity.

J. Wilson Goodson was born in Jefferson township, this county, October 7, 1858, a son of George and Eliza (Huffman) Goodson. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the district schools, attending during the winter months, and helping his father during the summer, until twenty years of age. At the age of twenty-one he rented his father's farm, and began agricultural pursuits for himself. His fine tract, consisting of three hundred and seventeen acres, is situated on the Blair pike, three and one-half miles northwest of West Jefferson. Politically, Mr. Goodson has been a life-long Republican, and has taken an active part in local politics. He has divided his interests on the farm between general farming and stock raising, being a breeder of Percheron horses and a dealer in a good grade of stock of various kinds. His fine home was built in 1899 and his modern barn was erected in 1911.

George Goodson, father of the subject of this review, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and his wife, Eliza (Huffman) Goodson, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio. Mr. Goodson died in 1900, and his widow died in 1902. He was a prosperous farmer, and owned two hundred and fifty acres at the time of his death, all of which he acquired unaided. Politically, he was a Republican, and demonstrated his public spirit by taking an active part in local politics. Mr. and Mrs. Goodson were attentive members of the United Brethren church, to which they gave freely of their worldly goods. Their union was blessed with five children, namely: Thomas, deceased; Sarah, who is the widow of James Johnson, and lives at West Jefferson; Rebecca, who died young; Alice, who became the wife of Marion Bidwell, a farmer of Jefferson township, and J. Wilson, the subject of this sketch.

On February 9, 1888, J. Wilson Goodson was united in marriage to Clara Harbage, daughter of Owen and Minerva F. (Arnett) Harbage, and to this union one child was born, a son, born on April 21, 1899, who died in early infancy. Mrs. Goodson is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church at West Jefferson, to which Mr. Goodson is a liberal supporter.

Mr. Goodson is a quiet, dignified and progressive citizen, commanding the respect of his neighbors and the community in general, and his good wife is admired by all for her gentle, womanly qualities.

GEORGE H. VAN WAGENER.

In the very best sense of that oft ill-used term, George H. Van Wagener, cashier of the Madison National Bank, of London, this county, may properly be referred to as a self-made man. Nearly forty-five years continuous service with the bank with which he is now so prominently connected has given him a position in commercial and financial circles in this section of the state, hardly second to that held by any one hereabouts. Beginning his banking experience as a messenger in this sound old financial institution, Mr. Van Wagener has gradually risen to his present high station in the bank by right of true merit and in thus rising has earned the confidence and regard of his associates all along the way, until now there are few men in this region who are better known in commercial and banking circles and who are held in higher esteem therein. But five years of age when he came to this county, Mr. Van Wagener practically has spent his entire life here and his service in the business life of the community has given him opportunities for acquaintance with local conditions that give to his judgments in financial and commercial matters a degree of finality that renders those judgments highly valuable in all councils affecting the weal of Madison county. Not only has Mr. Van Wagener been active in the affairs of the business world hereabout, but in civic affairs he also has frequently been called on to render to the public a high quality of service based upon his invaluable experience. As a member of the London city council, he has given fine service in the past and as a present member of the city schooi board he is giving to the school city of the county seat his very best services. He also has rendered excellent service as corporation treasurer of the city and as clerk of the township and in other public capacities has given to the people the benefit of his expert knowledge of business matters, in all of which trusts he invariably has acquitted himself in such a manner as to win the unqualified approbation of the public, it being generally agreed that few men in the city of London have given of themselves more unselfishly or to better advantage to the advancement of the common interest in Madison county's chief city.

George H. Van Wagener was born in Ulster county, New York, on August 13, 1852, son of Benjamin and Maria (Bunton) Van Wagener, both of whom were natives of that county. In 1857 Benjamin Van Wagener came to Madison county, locating in the city of London, where for twenty-five years he was actively engaged in commercial pursuits, during which time he created for himself an honorable and influential position in the mercantile life of the county. He died in 1881, his widow dying a few years later. Benjamin Van Wagener and wife were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living, those besides the immediate subject of this sketch, in the order of their birth, being as follow: Jacob B., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; John B., of London, this county; Fred, of Little Rock, Arkansas; M. F., of London, this county; Margaret, also of London, and Sarah, of Seattle, Washington.

Being but five years of age when his parents came to Madison county, George H. Van Wagener has spent practically his entire life in the community to which he has given so unselfishly of his diligent services. He received his education in the excellent public schools of London and on February 1, 1871, at the age of nineteen, he entered the employ of the Madison National Bank as a messenger and ever since has been connected with that fine old institution, a period of time covering, at the time of this writing, nearly forty-five years, during which time he has given his most faith-

ful and intelligent service to the best interests of the bank. Such service naturally enough was rewarded and Mr. Van Wagener was gradually advanced in positions of trust and responsibility with the bank until about ten years ago he was elected to the position of cashier, which post he now is filling with the utmost satisfaction not only to the directors of the bank, but to the depositors and customers of the same generally, his good faith and trustworthiness being universally recognized in the community where he is so well known.

On November 18, 1880, George H. Van Wagener was united in marriage to Mary Minter, who was born at Lafayette, this county, daughter of Crawford Minter, a pioneer, who came to Madison county when thirteen years of age and is now (1915) ninety-nine years of age. To this union five children have been born, but two of whom, Jeannette and Benjamin, are now living, Louise having died in 1898, Hazel and Ruth dying in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagener are earnest members of the Presbyterian church at London and are active in all the good works of the congregation to which they are attached, Mr. Van Wagener having been for years one of the trustees of the church. They also are devoted to all other good works in the community and are generally recognized as among the leaders in whatever movements of a local character are designed to advance the interests of the commonwealth.

Mr. Van Wagener is a Democrat and for years has taken an active part in local politics, his deep interest in civic affairs having made him one of the most influential men in the local councils of his party. For some years he served in the London city council and is now a member of the city school board, in which capacity he is rendering most useful service in the cause of education. He also has served as corporation treasurer and as township clerk and in various other ways has given to the public the benefit of his expert services. Mr. Van Wagener is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the consistory of the Scottish rite at Columbus and is warmly interested in Masonic affairs in Ohio. He and his wife are held in the very highest esteem by their large circle of friends in London and throughout the county, all of whom cherish for them the sincerest regard.

W. A. BEADLE.

The subject of this sketch is a man of large business capacity in office matters. As the business manager of one of the enterprising institutions of West Jefferson, Ohio, Mr. Beadle has a splendid field for the display of his qualifications. One of the great secrets of success in his commercial life, lies in the fact that he is a good "mixer," which is a necessary asset in any line which makes it necessary for a business man to meet and make friends.

W. A. Beadle, manager of the Darby Packing Company, West Jefferson, Ohio, was born on December 13, 1873, in Warren county, Ohio, and is a son of Elias and Annie (Fallon) Beadle. He was originally in the canning business at South Lebanon, starting in at the bottom when the business was still young, and was rapidly promoted. His experience as manager of various plants has covered a period of twenty years. Mr. Beadle has always been an ardent member of the Republican party, taking a deep interest in politics. His religious faith is with the Methodist church. Mr. Beadle belongs to Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, at West Jefferson; Miami Valley Lodge No. 703, Knights of Pythias, at South Lebanon, also the United American Mechanics Lodge No. 34, at Blanchester, Ohio.

Elias Beadle was married to Annie Fallon, a native of County Galway, Ireland, who came to this country when twelve years of age, landing at New York. She crossed

the ocean on a sailing vessel and was three months and seven days on the water. Her parents died when she was small. She was sent to New York to live with an uncle, but the uncle died and she was reared by a German woman. Later she was thrown upon her own resources and was working in Cincinnati where she met Mr. Beadle, who at that time was driving a huckster wagon into Cincinnati. After he was married Mr. Beadle took his wife to Warren county, Ohio, where he engaged in contracting work. Elias Beadle is deceased. Annie (Fallon) Beadle is still living in Warren county, Ohio. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living in 1915.

Jesse Beadle was the paternal grandfather, and his wife was Sarah Beadle. He came from New Jersey to Ohio. Mrs. Beadle was born and reared in Ohio, and spent the last years of her life in Warren county.

W. A. Beadle was united in marriage, July 15, 1906, with Mabel Crane, daughter of W. D. and Anna Irene (Harrell) Crane. W. D. and Anna Irene (Harrell) Crane were both natives of Ohio, Mr. Crane spending his entire life in South Lebanon. His ancestors came from Pennsylvania, and were of German lineage.

Mr. Beadle is a gentleman of sterling qualities, is quick of perception, and executes his duties with that ease which only comes from long practical experience.

HENRY BETTS.

In no county in Ohio will one find a larger number of prosperous farmers than in Madison county, and among them is the gentleman whose history is here briefly given. Henry Betts for many years gave his employers the benefit of his help and knowledge of agriculture, and eventually made up his mind that if he could put money into the pockets of others, he could accomplish as much for himself, and accordingly bought a farm of fifty-five acres and started in for himself, at the same time, taking upon himself the responsibility of providing for a wife and family. His present valuable farm is sufficient evidence of his success.

Henry Betts, farmer, West Jefferson, Ohio, was born on February 10, 1856, in Jefferson township, and is a son of John and Angeline (Alder) Betts. At the age of thirteen years he began working by the month, continuing in this way for a number of years, during which time he attended the district schools during winter months. He bought his first farm, of fifty-five acres, from Isaac Bidwell, for which he paid sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents an acre, which he later traded for the Gillivan farm, on which he now lives. Mr. Betts has always been more or less interested in stock raising, and has endeavored to produce a fine grade, and is in every sense of the word, a progressive and scientific farmer. Politically, he has always given his earnest support to the Republican party, taking an active part in politics while in Canaan township, but has never sought office, with the exception of one time when he served as school director. His religious belief is with the Universalist church, at Alden Chapel. His fraternal alliance is with West Jefferson Lodge No. 222, Free and Accepted Masons.

John Betts, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Maryland, and came to Ohio when still a young man, with his mother and brother Henry. They started in a wagon with two horses, one of which died on the way, and they finished their journey with one horse. On arrival in Ohio, they settled in Madison county, close to Canaan and Jefferson townships, where Mrs. Betts lived the remainder of her life. Mrs. Angeline (Alder) Betts was a native of Ohio. They settled on what is now the Frank Peane farm, and lived there until their death. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are living: Jonathan, who resides at Lilly Chapel; Thomas, who is a resident of Irwin Station; Henry, of Jefferson township; Mary, who became the wife of John Gruell, and lives at Little Darby; Laura D., who is the wife of George Joyce, of Columbus, Ohio; and Sarah.

Henry Betts was united in marriage, with Maude Stanton, daughter of James and Sarah Stanton. This union has been blest with three children: Claude, who died aged two months; May, who became the wife of Will Genshamer, and resides at Milford, Cincinnati, Ohio; Emerson, who is still with his father.

James and Sarah Stanton, parents of Mrs. Henry Betts, were natives of Madison county, the entire family of Mr. Stanton dying with the cholera when he was a small boy, leaving him alone.

Mr. Betts is deserving of great praise for the way in which he has struggled through single-handed, and those who have grown up with him and watched his efforts and close attention to business, are the ones best able to appreciate his achievement as an honest, industrious and successful agriculturist of Jefferson township. His farm, consisting of one hundred and one and three-quarter acres, located three and one-quarter miles north of West Jefferson, is one of the best kept farms of that section.

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD.

Among the citizens of Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, who have achieved a high degree of success as scientific stock raisers and general farmers, few are more worthy of a place in a volume of this character, than the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch.

Edward J. Fitzgerald, farmer of Jefferson township, was born on March 3, 1879, on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of D. D., and Johanna (Daley) Fitzgerald, both natives of County Cork, Ireland. After coming to this country, D. D. Fitzgerald worked as a blacksmith and was located between London and Plain City, Ohio. Edward Fitzgerald was reared on the home farm, and when twenty-one years of age, secured employment as a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, being promoted at the end of four and one-half years to the position of engineer, which he held for six years, and which he later resigned in order that he might follow agricultural pursuits. Politically, Mr. Fitzgerald is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious membership is with the Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a third degree member, and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

D. D. Fitzgerald, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and came alone to America, landing at New York. His wife, Johanna (Daley) Fitzgerald, was also born in County Cork, Ireland. They attended school together in their native country, but were separated at the age of eleven or twelve years of age. Mrs. Fitzgerald came with her parents to the United States four years before her husband came, and settled in Madison county. They corresponded for a time, and finally met again, Mr. Fitzgerald coming from Ft. Edward, New York, to be married, after which he returned to New York and sold his hotel business, and then came back and settled in Madison county, on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Fitzgerald were the parents of thirteen children as follow: D. A. and Nora Fitzgerald live at West Jefferson; Ellen (widow of Mr. Riley) lives on the home place; John died at the age of sixteen years; Hannah became the wife of P. C. Gaynard, and lives near Summerford; Mary is the wife of F. F. Ryan; Edward J., of Jefferson township; Daniel L. died when twenty-eight years old; Patrick, died at the age of six months; W. E. lives in Jefferson township; Margaret, died at nineteen years of age; Julia became the wife of Francis Graham; Elizabeth was united in marriage with Arthur Murphy.

John Daley, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Madison county, Ohio, and he and his brother, Patrick Daley, were the original owners of the farm on which Edward J. Fitzgerald now resides, in Jefferson township, consisting of over two hundred and twenty acres.

Mrs. Ellen Riley who resides with her brother, Edward J. Fitzgerald, is part owner of the home farm. She is the widow of Malachi Riley. Malachi Riley, now deceased, was a resident for a number of years of West Jefferson, Ohio. To Malachi and Ellen Riley were born the following children: Benedict, born on December 18, 1900; and Collette, March 8, 1902, both of whom are attending school and reside with the mother at the home place.

Mr. Fitzgerald is at present especially interested in producing a fine breed of hogs, of which he has a large number. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, and is held in high favor by his neighbors.

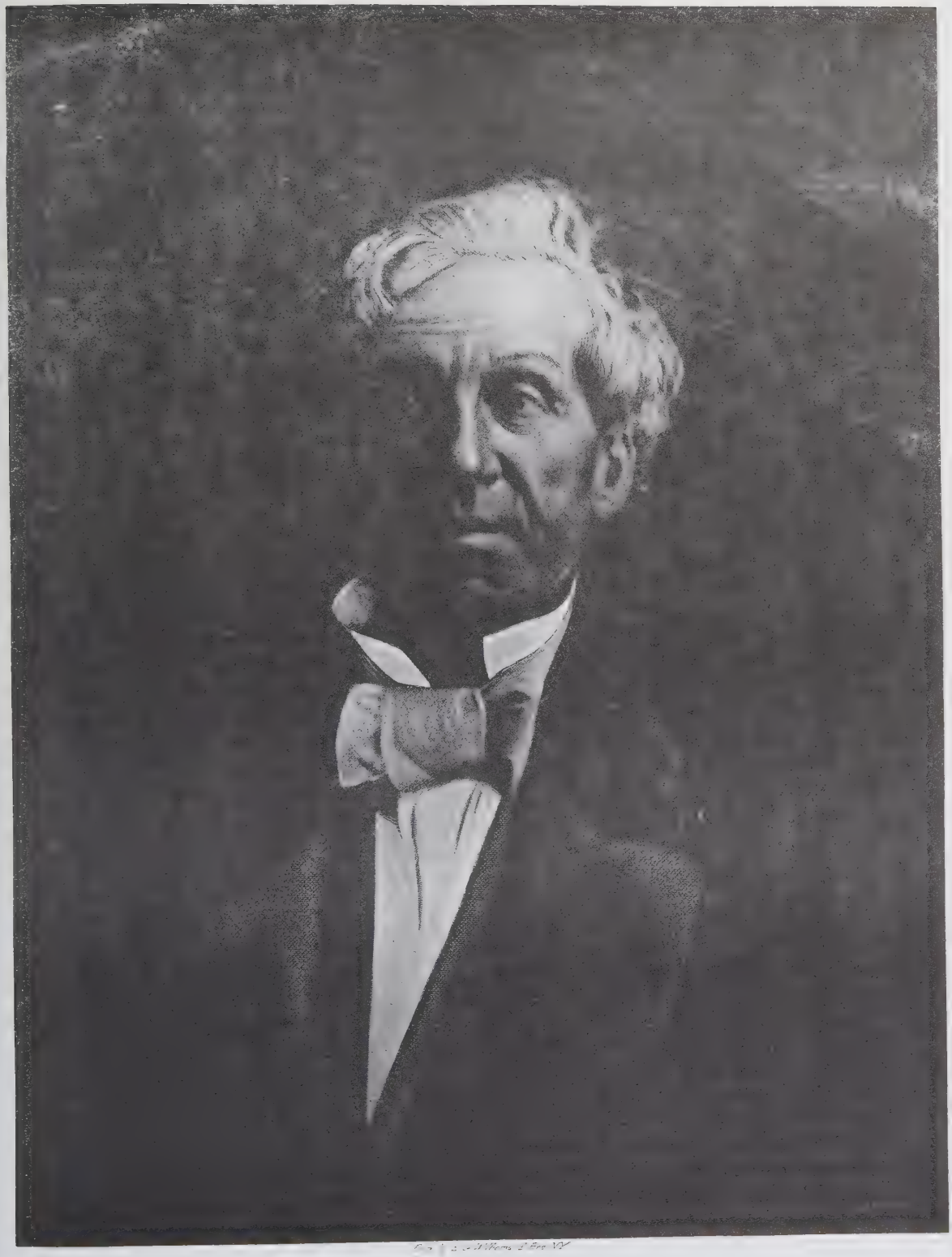
PETER BUFFENBURG.

The subject of this sketch was one of the pioneers of Madison county. A descendant of Prussian stock, he was born at Petersburg, Virginia, May 3, 1784, and died the 26th of September, 1867. In 1807 he came to Ohio with a thousand dollars in gold and entered a part of his homestead in 1811, which is now familiarly known as the "Buff Prairie," where he began the business of grazing cattle. Not being inclined to speculate he rarely, if ever, sent his stock away in search of a market, but generally found sale for it on the farm. He seldom performed manual labor and always seemed to strive less, both in body and mind, for the accumulation of wealth than most men strive for the ordinary competency of life.

In the industry of stock raising, Peter Buffenburg was noted all over the country, and was celebrated for the high grade of cattle which he raised. This subject was to him one of intense personal interest, and he was looked upon as an authority and was often called to render expert judgment in matters pertaining to the raising of stock. In the management of his affairs, he always made his annual income exceed his expenditures; so that, in a few years he accumulated a small sum of money, which he invested in real estate adjoining his first purchase, until he obtained a beautiful farm of three thousand acres. His discrimination of judgment in loaning money was such that he never lost any by this means. Before his death, by continuing his investments in real estate, he obtained a contiguous tract of five thousand acres, which, with his personal effects, has been estimated at half a million dollars.

Such men as Peter Buffenburg help to lay the foundations for the material prosperity of their section of the state and in so doing bequeath rich opportunity upon those who follow. His entire estate was left to his wife, Angeline M. (Hutson) Buffenburg, and his two daughters, Eugenie Jeannette, now the wife of John Crawford, of New York City, and Mary May, wife of Clinton Morse, of London, Ohio. During his long life, Peter Buffenburg was never heard to speak a harsh or disrespectful word of any of his neighbors or acquaintances; nor does his name appear as a litigant on the records of his county court. With his numerous tenants he was kind and liberal, always avoiding difficulties and altercations.

During the Civil War, Peter Buffenburg always manifested a deep interest in the success of the Northern arms and in the perpetuity of the Union. His reading consisted mostly of the news of the day and ancient history. In his habits of life he was strictly temperate, and was rather inclined to retirement amounting, at times, almost to solitude. In conversation he was not very communicative, but always courteous and kind. He disliked anything like vanity, and scrupulously avoided every appearance of ostentatious wealth. To sum up his traits of character, he was not only entirely free from profanity, but strictly moral; he was humane and modest, unassuming and honest. In regard to his religious views he died as he lived, inclining to a belief in Universalism.



Peter Buffenburg

FRANCIS M. WARNER.

Francis M. Warner, son of Charles R. Warner, was born on May 4, 1849, on his father's farm, near Bigplain, Fairfield township, this county. Mr. Warner's grandfather, Joseph Warner, Jr., was a native of Virginia, who, about 1804, came with his parents to Madison county, where they erected what is still known as the Warner homestead, located on the Charleston pike, in Union township. Before removing from Virginia, Joseph Warner, Jr., married Sarah Atchison, who was a native of Kentucky, and to this union were born eight childrn, all of whom reached the age of maturity. The names of five are given: John A., Eli G., Charles R., Rebecca A. and Rachel C.

Joseph Warner, Jr., and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Warner being an exponent of that faith for forty-five years. He was a pioneer of the sturdy type and an incident which transpired shortly after his arrival in Ohio will prove this statement. Mr. Warner was a carpenter by trade and, although skilled in his vocation, had attended school very little while in his native state, though his desire for education was unusually great. Upon his arrival in Union township, he contracted to build a school house and for his labor on that building he received one year's schooling. He erected the first house in London, also the second, which was his own residence. He was the contractor who erected the first Madison county court house at London. Mrs. Warner died in April, 1850, at the age of fifty-four years, and her husband departed this life fifteen years later, August 30, 1865, aged eighty-one years.

Joseph Warner, Sr., emigrated to this county from Virginia with his wife, Ruth Warner, and family, about the year 1804. He remained in Madison county for a number of years, subsequently removing to a home in the vicinity of Cincinnati, where his wife died at the age of ninety years. After the death of his wife, he returned to Madison county, where he resided with his son, Joseph, Jr. Joseph Warner, Sr., served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, at which time he became an expert horseman, never losing his love for the accomplishment which carried him safely through the perils of war. At the advanced age of one hundred years this energetic veteran of the Revolution rode on horseback from his home, in Madison county, to Washington, D. C., returning on the same horse, feeling none the worse for this trip of fifteen hundred miles. Again, at the age of one hundred and three years, he made another trip on horseback, to visit his daughter, who resided in another part of the state, but before his visit was finished he was taken ill and passed away at the age of one hundred and four years. These sketches of the lives of both the elder and the junior Joseph Warner give the key to the later successes of Charles R. and Francis M. Warner and their sterling qualities and business ability have been handed down to the fourth generation.

Charles R. Warner was a farmer and spent his entire life in Madison county. He was prominent in the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church and held the office of trustee of Fairfield township for some time. His wife, Isabella J. Chenoweth, was born in Oak Run township, this county, on what is now known as the W. D. Chenoweth farm. To this union were born eleven children, ten of whom are still living, as follow: Francis M., subject of this sketch; Thomas S., of Oregon; John S., of Kansas; Joseph H., of Nebraska; Milton C., of Ohio; Charles S., of Oklahoma; Isabella Fitzgerald, of Fairfield township; Minnie Gregg, of Oregon; W. G., of Clark county, Ohio; O. E., now living on the home place in Madison county; and Sarah J., who is deceased.

Francis M. Warner received his education in the common schools of Fairfield township. He then began working on his father's farm, which, in itself, was an

agricultural education. He was united in marriage in 1876 to Julia Jones, and to this union were born three children, two daughters and one son, all of whom are deceased. The son lived to the age of eighteen, but the daughters both died in infancy. Mrs. Warner departed this life in February, 1896.

Mr. Warner followed farming in Madison county until the year 1884, when he removed to Marshall county, Kansas. He resided in Kansas for fourteen years, after which he took up his residence in Missouri. While a resident of that state, he married Anna Florence, who was a native of Butler, Missouri, and who died in 1901. After the death of his second wife, the love for old associations drew Mr. Warner back to his native county and the scenes of his childhood. In 1904 he was united in marriage to Grace Denny, a native of Pickaway county, and a cousin, twice removed, of General Custer. Mrs. Warner is a member of two local clubs, the East High Club and the Elective Franchise Club, and is a woman of rare ability and personality. She is the daughter of Nathan and Agnes (Custer) Denny, both of Southern extraction, Mr. Denny having been a native of Kentucky and Mrs. Denny a native of Virginia. Mrs. Denny was the daughter of Paul Custer, a second cousin of Gen. George Custer, who at one time visited them in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Warner is a stanch Republican. He has traveled quite extensively in this country and is an exponent of the theory that to see one's own country first makes one better able to draw comparisons when traveling abroad, and is also the best possible introduction to the people of foreign lands. Mr. and Mrs. Warner reside in a comfortable, modern home on Washington avenue, which he purchased in 1911. He still retains the old home place in Fairfield township, and in addition to his holdings in this county retains considerable interests in Frankfort, Kansas, being a director of the National Bank there, and also interests in Oklahoma City.

Historical extracts from the history of four generations may lead the reader to think that the life of Francis Warner has been overshadowed by those who have gone before, but not so; they have merely been the prelude to a perfect symphony of life and the preparation for a better life to follow, as all who know him will testify.

LUKE D. SMITH.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote in the career of Luke D. Smith, an enterprising farmer of Deer Creek township, this county, and the son of the late Henry W. Smith, a distinguished citizen of Madison county. Not only has the son been interested in advancing his own personal and private affairs, but, like his distinguished father, his influence has been felt in the upbuilding of the community life where he lives. Mr. Smith has been an industrious citizen, and has striven to keep abreast of the times in every and all respects. He has worthily fulfilled the traditions of the Smith family so well established by his father, who was a conspicuous figure in the public life of this county.

Luke D. Smith was born in London, this county, July 22, 1855, and after receiving a common-school education moved to the farm, after his marriage in 1879. He is the son of Henry W. and Jeanette (Smith) Smith, the former of whom, at his death, was the Nestor of the Madison county bar, was born on April 6, 1814, in Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, and the latter, also a native of New York, of Revolutionary stock. They were the parents of the following children: Ellen, the wife of W. S. Squires; Mary G., the wife of G. A. Florence, of Columbus, Ohio; Luke D., the subject of this sketch; Palmer C., former mayor of London and former prosecuting attorney of Madison county, who was associated with his father, until the latter's death, in the

practice of law, and, after his father's death, with his father-in-law, until his death, in 1898, his widow now being the wife of Thomas Kinsman, of Kinsman, Ohio, and Benjamin F., a farmer of Deer Creek township, this county. In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Smith toured Europe. Six years later, Mrs. Smith died. Two years after her death, her husband passed away.

The late Henry W. Smith's ancestors were of English stock. He attended the academy at Rensselaer, New York, and was reared on a farm in Jefferson county, that state. In 1838 he came to Ohio, locating at Circleville, county seat of Pickaway county, where he read law for a time, after which, in June, 1840, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. He presently settled at London, this county, and in 1840 was made prosecuting attorney, serving in that capacity from 1840 to 1844, and again, by appointment, in 1856. He was elected again to the same office in 1860 and once more in 1864. As a member of the Whig party, in 1848, Henry W. Smith was elected as a representative to the Ohio General Assembly and during the session of 1849 was a useful member, witnessing the enactment of a great number of reforms, including the law permitting a party, possessing a pecuniary interest in a suit, to testify as witness in the trial thereof. This was a radical reform and did not become a law until after the next session, the bar, in the meantime, giving it serious reflection and consideration. Mr. Smith's activity also resulted in the present law as to descent, which provides that the husband and wife lacking children can inherit property from each other. This provision, however, was not adopted until a later session. In 1853 Mr. Smith was elected to the state Senate, where his labors proved of much value and importance to the state. In 1864 Henry W. Smith was a presidential elector, and, in 1865, became the president of the Madison National Bank, serving in that capacity until he sold out his stock and invested the proceeds in land. Appointed collector of internal revenue by President Grant, he handled nearly two million dollars annually during his tenure of office and gave highly satisfactory service. Having passed military age, he was limited to ten days' service at Camp Chase at the time of the Morgan raid during the Civil War, during all of which trying period his most ardent support was given to the cause of the Union. In 1876 Mr. Smith was a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Four years after coming to Ohio, Henry W. Smith married Jeanette Smith, of New York State. Luke D. Smith, one of the children of this union, received two hundred and twenty acres of land at his father's death, on this land at that time there having been a log stable and a part of the present house. The place has been greatly improved by the erection of modern buildings, and today is one of the most highly improved farms to be found in Madison county. The Smith home is located three miles north of London on the Lafayette pike.

In 1879 Luke D. Smith was married to Grace Mayne, of Union county, Iowa, daughter of Philander and Mary J. Mayne, of the Hawkeye state, and to this union three children have been born, Laura, the wife of Dr. F. E. Noland, a dentist of London; Harriet, the wife of James A. Smith, formerly a druggist of London, but now located at Cleveland, Ohio, and Jeannette, at home with her parents, attending the London schools.

Mr. Smith has served as township trustee for twenty years, and is also a member of the board of directors of the county infirmary. He is a Republican and is prominent in the councils of the party in this section. At one time he was a member of the board of directors of the County Fair Association and in other ways has displayed his earnest interest in the general advancement of material and civic conditions hereabout.

RICHARD HARRISON McCLOUD.

As a leader among the politicians of this county and as a lawyer of more than usual ability, the gentleman whose biography is here considered has made a notable contribution to the citizenship of Madison county. Both he and his father are among the distinguished men of their time, and their achievements form an important part of local history, the former being a man of forceful character and legal attainments, the latter, a pioneer legislator and legal practitioner. It is difficult to estimate the service such men render their kind, or to give adequate acknowledgment of such service. Richard Harrison McCloud is a native of the city in which he and his family have become so well known, having been born in London, this county, on March 11, 1858, the son of Col. J. C. and Elizabeth (Winget) McCloud.

Curtis McCloud, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a native of Vermont, a grandson of Charles McCloud, who emigrated from that state to Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1808. Later, Curtis McCloud settled in Union county, but about 1839, he again changed his abode, this time taking up his home and work on a farm in Darby township, Madison county, where he lived until his death in December, 1863. His wife was Elizabeth Cutler, also a native of Vermont, daughter of John Cutler, who came to Ohio in 1815, and one of a family of eight children. Elizabeth Cutler McCloud died in 1880. Col. J. C. McCloud, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Curtis McCloud, and for many years was a prominent member of the Madison county bar. He was born in Union county, Ohio, on February 15, 1829, and came to live in Madison county when ten years of age. Early in his life the characteristics which were to bring him fame and success, were made evident, for he made the most of a meager district-school education, the best to be had in those days, and then after reaching his majority, attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. At the end of his college course, J. C. McCloud entered the law office of R. A. Harrison, a prominent attorney of London, later of Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1857. He formed a partnership with this distinguished gentleman, the law firm being known as Harrison & McCloud until it was dissolved in April, 1859. Subsequently, J. C. McCloud formed partnerships with Emery Smith, George W. Burnham, and Martin O'Donnell, at different times, and on March 9, 1879, formed a new legal firm with his son, R. H. McCloud, and in 1881 O. P. Converse was added to this firm, which continued as McCloud & Converse until the death of the senior McCloud, which occurred on April 17, 1887. The firm then continued as McCloud & Converse until in September, 1906, when the firm was dissolved and a new firm established, the same being known as McCloud & Lincoln, which continued until in December, 1914, since which time Mr. McCloud has been practicing alone.

In 1854 J. C. McCloud was married to Elizabeth Winget, who was born in this county, and to this union five children were born, four of whom are living, William McCabe, George, Luther and Richard H., all residing in London. Colonel McCloud's professional and political activities were so extensive as to give him a wide acquaintance in the county which was for so many years his home. He was one of the most influential members of the Republican party of his district during all of his active years, and was for sixteen years chairman of the Republican central committee. With this record, it is unnecessary to state that he and his family were as prominent in the social life of the community as he was in the business world, and when he passed away, he was missed by many to whom he was attached by strong bonds of friendship, as well as by the community at large, which his life and labors had enriched. His wife was a woman of estimable character and attainments, and was devoted to her home and children. She died on January 21, 1912.

Colonel McCloud, by his legal mind and training, no doubt marked out the path

RICHARD H. McCLOUD.

which the feet of his gifted son should tread, although the process may have been unconscious. This observation is made because of the striking similarity which exists between father and son, both as to personal tastes and tendencies, and the direction which these took in private and public life.

Richard Harrison McCloud, as before stated, was born and reared in London. The high school class with which he was graduated was somewhat smaller than that graduated today, for he was among the first to receive the coveted "sheepskin" in 1875. He then attended Ohio State University for two years, after which he studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar on March 13, 1879. Fortunate in the prestige of a well-known and well-liked father, Mr. McCloud has reached the goal of earthly success perhaps with fewer obstacles than is the case with young men who start out alone, but he has been wise enough to take advantage of every opportunity that came his way. Thus it is that he has built up an enviable practice, and in connection with it, has not been without public honor. Interested in the questions pertaining to education, he was a member of the London school board for fifteen years. In business circles he is best known as a director of the Central National Bank, while as a politician he has won the respect of his colleagues who elected him chairman of the Republican executive committee, and also of the state central committee.

It is natural to suppose that one so active in professional and political lines would likewise hold membership in social and fraternal organizations equally as important. Nor is the conjecture a mistake, for Mr. McCloud is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and council, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights Templar, Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, of Columbus, and of Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Columbus. He is also a prominent member of the influential London Club.

On October 26, 1886, Richard H. McCloud was united in marriage to Helen Crabb, daughter of Judge O. P. Crabb, which union was without issue. Mrs. McCloud, who like her husband, was born and brought up in London, died on April 29, 1906. As a counselor and legal adviser, Mr. McCloud is noted for carefulness, fairness and reliability, and as a man he richly merits what has been given him—the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD QUINN.

In compiling a biographical history of Madison county the list of those who have added to the common good hereabout would be incomplete without the name of Edward Quinn, one of the wideawake and enterprising farmers of the West Jefferson neighborhood. Mr. Quinn was reared and trained to the vocation of an agriculturist, and has profited thereby, making the most of his qualifications, and continually adding to his store of knowledge in that direction, until he is now recognized as a local authority on modern agricultural methods.

Edward Quinn was born on May 8, 1872, in Canaan township, this county, a son of Edward and Eliza (Ganer) Quinn. He was well trained to the life of a farmer, under the supervision of his father, and was educated in the common schools. He remained with his father until the latter's death, and has never married. His time has been divided between general farming and stock raising, and two of his specialties are Merino sheep and Duroc-Jersey hogs. His excellent farm, consisting of two hundred and twelve acres, is situated three and one-half miles north of West Jefferson. Politically, Mr. Quinn has always been a stanch Democrat, and is a public-spirited citizen, which quality has been demonstrated by his service as school director for a period covering fifteen years, and he is now serving as one of the township trustees. Though Jefferson township is wont to return Republican majorities, Mr. Quinn was

elected as trustee by a large majority of votes, he being well known and highly respected in that township. His religious sympathies are with the Catholic church, he being connected with the church of that faith at West Jefferson, and his financial membership is with the Foresters.

Edward Quinn, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and came to the United States when he was nineteen years old, locating in Franklin county, this state, where he remained three years, and from there came to Madison county, spending the remainder of his life here. At the end of his first year here, he began to farm for himself, and saved enough in twelve years to purchase a farm of one hundred acres. In Franklin county Mr. Quinn was married to Eliza Ganard, also a native of Ireland, who came to America while still a young girl. To this union were born four children, namely: James, a farmer in Jefferson township, who married Bessie Nugent; Edward, the subject of this review; Mary, at home, and William, who married Winnie Carney and resides at Cincinnati. Edward Quinn, Sr., died on April 29, 1912, and his widow is still living at the old home with her son, Edward.

Mr. Quinn is unassuming in his attitude toward others, and through his absolute integrity has made many warm friends in Madison county, all of whom hold him in high regard.

CLARENCE BIDWELL.

Clarence W. Bidwell, a progressive and well-known farmer of the West Jefferson neighborhood, in this county, was born on January 20, 1885, in Jefferson township, a son of Webster and Sarah (Buswell) Bidwell. He was reared on a farm and obtained his early education at the district schools, attending only during the winter months, as his services were required by his father during the summer. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he was married, and so ably has he operated his farm that he is now well provided with the goods of this world. His fine farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, situated four miles north of West Jefferson, is one of the most attractive and homelike places in the township. He owns a fine imported Belgian mare, and is a breeder of Duroc-Jersey, all registered stock.

Webster Bidwell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Canaan township, this county, and died when his son was two years old. His widow, Sarah (Buswell) Bidwell, married, secondly, John Penny, who died in 1914. She is now living at London, this county. To Webster and Sarah (Buswell) Bidwell were born the following children besides the subject of this review: Ada, who married Leonidas Johnson and lives near Lilly Chapel; Minnie, who married Eugene Ortman, of Logan county, Ohio; Edith, who married Frank Burrell, of Licking county, Ohio, and Pearl, who makes her home in London.

On February 28, 1907, Clarence Bidwell was united in marriage to Florence Stoner, who was born on February 6, 1884, in this county, daughter of Ross and Millie (Hunter) Stoner, to which union four children have been born, Earl (deceased), Ernest, Cecil and Clyde.

Mr. Bidwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Gillivan, and Mrs. Bidwell is a member of the church of the same denomination at West Jefferson. Mr. Bidwell and his wife are both descended from old pioneer families of Madison county, and are known far and wide for their kind-hearted and benevolent interest in community affairs. Mr. Bidwell is a Republican and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of the county.

JOHN McDONALD, III.

John McDonald, III, who died in Madison county more than a quarter of a century ago, was a representative of the third generation of the McDonald family in this county, and both his father and his grandfather were named John McDonald. The McDonald home is situated on the West Jefferson pike, five miles east of London, in Deer Creek township. The original John McDonald, of Madison county, who may be designated as John McDonald, I, was reared in Scotland and received an excellent education. He came to Ohio with his son, John, II, from southern Tennessee, about 1800, and they settled in a log house, near which the railroad later passed. John McDonald, I, who died in 1811, and his son, John, II, are both buried in the Glade cemetery. John McDonald, II, acquired four hundred acres of land, and in 1807 built a brick house that is still standing and still in a good state of preservation. The present brick front of the house was built by a later owner, but the rear part was a part of the original house. It was John McDonald, II, who donated the church site and the cemetery near the farm. He was a splendid figure of the sturdy Scot, tall, straight, portly and dignified in appearance. He was a believer in "water witches," and often acted as one himself, locating veins of water for his pioneer neighbors. He was also accustomed to bleed members of his family for various ills, and, although somewhat superstitious, was a strong churchman and well versed in the Scriptures. He believed implicitly in the Bible and in the actuality of a lake of burning fire and brimstone, reading the Word literally. John McDonald, II, who died in January, 1853, was honest by nature and adhered strictly to the Golden Rule. A grandson tells that as a lad he had a swelling in his side and his grandfather lanced the wound, assuring him it would not hurt. His pain was frightful and he lost all confidence in his grandfather's truthfulness, and, in fact, could not behold him for years afterwards without the thought arising that the grandfather was a "liar."

John McDonald, III, the subject of this sketch, was born in Deer Creek township, this county, the son of John McDonald, II, and the grandson of John McDonald, I, one of the original settlers of Madison county. John McDonald, I, had a large farm of one thousand acres, which extended from the West Jefferson pike to the national road, a distance of two miles, his house being on the cross road, now the Simpson road. The old frame house is still standing. Joseph McDonald, one of his sons, received one hundred and eight acres of the one-thousand-acre tract, and later added to this farm until he owned two hundred and eight acres. In 1883 he built the house in which Howard McDonald now lives, and there he died, about eighteen months after completing the house, at the age of seventy years. Practically all of his married life was spent on that farm, except a few years spent in Iowa. He married Mary A. McCoy, a foster child of William McCoy, of Deer Creek township, and to this union three children were born, William M., a business man of London, this county, engaged in the retail sale of feed and farm implements; Olive M., who is the wife of Frank Melvin, of London, and Howard, who now occupies the home farm. Another son, Frank, born to a previous marriage, a mail clerk, died as the result of injuries received in a railroad accident.

In his farming operations, Joseph McDonald was an extensive sheep and horse dealer, and bought horses and sold them during the Civil War. He was not interested in public service, and never aspired to office. His widow, who had remained on the farm after his death, died in 1913. At her death, Howard McDonald purchased the interests of the other heirs and owns all of the farm except a one-twelfth interest.

Howard McDonald was born on June 18, 1873, on the site of the present home, in a house still standing, which was built ninety years ago and which was formerly the

Coniac school house. It is now used as a granary. At one time, after it had been abandoned as a school house, it was moved to the farm and used as a residence. It now stands some distance away from Mr. McDonald's present home. Howard McDonald is an extensive breeder of Shropshire sheep and specializes in Red Duroc-Jersey hogs. He attends all the county fairs, but is not an exhibitor. Having been reared on the farm and having been active in its management since he was eighteen years old, he understands it thoroughly and is wholly devoted to the vocation of agriculture.

In 1899 Howard McDonald was married to Alice M. Walker, who died in November, 1902, leaving no children. In 1904 Mr. McDonald married, secondly, Minnie J. Johnson, who was born in this county, daughter of Henry and Ella Johnson, who lived on an adjoining farm, and to this union one child has been born, Robert Milton, born in 1912.

A fine grove, consisting of some two hundred native trees, of fifty-four varieties, surrounds the McDonald homestead. The farm is well tiled and in a splendid state of cultivation. The older members of the McDonald family were identified with the Whig and Republican parties, but, in late years, some of the members of the family have become Progressives. Joseph McDonald was a Prohibitionist in later life, but, so far as known, no member of the McDonald family has been a Democrat. They all have been first-class farmers and citizens, but have never sought public office or public honors. Older members of the family, those who are now gone, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Without any exception, the McDonalds of Madison county have been even-tempered, honest in their dealings and fair-minded, ever possessing the full confidence and the utmost esteem of all their neighbors.

NATHAN FIELDS.

Probably no family in Deer Creek township, this county, is better known than that of Nathan Fields, a prosperous farmer, who is the proprietor of the old Beals farm, of one hundrd twenty-seven and one-half acres, located on the Luke Wright road, connecting the London and West Jefferson pike with the national road in Deer Creek township. It is not extravagant to say that the family of Nathan Fields is one of the leading families in that part of Madison county. The young people are popular and the home has been the center of the social gatherings in the community for many years. The educational and refining influences of this home have been important factors in local society.

Nathan Fields was born in Carroll county, Ohio, June 1, 1854, the son of John and Sarah (Umphelby) Fields, natives of Pennsylvania and England, respectively, who were married in Carroll county, Ohio. When Nathan was ten years old the family moved to Jackson county, where the father died. His widow was left with a family of eight children, but she kept them together and Nathan remained with his mother until he was twenty-one years old.

At the age of twenty-one years, Nathan Fields was married to Esther Sheridan, of Mishawaka, Indiana, and eight years later, in 1883, moved to Madison county, renting land in Somerford township for several years. In 1891 Mr. Fields purchased the old Beals farm in Deer Creek township, paying about fifty-five dollars an acre for it. There then was an old log house on the farm, but since that time Mr. Fields has built a commodious country home. He has laid about two hundred rods of tile in the meantime and has stocked the farm with cattle and hogs.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Fields eight children have been born, namely: Wealthy, a graduate nurse, who married Earl Woodruff, of Orrville, Ohio; Margaret, a teacher in Madison county, who has taught fourteen years, and at the present time is a student

at Ohio State University; Bertha, who was a teacher for five years in this county, married Robert Harbage, whose biographical sketch is presented elsewhere in this volume; Amy, who taught school at Lafayette for five years, married Lester Stroup, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio; John, who was a teacher in North Dakota for one year, is now a farmer and carpenter at Bernstad, that state; Clarence, who is in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Washington, Pennsylvania; Alice, who was educated in the London high school, and Gladys, who was graduated from the London high school with the class of 1915.

Mrs. Fields and all of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Upper Glade. Mr. Fields is a Republican and served on the school board for eight years. He also served as trustee for a period of six years and is warmly interested in public affairs generally, being looked upon by all as a public-spirited, energetic and enterprising citizen.

JOHN MINTER.

Specific mention is made in this volume of many worthy citizens of Madison county, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored section and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress. Each has contributed, in his sphere of action, to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is John Minter, a well-known farmer of Deer Creek township, and the senior member of the general mercantile firm of Minter & Lamgin, of Lafayette.

John Minter was born on the farm where he now lives, which is a part of the old Col. John Stevenson grant of six thousand six hundred and sixty acrs, one mile north of Lafayette, on November 3, 1863, the son of Lewis and Anna Mary (Snyder) Minter. Lewis Minter was the son of John and Mary (Dulayney) Minter, and John Minter was the son of William and Mary (Stevenson) Minter.

William Minter and Mary Stevenson were married in 1802. The latter was born in Kentucky, July 13, 1781, the daughter of Mark and Mary Stevenson. During the early years of her life, she lived with an uncle, Col. John Stevenson, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and a resident of Berkeley county, Virginia, who received, for his services in the American Revolution, a grant in Madison county, Ohio, comprising six thousand six hundred and sixty acres of land. At his death this tract of land was bequeathed to his niece, Mary Stevenson. In 1829 she and her husband, William Minter, came West to take possession of this grant, and here and at that time established the Minter family in this section of Ohio. Mary (Stevenson) Minter died on February 13, 1869, in what is now the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. J. B. F. Taylor, at Lafayette. From 1811 to 1848 she was a member of the Methodist church, but in the latter year she joined the Disciples church and was a faithful member of the same until her death.

Lewis and Anna Mary (Snyder) Minter settled on the Minter grant after their marriage, and are still living in the old house on the farm, as are also John Minter's two sisters, Maud and Mary, the former of whom is a teacher in the London schools.

John Minter has spent his entire life on the farm where he now lives. During the Spanish-American War, he served in the Third Ohio Regiment, but got only as far as Tampa, Florida. During the last twelve years he has operated the farm. It contains two hundred and three acres, with sixty acres more nearby. He also operates the Simpson farm of three hundred and seven acres, and has one hundred and fifty acres of pasture. He raises cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs in great numbers, ordinarily having on hand about one hundred and thirty head of cattle, thirty-five head of horses

and two hundred head of hogs. Recently Mr. Minter became interested in the third store in the village of Lafayette. He is a Democrat and has served as township trustee for six years, and is a member of the Spanish-American War Society. Mr. Minter is unmarried.

JACOB SIDNER.

The Sidner family of Madison county had its original home in the Old Dominion state, Philip Sidner having lived in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. He had ten sons, all of whom located near Lexington, Kentucky, soon after the time of Daniel Boone. All of them were slaveholders. Philip was the only one of the ten brothers who came to Ohio, although descendants of the other brothers came later. The old Sidner homestead is located on the West Jefferson pike in Deer Creek township, six miles west of London, and it was there that Jacob Sidner, the son of Philip, lived until his death, in 1880, and it is there that his grandson, W. Clark Sidner, lives today.

Jacob Sidner was born in Kentucky in 1799. His father, Philip Sidner, had lived near Columbus, Ohio, but Indians had driven him back to Kentucky, where Jacob was born. The family later returned to Ohio, locating in Madison county in 1802, and built a fort on what is now the site of the Henry Wilson residence at West Jefferson, on the hill. Later, Philip Sidner settled at Little Darby on land now owned by David Sidner, and there he died about 1822. Jacob Sidner obtained the land, now owned and occupied by his son, six miles east of London on the West Jefferson pike, the township line passing through the farm. He acquired altogether more than one thousand acres of land, having started in the wilderness. His old hewed-log house still stands on one part of his old farm, but not a part of the old homestead. The present house was erected about 1852, and was made of heavy frame timbers mortised and tinned, and is finished in walnut and ash, all cut and seasoned on the farm, and all hand-planed. Jacob Sidner managed to put about three hundred acres of land under cultivation, and was an extensive breeder of cattle, but more generally bought young cattle and pastured them on his land. He was also an extensive sheep grower. Jacob Sidner never held any public offices, but he was active in religious affairs. He helped to organize the Glade Methodist Episcopal church and for many years was a class leader in the church. The Sidners were originally Whigs, but at the organization of the Republican party identified themselves with the new party organization.

About 1830 Jacob Sidner was married to Margaret Erwin, the daughter of Joseph Erwin, a pioneer of Madison county, who had come here from Licking county, where Margaret was born. She died within one year of the time of her husband's death, the latter having been eighty-one years old at the time of his death, in 1880. They had, therefore, lived together for a half century, and their house was well known by the ministers of the community, who made it their headquarters while traveling circuit in this section. Mrs. Jacob Sidner was also active in church work, a veritable "mother in Israel," and both she and her husband were leaders in all good works thereabout.

By a former marriage to a Miss Ewing, there were four children born to Jacob Sidner, one of whom was Philip, of West Jefferson, a prominent stockman and now deceased. Another son, Charles, went West and died there. Jane married Thomas Davidson and removed to Illinois. Barbara died early in life. Jacob Sidner's second family consisted of Irving, Wesley, Angie, Delia, Carmanda, Josephine, W. Clark and O. D. Of these children, Irving served in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and now resides at Des Moines, Iowa. Wesley was a farmer on a part of the old homestead, and died at the age of seventy-two. His family still live on the farm. Angie married George Fifer, and died in

London, this county. Delia died after reaching young womanhood. Carmanda died early in life. Josephine died in childhood. W. Clark Sidner is living on the old home place, and O. D. Sidner lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Although a pioneer in this section, Jacob Sidner killed only one deer in all his life. He occupied himself closely in farming. Although not active politically, he was a strict Republican. In later years he kept buying more and more land and paid as high as sixty dollars an acre for much of it. The original home of one hundred and thirty-three acres was bought for five dollars an acre.

W. Clark Sidner was born in the old hewed-log house on the Sidner homestead January 5, 1845, and has lived all his life on the farm except a few years spent in London and Columbus. Mr. Sidner has one hundred and ninety acres of the farm, having sold over one hundred acres some time ago. He operates the farm himself, and has been quite successful. Before the death of his father, W. Clark Sidner had operated the farm for some years. Lately he has installed a great deal of underground drainage on the farm, something that had been needed for years.

W. Clark Sidner first married Jennie Jones, who died leaving two sons, Ernest and Earl, the latter of whom married Eloise Florence. Both live on the farm with their father. Mr. Sidner married, secondly, Elizabeth Rubert, who died, after which he married Sadie Parker, who is also deceased. Both the second and third marriages were without issue.

W. Clark Sidner was elected township trustee of Deer Creek township as a Republican, and he has helped to sustain the local church, although he is not a member of church. In his community, Mr. Sidner is known as a sportsman, and very much enjoys bird shooting. He also keeps good road horses, and enjoys driving them.

WILLIAM STREET.

The science of agriculture, for it is a science, may be exemplified in the career of William Street, the proprietor of "Glade Dale Farm," situated five miles east of London on the Glade road and in Deer Creek township. Mr. Street is a man who began life with very little, but his two sons have remained with him, and with their co-operation he has been able to achieve a large success in his chosen vocation. He is well known in Madison county, where he owns a very productive and desirable farm. Both of Mr. Street's parents were born in Lincolnshire, England. His father came to America as a young man, and his mother as a young girl, and they were married in Knox county, Ohio, in 1836, and there engaged in farming. Mr. Street's father had a brother living in Pennsylvania when he came to the United States in 1830.

William Street was born in Knox county, Ohio, in September, 1845, and when a child his parents removed to Morrow county, Ohio, where the family lived two years, after which they moved to a farm near Richwood, Union county, Ohio, where his mother, Anna (Robinson) Street, died in September, 1863. His father, John C. Street, came to London five years later and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Preston Adair, and here his death occurred, September 17, 1880, at the age of seventy-eight years. John C. Street and wife had another daughter, Sarah A., who married John J. Melvin; a son, George, is a farmer in Oak Run township.

On May 20, 1862, William Street came to Madison county and located on the farm of his brother-in-law, Preston Adair, which is situated near his present home. For some time he worked for Mr. Adair, and later, in conjunction with another brother-in-law, John J. Melvin, operated the Preston Adair farm, the latter removing to London.

In 1868 William Street was married to Emeline Adair, a daughter of Henry S. and a niece of Preston Adair. She was born on the old Adair farm and was about

twenty-two years old at the time of her marriage. Henry S. Adair died in London in 1901. Mr. Street and Mr. Melvin operated the Adair farm for seventeen years. In 1885 Mr. Street purchased his present farm of one hundred and eight acres. It is a part of the John McDonald farm and borders the south side of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Street has gradually added to his original purchase until he now owns two hundred and eight acres, for some of which he paid sixty-two and one-half dollars per acre. A few years ago he bought one hundred and thirty-four acres one mile north of his home farm, a tract known as the Luke Wright farm, for which he paid one hundred dollars an acre.

Mr. Street was almost able to pay for his first farm during 1885. He has been engaged extensively in stock raising and is well known as an extensive grower of registered Shropshire sheep, keeping about seventy-five head, having a large local trade for breeding rams from the "Glade Dale Farm." He has always realized fair prices for his sheep. He also engages extensively in the breeding and fattening of hogs, and sells from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of hogs each year. All the crops raised on the farm are fed to the live stock. From time to time Mr. Street has erected good buildings on the farm. Water for the stock is supplied by a windmill which pumps it to the barns. Natural gas is used for heating the house, a pipe line passing near his home.

William and Emeline (Adair) Street are the parents of two sons, Howard A. and Chester. Howard married Flora Johnson, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Frances, aged three. Chester married Stella Pierce, a daughter of Thomas Pierce, of Jefferson township. Chester lives on the Wright farm, but both the Wright farm and the home farm are operated together by the two sons and their father.

Mrs. William Street died on December 3, 1914, after nearly forty-seven years of married life. She was at one time a member of the Lower Glade church, but later removed her membership to the Upper Glade church, and finally to the London church. Mr. Street is not a church member, but is interested in all measures which have for their object the betterment of the community and the welfare of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD W. JOHNSON.

From the time of the very beginning of the social order in what is now known as Jefferson township, this county, the Johnson family has been prominently identified with affairs thereabout. Michael Johnson, a Virginian, the great-great-grandfather of Edward W. Johnson, the immediate subject of this sketch, a prominent lawyer of this county, was the first white settler in that section of the Northwest Territory now comprised in Jefferson township, he and his wife and eight children having emigrated to that section from Virginia in the year 1796, establishing a permanent home in what is now the West Jefferson neighborhood of this county, a part of the land which this pioneer entered at that time still being held in the Johnson family, after a lapse of two decades more than one century. Michael Johnson's children were a sturdy lot, partaking of many of the excellent qualities of their vigorous pioneer parents, and their progeny in the sixth generation from the founder of this family in Madison county form a numerous connection throughout this part of the state, the various members of this family invariably having been found capable of performing well his or her part in the common life of the several communities in which their respective lines have fallen.

Edward W. Johnson was born on the old home farm in Jefferson township, this county, on October 27, 1876, son of Abner and Emma (Olney) Johnson, both natives of the same county, the former of whom was the son of Abraham Johnson, who was a son of Jacob Johnson, one of the sons of Michael Johnson, the pioneer who came to this section from Virginia in 1796, as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

EDWARD W. JOHNSON

Abraham Johnson was born in Jefferson township, this county, on September 29, 1808, and died in his native township on January 14, 1874. On January 7, 1844, Abraham Johnson married Elizabeth Keen, who was born on August 20, 1825, and who died on July 10, 1861; whereupon he married, secondly, Mrs. Lydia Olney, widow of Judson Olney, born in Franklin county, this state, in 1826.

Abner Johnson, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Keen) Johnson, was born on November 4, 1845, and on August 8, 1866, was united in marriage to Emma J. Olney, daughter of Judson and Lydia Olney, to which union seven children were born, six of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Mrs. Charles Temple, of Cable, Ohio; Jennie, who is still at the old home; Ethel, also at home; Carrie, who married Charles Shannon, of Jefferson township, this county, and Earl, who manages the home place in Jefferson township. Abner Johnson was a man of large influence in his community, he for many years having been regarded as one of the leaders in the general affairs of that section of the county, having served his home township as trustee and as assessor. He died in 1909 and his widow is still living on the old home place.

Edward W. Johnson received his elementary education in the public schools of Jefferson township and so well did he improve his opportunities in this direction that at the age of sixteen years he successfully passed the examination necessary to secure a license to teach school and for three years thereafter was engaged in teaching in the district schools of this county, thus acquiring a fund which enabled him to enter Ohio Northern University at Ada, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thus admirably equipped, Mr. Johnson entered seriously upon the study of law, his previous course having been regarded as merely preliminary to the latter course, and was graduated from the law department of the same university in 1903, and was shortly afterward admitted to practice in the courts of this state. Even while pursuing his studies in law, Mr. Johnson was actively engaged in the banking business as cashier of the Farmers Bank of West Jefferson and is still prominently connected with that bank, though practicing his profession at London, and continues to make his home in West Jefferson. On January 1, 1911, Mr. Johnson formed a partnership for the practice of law with C. C. Crabbe, under the firm name of Crabbe & Johnson, at London, and has been very successful.

On May 11, 1904, Edward W. Johnson was united in marriage to Odessa High, daughter of Charles High, of Jefferson township, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are actively connected with the work of the Methodist church, though not members of the same, and Mr. Johnson is a teacher in the Sunday school. Both are warmly interested in all good works, not only in the West Jefferson neighborhood, but throughout the county, and are held in the highest esteem in their large circle of friends.

E. W. Johnson not only has attained distinction as a banker and lawyer, but is also noted for his advanced ideas on farming. He owns three hundred and forty acres of choice land in Madison county and eleven hundred and twenty acres of land in Jackson county, Arkansas. He also devotes much attention to cattle raising and has a large mixed herd. His tract in Arkansas is timber land, which is rapidly being cleared and he expects to devote this tract to the raising of cotton and corn. He now has a few head of cattle on his Arkansas land, which will form the nucleus of a more extensive herd of Herefords which he expects to raise on the place.

Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and is one of the most active campaigners in this part of the state, his services as a political speaker being in wide demand in connection with his party's campaigns in this section. He received the distinguished honor of being

elected to represent Madison county in the Ohio constitutional convention of 1911 and in that memorable body acquitted himself in such manner as to reflect not only great credit upon himself, but upon the county which he represented. Mr. Johnson is a Freemason and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient order. Not only is he held in high esteem among his professional associates, of both bench and bar throughout this section of the state, but also among the leaders of financial affairs hereabout, and by his associates in banking circles Mr. Johnson is held in the highest regard, all having the utmost confidence in him, and he very properly is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential men in Madison county.

GEORGE W. PLYMELL.

In this commercial age, when the increase in land values makes the sale of the old home a temptation that few care to resist, it is seldom that the present generation still retain the home founded by the pioneers of the family. Unusual as this habit is among the people of today, the Plymell family have proved the exception to the rule, for the Plymell homestead, founded by the paternal grandfather, in Upper Glade, Deer Creek township, Madison county, Ohio, has been in possession of the family for more than one hundred years and is now the property of William Plymell, brother of George W. Plymell, subject of this sketch.

This farm, cleared and tilled by one of the first settlers in the county, is located five miles east of London, and it was here that on May 3, 1846, G. W. Plymell first saw the light of day. His parents were William and Frances (Helverson) Plymell, the father being a native of Madison county and developing early the good judgment displayed by his father, became a tiller of the soil until his death, which occurred in March, 1855. The mother was born in Lawrence county and died about 1893.

To William and Frances (Helverson) Plymell were born seven children, five of whom are now living. Imbued with the love of home and the associations which long acquaintance with one locality is sure to make dear, they have found peace and plenty without wandering into unknown lands. Mrs. Nancy Snodgrass, one of the daughters, lives at Plain City, but the other children reside on or near the home place. Mrs. Lloyd Wheeler in Lower Glade, Madison county; William Plymell in Upper Glade, and Mrs. Leslie Summers, in London, Ohio.

George W. Plymell was reared on the farm of his birth and his education, in the common schools, was supplemented by the home environment, developing a strength of character which proved to be a source of great comfort to his mother during the lonely years following his father's demise. He was only a small boy at the time of his father's death but displayed great efficiency in farming the home place for his mother and in carrying the burdens that devolved upon him.

After living for forty-five years on the home place, Mr. Plymell purchased two hundred and five acres, located two miles south of Upper Glade, which he farmed for twenty-four years. In November, 1913, he removed to London where he had previously purchased a comfortable home on North Main street and where he hopes to spend the remaining years of his life in peace and quiet as a fitting climax to a career of usefulness and thrift.

On December 20, 1877, George W. Plymell was united in marriage to Annie Bradshaw, daughter of David and Helen (Tevis) Bradshaw, of Lancaster, Ohio, where both Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw were born and which also was the birthplace of their daughter, Annie. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Plymell, though four only are living to make happy their evening of life and reflect the glories of parental love and affection. Flora, the wife of Ed Blaugher, the only daughter and eldest child,

resides at Newport, Ohio. The second child, Roland Plymell, now living on the farm, married Fay Long and they have one child named Francis. Russell lives on the home place. Rodney married Mary Berry. They have one daughter, Viola Bell, and live on the home place.

The maternal grandfather of George W. Plymell, was Henry Helverson, whose father was Maj. Peter Helverson, one of the first settlers in Madison county. Among the brave men whose deeds of courage and wise counsel make prominent the early history of those days the name of Maj. Peter Helverson has wielded a power none could gainsay. He was a brave soldier and a very large landowner, owning most of the land on which the town of London now stands.

Mr. Plymell is a very active and highly-respected citizen and much loved by all who know him. His wonderful trait of loyalty to those dependent upon him and his financial achievements will act as an inspiration to future descendants and keep green their love and admiration for one whose life has been filled with good works.

WILLIAM L. PLYMELL.

William L. Plymell, a successful farmer of Deer Creek township, this county, has had a large part in the agricultural development of Madison county, especially in the growing and development of fine seed corn. His efforts in this direction have made him widely known among the farmers of this county, and have had an incalculable effect upon the yield of corn in this county.

William L. Plymell is the son of William and Frances (Helverson) Plymell, the former of whom was born in 1810 on the farm now occupied by his son, and who died in 1855, at the age of forty-five years. William Plymell's parents were pioneers, who came to Ohio from the state of Pennsylvania, and who probably were born in Germany. His father was John Plymell, who literally carved the original homestead out of the wilderness. His old log, weather-boarded house stood until 1914, when it was replaced by a modern house. He owned about two hundred and twenty-five acres, and, during his life, was enabled to put about one-third of it into cultivation. Late in life he made a trip to Missouri in an open wagon, intending to sell out and remove to Missouri. He died, however, before his intentions were realized. In coming back from Missouri, he brought twenty-two head of cattle, all of which died of milk-sick. Besides William, John Plymell had one son, John, Jr., who received one-half of the old farm, and spent his life in this vicinity, dying at the age of seventy-five, after which the farm passed out of the family. His grandson, Horace Plymell, is now a merchant in London. Another son, James, lives in Deer Creek township, this county.

Upon his death, William Plymell left a widow and seven children. The mother remained on the farm and died there, February, 1891, at the age of seventy-three years. One son, John, died on his way home after serving in the Union army during the Civil War. A half-brother, Chris Plymell, also served during the latter part of the Civil War. George Plymell lives in London. Hester Plymell married Henry Craig and died before reaching middle age. Nan Plymell married Oren Snodgrass. Lida Plymell married Lloyd Wheeler, of this county. Bertha Plymell married Lester Somers, of London, and William L. Plymell is the subject of this sketch.

William L. Plymell has spent his whole life on the farm. In conjunction with his brother, he bought out the heirs to the old home farm and finally bought George's interests, so that he now owns the entire farm. All of Mr. Plymell's brothers and sisters, except George, were teachers. He has taken many premiums on fancy seed corn, especially on Johnson County White, Reed's Yellow Dent and Reed's Red Clarege. Mr. Plymell keeps pure-bred and registered stock, but raises stock principally for

feeding purposes. He feeds all of his crop to his hogs, and even buys a considerable amount of corn. He took honors at both the national and state corn shows, and his efforts as a corn grower have been independent of the help of any college or other organization. He enjoys hunting and fishing, and especially, bird shooting. During recent years, he has made some extensive improvements on the farm, including a fine barn and house, the latter having been built in 1914 and the former in 1913.

William L. Plymell's first wife was Louise Timmons, who bore him three children, Ray, Homer and Roy, the latter of whom died on July 11, 1915, the others living on the farm. Mr. Plymell married, secondly, Emma Flugge, which union has been without issue. Mr. Plymell's home is one of the most modern and up-to-date to be found anywhere in Madison county. He was a member of the school board for ten years, and is a Republican in politics. He has contributed liberally to all churches, although he is not a member of any religious organization.

CHARLES EMERY GAIN, M. D.

Of the well-known citizens of London and Madison county, there should be mentioned Dr. Charles Emery Gain, a well-known physician of London, who, on August 29, 1913, was appointed by President Wilson as postmaster of the city of London. The London postoffice has attached to it eight rural routes, three city carriers, three clerks and an assistant postmaster. It is a second-class postoffice and the year 1914 showed the largest business in the history of the office.

Charles Emery Gain was born in the house where he now lives, at the corner of West High and Water streets in the city of London, July 1, 1866, son of Jesse and Sarah J. (Crowell) Gain, the former of whom was born near Martinsville, Virginia, and the latter in Greene county, Ohio, where they were married. Jesse Gain was a farmer by occupation, who, immediately after his marriage, in 1857, came directly to this county, locating in London, where he took up contracting and farming. He was never engaged in any public activities of considerable consequence, but led a quiet and unassuming life, passing away at his home in 1892 at the age of fifty-seven. His widow died in 1893 at the age of fifty-six. Some time before his death, he rebuilt the old home, making it a substantial residence. He and his wife were active in the Methodist Episcopal church. Although he had been a Democrat earlier in life, he became a Prohibitionist and was one of the first men in the county to take up the cause of temperance as a political proposition.

The Gain family have long been prominent in the history of Virginia and, before the days of the Civil War, were prominent in the anti-slavery movement in that state. The family of Jesse and Sarah J. (Crowell) Gain consisted of two sons and one daughter—James W., Sarah Elizabeth, and Dr. Charles Emery, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Charles E. Gain has spent practically all of his life in London. He was graduated from Ohio State University, with the class of 1889, and from the Starling Medical College at Columbus, with the class of 1891. From 1891 to the time of his appointment as postmaster, he practiced medicine continuously in Madison county, with the exception of the years 1910 and 1911, during which time he was a student in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. Since his appointment as postmaster, he has retained his office in London.

In 1894 Dr. Charles E. Gain was married to Rose Markly, daughter of Philip and Tabitha Susan (Bales) Markly, a native of Greene county, Ohio, who was educated in the Greene county public schools and in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. Doctor and Mrs. Gain have no children.

Mrs. Gain is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal church and is active in several

CHARLES E. GAIN, M. D.

literary clubs of London, of one of which she is president. She is also active in the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Doctor Gain is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, being both a Knight Templar and a Shriner in the latter order. He is a man who is fond of outdoor life.

JERRY NEVILLE.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which may well be followed. The man who attains success is one who can utilize opportunities that come in his way. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly. When one man passes another on the highway of life it is because he has the power to use advantages which follow in the purview of the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business men of London is Jerry Neville, a prominent contractor of Madison county. Having learned this business from his father, he has made a remarkable success in this and other Ohio counties.

Jerry Neville, a general contractor of London, Ohio, was born on a farm in Fayette county, Ohio, May 27, 1863. He is the son of Morris and Margaret (Campbell) Neville. At the age of seventeen, Morris Neville removed to Springfield, Ohio, and later to a farm in Fayette county, and still later, in 1865, to a farm in Madison county, Ohio. After 1879, he was engaged as a general contractor at London, and, from 1879 to his retirement in 1897, built many pikes and ditches under contract. Since 1897 he has been living retired. Of his children, Jerry and Edward live in Madison county. Both are engaged in the same business. Charles is a contractor at Mingo Junction, Jefferson county, Ohio. Arthur, who was proprietor of a restaurant in London, died at the age of thirty-four years. Mary and Elizabeth are engaged in a millinery and dry-goods business at Mingo Junction. Morris is general manager of the Cincinnati Northern railroad, and resides at Van Wert. Formerly, he was district superintendent of a division of the Big Four railroad, and was located at Indianapolis. The mother of these children died on January 5, 1909, at the age of seventy-three.

Educated in the public and parochial schools of London, Jerry Neville worked for his father as a foreman, and from the time he was seventeen years old, much of his father's contracting work was done under his supervision. Mr. Neville continued with his father until 1897, when he succeeded to his business and continued the contracting business in Madison county, building pikes and ditches until 1901, when he removed to Mingo Junction, three miles from Steubenville, and there began sewer and street paving work. He was engaged in this business for ten years at Steubenville, Ohio, and during that period built many culverts, pikes and bridges. Ordinarily, he employed about fifty men on sewer work. He has also been engaged in asphalt and brick paving. In 1911 Mr. Neville returned to London, and has since been engaged largely in constructing concrete roads, bridges, and street paving. He also operates a gravel and sand pit on his farm three miles out of London. During his career as a contractor, he has built many miles of fine gravel roads in Madison county. He has property at Mingo Junction and at Follansbee, West Virginia.

On February 2, 1903, Jerry Neville was married to Mrs. Minnie (Hall) McGrew, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, whose parents were Henry and Mary (Carey) Hall, both natives of Jefferson county, Ohio, both descended from old families in that county. Mrs. Neville's mother is descended from the McDavitts, an old family of Jefferson county. She was the widow of Alexander McGrew, by whom she had four children. Mary married Edward Triplett, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they have two

daughters, Minnie and Helen. George lives in Detroit, Michigan. Eva and Martha live at home. The former is supervisor of the telephone office. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Neville have had one daughter, Margaret.

Mr. Neville and daughter, Margaret, are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church at London. His parents were members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Neville and the children by her first marriage are members of the Presbyterian church. She is active in the various societies of the church. Although nominally a Democrat, Mr. Neville is independent politically. He served as city councilman at Mingo Junction. At London, he is a member of the board of trade and the Fish and Game Protective Association.

MATTHEW L. REA.

Matthew L. Rea, who occupies a handsome home on the corner of the public square in the city of London and who owns a part of the old farm handed down through generations of the Rea family, located in Oak Run township, is a well-known citizen of Madison county. Mr. Rea was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Madison county.

The paternal ancestry of Mr. Rea dates from his great-grandfather, Joseph Rea, who was born probably in Pennsylvania, in January, 1754, and who, in 1783, was married to Elizabeth Conn, born in 1762. They became residents of Rockbridge county, Virginia. They removed to Ross county, Ohio, in 1810, and to Madison county, Ohio, about 1818. Here they settled on Walnut run in Union township, and there Joseph Rea died about 1829, leaving a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity. No one of these children is now living. The next member of the Rea family in line of descent was Matthew Rea, who was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1793, and who came with his parents to Madison county in 1818, and until 1835 lived in Union township, Madison county. In 1835 he settled on Deer creek in what is now Oak Run township, where he died on September 23, 1873. His wife was Ann Amos, who was born in Harford county, Maryland, November 15, 1802. She died in 1857, leaving the following children who had reached maturity. Robert is deceased. Margaret is the wife of Marion Chenoweth, deceased. Jeremiah, whose father, Matthew Rea, once owned two thousand acres and who at the time of his death owned eight hundred acres, was born in Union township on the farm since taken into the corporation of London, August 19, 1824. On August 23, 1850, Jeremiah Rea was married to Catherine Leach, the daughter of Benjamin Leach. They began life on the present Rea farm, adding to the tract received by Jeremiah Rea's father until they owned about fourteen hundred acres. He built a fine residence and had one of the best farms in Madison county. He was a Democrat in politics, and served both as township trustee and township clerk in Oak Run township.

Seven children were born to Jeremiah and Catherine (Leach) Rea, of whom two are now living. Sarah married Foster Beery and lives in London. Matthew L. is the subject of this sketch. The latter has entire charge of the management of the home farm, and has had charge of its operation since 1883. Jeremiah Rea died on April 10, 1912. His widow is still living in the city of London. The parents of Jeremiah Rea, Matthew and Ann (Amos) Rea, are buried in the Kirkwood cemetery.

On December 13, 1882, Matthew L. Rea was married to Grace Dodds, of Mason, Warren county, Ohio. Mrs. M. L. Rea was educated in Wesleyan College, at Cincinnati, and in Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. She has been active in woman's clubs during her entire life.

Mr. and Mrs. Rea have had two children. Earl D. married Marie Tanner, daughter of Abraham Tanner, who was county treasurer of Madison county for two terms and

who lived at Mt. Sterling, dying some fifteen years ago. Mrs. Earl D. Rea was born at London. She has borne her husband two daughters, Jane and Ruth. The family lives on the farm in Oak Run township. Robert C. Rea, the second born, is at home.

As evidence of the standing of Matthew L. Rea in this community, it may be said that he served as county commissioner in a county where a Democrat is seldom elected. In fact, a Democrat is elected to office in this community only when the worth of the man rather than his politics is considered. Mr. Rea was commissioner immediately after the new court house was completed. He is a director in the Central Bank, and served as director of the County Fair Association for nineteen years. During seventeen years he was the treasurer of the board with possibly one exception. The Madison county fair is the best held in the state of Ohio, and Mr. Rea has had a considerable part in developing public interest in this enterprise. He was trustee of the children's home several years.

WILLIAM MINTER.

The Minter family in Madison county dates from the coming of William and Mary (Stevenson) Minter, who settled in Madison county in 1829. Mary Stevenson was the daughter of Mark and Mary Stevenson, and was born in Kentucky, July 13, 1781, and died on February 13, 1869, at what is now the home of her grandaughter, Mrs. J. B. F. Taylor, at Lafayette, this county. In her girlhood she was taken to Pennsylvania, and at the age of thirteen went to Berkeley, Virginia, to live with an uncle, Col. John Stevenson, a Revolutionary soldier, of Virginia, who had received a grant of six thousand six hundred and sixty acres in Ohio for his services during the Revolutionary War. At the death of her uncle, Col. John Stevenson, Mary Stevenson received, by his bequest, his entire grant in Madison county, Ohio, to which she and her husband removed in 1829. She had been married to William Minter in 1862. They settled on the tract where Lewis Minter now lives, one mile north of Lafayette, but later moved to the village, obtaining the fine brick house where Mrs. J. B. F. Taylor and husband now live and which was erected by a son-in-law, Stanley Watson, in 1837. There she died, at the age of eighty-seven years. The husband was eighty-five years old at the time of his death. From 1811 until 1848 Mary (Stevenson) Minter was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but in the latter year she joined the Disciples church, and was a faithful member until her death. She was a talented woman and possessed of rare intelligence, one who was an ornament to any society.

William and Mary (Stevenson) Minter were the parents of six children. Sallie married a Mr. Quinn and died on the old homestead in 1900, at the age of ninety-two years. William Crawford Minter is now in his one hundredth year, and lives with his daughter, Mrs. George Van Wagner. Ann married Ransford Rogers. She inherited two hundred acres of the old grant of six thousand six hundred and sixty acres, including the old home. Her husband died early in life, and she died in 1900, at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving one daughter, Lucy, who is now Mrs. J. B. F. Taylor, and who lives in the old home of the family at Lafayette. Mrs. Taylor has two sons, Mark Stevenson Taylor, who married Mary Florence, who bore him two children, Max Rogers and Fanny Florence; and Thurman Minter Taylor, who married Helen Wakefield, and has one son, Thomas Wakefield. The other three children born to William and Mary (Stevenson) Minter were Elizabeth, who married Joseph Bell and died early in life; Effie, who married Stanley Watson and died on the old Wilson homestead, and Margaret, who married a Mr. Tallman and died before reaching middle age.

J. J. YERIAN.

It is often said that circumstances make the man; but there must be latent good in the man or circumstances, however propitious, cannot make much of him. The "circumstance" that has had, no doubt, the most lasting effect upon the life of the gentleman whose name is noted above, was pious parenthood and a Christian home. Mr. Yerian is a prominent insurance man and auctioneer, of London, this county, and as a public-spirited citizen his biography deserves a place among those of Madison county's other representative men in this volume.

J. J. Yerian was born on a farm in Jackson county, Ohio, on July 10, 1870, and was early surrounded by those subtle influences which emanate from a good home, for he was the son of a minister of the Gospel, the Rev. Samuel Yerian, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and his wife, Martha (Mikesell) Yerian, who was born in Holmes county, this state. Rev. Samuel Yerian, who came of German stock, was both farmer and preacher, being what was known in early days as a "circuit rider," of the Free-will Baptist faith. He died at his home in Jackson on August 8, 1915, at the age of eighty-four years and six days. During his days of activity as a minister, the Rev. Samuel Yerian was tireless in his ministrations to his flock and the splendid character and boundless charity of this fine old Christian gentleman, whose loss was deeply deplored in the community, left its indelible impress upon the entire region comprised in the sphere of his activities. His widow, a noble woman, who, during their long life together, proved a most competent and valuable helpmate to her unselfish and self-sacrificing husband, is still living at Jackson and is seventy-seven years of age. These worthy people were the parents of nine children, of whom five sons are living, namely: W. S. Yerian, an inspector for the Cleveland Street Railway Company; Oscar, of Boulder, Colorado, a fraternal society organizer; Charles, a farmer of Monroe township, this county; Lewis, who lives in Jefferson township, this county, where he owns a farm, and J. J. Yerian, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch.

Besides the public school education received near the farm which was his birthplace, J. J. Yerian attended a business college and for a number of years after his school days were over kept books for the Southern Ohio Coal and Iron Company at Jackson, Ohio. Mr. Yerian's business career has been rather more varied than that of the average man, for he seems to be versatile, not only in his tastes, but in his ability to accomplish results. For a while it seemed that he was to follow the occupation of his father inasmuch as this pertained to farming, for coming to Madison county, in 1895, he worked on the farm and bought live stock. But three years later he established an office in London, the county seat, as general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. In this business he has been very successful, this success coming as a result of the application of his splendid powers to the task in hand. As evidence of his energy and ability, it may be stated that since the beginning of his activity in the insurance line, he has written life-insurance policies aggregating the sum of three million dollars. He has an office in the Speasmaker block. Mr. Yerian also has been equally energetic in quite a different phase of mercantile life. In 1906 he became an auctioneer, the firm name being Yerian & Minshall—partners of Robert Minshall of Sedalia. Their sales, which average five a week, aggregate more than those of any firm in this locality, their special line being the sale of farms, in which line they have met with signal success.

Mr. Yerian's home life has been a happy one, for he has had the encouragement and sympathetic co-operation of his devoted wife in all that he has undertaken to do. Mrs. Yerian was formerly Sara M. Minshall, whose father, James Minshall, a successful farmer of Paint township, is now retired and living in London. His wife was Amanda

J. J. YERIAN.

Watkins before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Yerian, three children have been born, but death has claimed two of them. Their son, James Orville, who was born on May 26, 1903, is unusually precocious, and by his lovableness and mentality has become very popular in London. He is gifted in music and drawing, and frequently surprises his parents and their friends by his oratorical powers. His mother has been a great inspiration to him, and has directed his education. She is a native of Paint township, this county, having been born there on July 10, 1879, and was educated in the local public schools.

First among Mr. Yerian's interests outside of the business world might be mentioned the fact that he is president of the Madison County Sunday School Association, a position of honor which grew out of his activities as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he being a member of the official board of that church and a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a Republican, and is keenly interested in political matters. He also is a leader in the organizations which represent the city's best commercial and social life. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has occupied the chairs of Chandler Lodge No. 138; London Council No. 41 and Adoniram Chapter No. 73. As a member of the London Board of Trade, he is considered "a live wire;" a man not only of progressive ideas, but possessed of the capacity for carrying them out, who can always be depended upon to do his share in boosting any civic or religious movement which he thinks should have his support.

With the above facts in mind, it is possible to state without fear of being misunderstood that this family has occupied a generous place in the life of the town, which has been deeply benefited by their residence there. While Mrs. Yerian's time is quite fully occupied by her home duties, and her work in her husband's office, where she looks after his books, correspondence and collections, she somehow finds opportunity to take her place in social affairs and church work, in both of which spheres she is a woman of force and influence. Mr. Yerian's life has been worth while in every sense of the word. Ever taking a loyal interest in public affairs, he has been at the same time, a good husband and a loving, devoted father, and has given himself to those activities which make for a higher and better citizenship. He is such a man and has lived such a life as might inspire one to say: "Great hearts there are also among men; they carry a volume of manhood; their presence is sunshine; their coming changes our climate; they oil the bearings of life; their shadow always falls behind them; they make right living easy."

GEORGE KAUFMAN.

One of the best-known citizens of Lafayette, Madison county, Ohio, during the last generation, was George Kaufman, wagon and vehicle maker and coffin manufacturer. For some years preceding his death he had lived retired.

The late George Kaufman was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, April 29, 1823, and died on June 1, 1894. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, about 1840, with his parents, Martin and Ann Maria Kaufman, taking seven weeks to make the voyage on a sailing vessel to this country. After arriving in America, the family came direct to Ohio and Mr. Kaufman's parents remained with him until their death, dying at his home in Lafayette. Martin Kaufman had an elder brother who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the Hessian soldiers hired by England, and, after coming to America as a soldier in the British army, was never heard from afterward. George Kaufman had two half-sisters: Mary, who married Henry Fahl, died near Springfield, Ohio, and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Heil, died near Kenton, Ohio.

Five years after coming to America, the late George Kaufman was married on

September 18, 1845, at Columbus, to Catherine Krauss, who was born on November 3, 1825, at Paulsburg, Alsace, France, coming to this country in 1830. She died on January 29, 1901. Mrs. George Kaufman was reared in Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman first met in Lafayette, while she was visiting an aunt.

After his marriage, George Kaufman became a wagon maker, being a blacksmith by trade. He built a shop in Lafayette and was accustomed to employ two or three blacksmiths and two or three woodworkers and painters, altogether employing eight or ten men. He continued in business as a wagon maker until 1885. George Kaufman was able to copy the pattern of any new vehicle and duplicate it with rare precision. He also made a variety of farm implements, including plows. Coffins were also one of his chief products and he frequently worked day and night to complete coffins for immediate use. Black walnut was used principally in making the finest caskets. After 1883 Mr. Kaufman lived retired in a home that he purchased about 1850, though the present house was built in 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman were the parents of twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. Charles died at the age of twenty-one, in September, 1876. Henry, George William, Sophia Jane and Minnie May live at the old home. Christian married Sallie A. Baker, of Morrow county, Ohio. To this union were born four children, two of whom died in infancy, Myrtle and Marguerite surviving. Myrtle married Arthur E. Russell. After his marriage Mr. Russell located in Lafayette, where he did blacksmithing for a few years. Later he bought a tile factory from Ingall Brothers, operating it a few years. He then moved to Columbus, and soon afterward received an appointment as instructor in Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, where he and his wife now reside. Edward was married, in 1892, to Alice Tracy. To this union were born six children, three of whom survive. Edward Kaufman has been engaged in the egg and poultry business in Lafayette and Columbus. Frank is the manager of the London Creamery Company. George Williams, who is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, was a blacksmith and tile manufacturer at London, Gillivan and other places.

The father of these children served nine years as trustee of Deer Creek township and also as school director for a number of years. He was one of the best-known men in the vicinity. Although both he and his wife had been reared as members of the Lutheran church, later in life they became members of the Disciples church at Lafayette.

Henry Kaufman, who is a wagon maker and who lives at the old home, was formerly engaged in the manufacture of drain tile in Lafayette. He was a merchant in Lafayette for twelve years, but since leaving the mercantile business has lived with his brother and sister.

The London Creamery Company, of which Frank Kaufman is treasurer and general manager, was established on May 1, 1913, with a capital of ten thousand dollars. The president is R. W. Boyd and the secretary, George Langen. The company produces ten thousand pounds of butter each week, which they market at Columbus, Springfield, Dayton and other places. The surplus is shipped to Boston. About five hundred patrons are located in Madison county. Its disbursements for the year ending May 1, 1915, amounted to more than fifty thousand dollars. The business is growing rapidly. The plant is thoroughly modern and operates its own wagons, collecting the cream at the farmers' houses, where separators are used. The effect of the creamery upon dairy stock in Madison county has been little short of phenomenal, since the tendency is to improve the breed of dairy cattle. The plant of the London Creamery Company is the only one in Madison county.

Frank Kaufman, the manager of this plant, was born on November 23, 1860, at Lafayette, and has spent all of his life in Madison county. Formerly, he was engaged in the manufacture of drain tile in this county, at Gillivan from 1883 to 1887 and at Rosedale from 1887 to 1910. He built up a good local trade at the time. In 1910 Mr. Kaufman moved to London, where he built a home. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the London Creamery Company and has held his present position since the company was organized. Mr. Kaufman started the movement for ornamental street lights in London. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Kaufman owns property on Main street and a home on Lafayette street.

In 1894 Frank Kaufman was married to Cora B. Yerian, the daughter of A. I. and Margaret Yerian. To this union was born one daughter, Helen G., who graduated from the London high school with the class of 1914 and is now a student at Brenau College, Gainsville, Georgia. Mrs. Kaufman died on January 4, 1915. She had been active in club work until moving to London.

FRANK EDGAR NOLAND, D. D. S.

In reviewing the lives of the representative citizens of London and the surrounding territory, perhaps no one is worthy of greater respect and esteem than is Frank Edgar Noland, D. D. S., who was born in Fairfield township, Madison county, on October 25 1875. Doctor Noland is descended from the aristocratic Marylanders, his grandparents both having been born in the state that has perhaps produced as many aristocrats as any other state in the union—many of the old Virginia families having removed there in the early days.

The paternal grandfather was George L. Noland, who was born near Harper's Ferry, Maryland; he married Mary Wilks, who was also a native of that state. To them were born three children: Beckwith, Mary Ann and Miranda. Mr. Noland removed from Ohio to Missouri, and passed away in 1856, near Kingsville, of that state. The only son of George L. Noland, Beckwith Noland, married Martha Biggert, daughter of Samuel and Mary Biggert, and their entire married life was spent in Fairfield township. Their life was blessed by the birth of several children, six of whom are now living. Mary became the wife of Henry Cartmill and is now living in Columbus, Ohio; Thomas W. married Ella Fullerton and is now residing on the old home place in Pleasant township; Samuel A., a physician, departed this life in 1906, leaving his wife Minnie (Trumper) Noland, who since her husband's death has made London her home; Lottie married Dr. Frank Morris of Los Angeles, California, where she now makes her home; Rena married Dr. J. S. Carlton, of Columbus, Ohio, and since her marriage has resided there; George married Lou Tway and is now practising osteopathy in Springfield, Missouri; Frank Edgar, the youngest child, spent his boyhood in Fairfield township, attending the public schools in that district.

In 1898, Frank Edgar Noland was graduated from Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, after which he located in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, where he established and carried on for five years a successful practice, later removing to London where he has since been associated with Doctor Chaney. Laura Smith, daughter of Luke Smith, of Deer Creek township, became his wife on September 20, 1900, and of this union were born two sons: Edgar Smith, born in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, on May 23, 1902, and Luke Mayne, August 1, 1905, at the home of his grandfather, Luke Smith.

Dr. Frank Edgar Noland is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. Of the charter members who are still serving on the London Board of Trade, none are held in greater regard than Dr. Frank Noland who has served successfully and well. Doctor Noland's affiliations with the dental associations denote his interest

in the profession which he has followed; being a member of the Mad River Dental Society, the National Dental Association and also a member of the Oral Hygiene Association.

FRANK JONES.

Frank Jones was born in London, Ohio, February 26, 1847, a son of John and Jane Hendricks (Melvin) Jones. John Jones and his wife were the parents of six children: Mary Eliza, born on February 2, 1843, married on May 1, 1861, to Alvard Stutson, and died on November 3, 1863, leaving one child, Harry A., born on July 19, 1862, and died on September 28, 1913; Lucien Bonaparte, born on October 2, 1844, married on September 15, 1870, to Alice Kinney, and died on May 24, 1876, leaving three children, Kinney, Nora and Lucien; Frank, the immediate subject of this review; Horace Greeley, of London, born on September 6, 1853, married on September 10, 1879, to Lizzie Houston; Emma, born on August 2, 1855, married on December 22, 1881, to Harvey F. Chandler, of London; Dolly Ripley, married V. H. Wilson, of Lafayette, Madison county, Ohio. Mrs. Jane Jones (deceased), the mother of these six children, was the daughter of John and Sarah Melvin, and was born on February 2, 1819.

John Jones was one of twelve children born to William and Elizabeth (Droke) Jones, the others being Job K., Sarah, Isaac, Mary Eliza, Margaret, Rachel, William, James St. Clair, Lydia, Elizabeth and Martha Jane. The father of these children died on April 19, 1857, and the mother on September 29, 1866. John Jones, the fourth child, was born on October 31, 1818, in London, Ohio, and was reared to manhood in the town of his birth. After receiving such education as the public schools afforded he began to assist his father in the mercantile business in London. Later he became a clerk in the store of William Warner. His genial manner soon won him the respect of all who knew him and led to his appointment as deputy sheriff of Madison county in the fall of 1848 by William Warner, then sheriff of the county. After serving in this capacity for four years he was elected sheriff on the Whig ticket and served two years, refusing a second nomination. John Jones was a charter member of the London Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining the lodge on September 18, 1846. He died on April 11, 1900.

William Jones, the father of John and the grandfather of Frank Jones, was familiarly known by the whole county as "Dad" Jones. He was one of the pioneer merchants of London, a philanthropist and a Christian gentleman in every sense of the word. By trade he was a blacksmith, and did some work at his trade after coming to London. He devoted his long and useful career to merchandizing and the buying and selling of real estate throughout the county. William Jones was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, May 18, 1789, and removed with his father to London, Ohio, in November, 1814. He was one of four sons born to Solomon and Lydia (Sill) Jones, the other three sons being Isaac N., Zachariah and Samuel. William Jones was married on August 9, 1810, to Elizabeth Droke, who was born on October 18, 1793.

Frank Jones was educated in the public schools of London and then worked on one of his father's farms for a time. Later he clerked in his father's store in London and then went to Illinois and farmed for one year. In 1874 he and his brother, Lucien, purchased their father's store and the brothers continued in partnership until the death of Lucien in 1876. At that time Horace G. Jones, the brother of Frank, became his partner, the firm name continuing as Jones Brothers. The two brothers were in business until 1911, when they disposed of their store, but continued their coal business until June, 1913.

Frank Jones was married on September 30, 1874, to Lizzie H. Koogler, who was

born at Marion, Indiana, May 22, 1852. She was a daughter of Samuel and Lucy Ann (Van Tilburg) Koogler. Samuel Koogler was born on February 24, 1825, and died on August 23, 1914. His wife was born on December 14, 1827, and died on December 28, 1865. Samuel Koogler and wife were married on October 24, 1848, and were the parents of four children: Helen B., Lizzie, William and Oella Jane. Mr. Koogler became a large landowner in Champaign county, Illinois, and at the time of his death owned nine hundred acres of land in Scott township, also six hundred acres in Mississippi.

Frank Jones and wife are the parents of one child, Nina K., who was born on June 29, 1875. She graduated from the London schools and then went to Columbus to continue her education. She then went to New York where she attended Rutgers College one year, after which she attended the Peebles & Thompson school for three years, graduating from that institution with honors on June 4, 1896. She then studied for two years in the Lambert School of Music, in New York, and later became a pupil of Albert Mildenburg, a famous music teacher of that city, after which she taught music in New York one year, her health failing, when she spent one year at home, then joined a Miss Huggins in an art studio in New York, where they remained one year when they went to Europe for one summer.

Nina K. Jones was a most talented woman along many different lines and her sympathies were as broad and generous as her education. She always assisted those in need of help and her cheering and encouraging words endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Her sense of justice was one of her distinguishing characteristics and she never failed to extend a helping hand to the unfortunate. Among the mission schools and the East side poor of New York City she was known as the angel of mercy. For four years she was associated with the Park Presbyterian church of New York city and during this time taught the infant class in the Sunday school. She never ceased to take the most lively interest in everything that affected the welfare of her home community. However, her life of usefulness and self-sacrificing service was cut short by her death on December 19, 1914.

Frank Jones has now retired from active pursuits and is spending his declining years in the town where he has lived practically his whole life. He has given his support to the Republican party during his career, but has never been an aspirant for political preferment. He is a member of the local lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For many years he has been a stockholder in and a director of the Madison National Bank.

M. M. CREATH.

Among the leading business men of London whose personal success is conspicuous in the history of his county is the gentleman whose name appears as the subject of this article. Although modest of his own attainments, Mr. Creath has built for himself an enviable place in the business world and has at the same time identified himself with the best interests of the town of which he is an honored citizen. Having had from early boyhood intellectual tastes and ambitions above those of the average youth, he has not been content to give his entire attention to the pursuit of business, but has taken pleasure in giving his services to the community in which he lived, notably as a member of the school board, in which work he has taken a very deep interest.

M. M. Creath was born on November 29, 1869, in London, Ohio. His parents were George W. and Josephine (Murray) Creath. The former was a native of Fairfield township, Madison county, and the latter of Union township, Madison county. George W. Creath was a dry-goods merchant in London, and the last three years of his life

were spent in the grocery business with his son. His early life was spent on a farm. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Creath were the parents of six children, three of whom (Carrie, Wiley and Herman) are deceased. Minnie is the wife of Lester Bidwell; Louise is the wife of Harry E. Bower of Springfield, Ohio, and M. M. Creath, the subject of this sketch.

M. M. Creath was educated in the public schools of London and was graduated from the London high school in 1888, after which he spent a year at Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. After teaching for three years in Madison county, in which work he was eminently successful, he turned his attention toward a business career and clerked for a number of years in London. On March 5, 1898, he decided to go into the grocery business with his father, the firm name being Creath & Creath. At the time of his father's death he succeeded to the business.

M. M. Creath was married on April 5, 1899, to Elizabeth Maddox, of London, where she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Creath are the parents of five children: John Maxwell, George William, Robert Martin, Elizabeth Jane and Murray Martin, Jr. All of the children are living at home with their parents.

In all of the organizations to which Mr. Creath belongs he has been loyal and conscientious, giving to them his best service. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, an elder of the Presbyterian church, a stanch ally of the Republican party, and a member of the London school board. In the latter capacity he has considered no duty too unimportant to demand his time and the most intelligent, conscientious service of which he is capable.

MATTHEW A. HOREN.

One of our master musicians has rightly said that "music is the soul of man if he will but listen," and in those whose lives are fully developed music plays an important part. How satisfying to be able to console the troubled and broken lives of those with whom we come in contact, by the expression of the music within. This opportunity, to assist in developing a broader vision in the minds of others, has been presented to Matthew A. Horen of London, Ohio, and he has been quick to improve the talents bestowed upon him. Evidence of this lies in the fact that he is instructor of the London Cadet Band, and also plays the clarinet in Wilkins Yolo Band, of Springfield, Ohio.

Matthew A. Horen was born on September 3, 1876, at London, Ohio, a son of Martin Horen of Wexford, Ireland, who arrived in America during the year of 1854, and began work for Andrew Canton, a resident of West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, who was one of the contractors that built the Little Miami railway. Mr. Canton possessed a very attractive daughter and none were more aware of this than Martin Horen, who was a successful suitor for the hand of Mary A. Canton. Miss Canton's birthplace was Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Martin Horen resided in West Jefferson, but finally removed to London, where he did street contracting. He served his country during the Civil War, in the Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; but was transferred to the Seventeenth Ohio. He enlisted in 1864, and remained in service until after the close of the war, being assigned to patrol duty at the close of the great conflict. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Horen were born the following children: John, of New York City; Edward, a dentist of Washington, D. C.; Sister Mary Burchman, of Santa Rosa, California; Mrs. Thomas J. Farrar, of London, Ohio; Mrs. Ed. Daley, of Hilliard, Ohio, and Matthew A., of London, Ohio.

Martin Horen died in September, 1910, at the age of seventy-six. The wife and mother still lives in London.

Matthew A. Horen inherited much of his father's ambition and his mother's piety. He was educated in the parochial schools of London, taking a commercial course, and studied music at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, during the year of 1893. After completing his course in music he entered the newspaper profession which he followed until 1898. During this period he served on the *Xenia Daily Review*, *London Times* and *London Daily Nickleplate*. On December 15, 1898, he began his career as a merchant of musical instruments and is still in this business. He deals in pianos, musical goods and does repair work.

On July 16, 1904, Matthew A. Horen was married to Ella McLaughlin, of West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, who was the daughter of James and Mary McLaughlin, both deceased.

Mrs. Horen is a graduate of the West Jefferson public schools, class of 1894; afterward attended the Ohio State University. She also taught the primary grades of the West Jefferson schools for six years. Mrs. Horen is interested in social welfare work.

Mr. and Mrs. Horen have no children. Mr. Horen is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Fraternal Order of Eagles claims him as one of its members. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, serving on the election board of same. Mr. Horen is a devout member of the Catholic church, where he has been organist for twenty years. Mr. Horen has been given wonderful opportunity to influence for good the lives of those around him, and has developed his talents, thereby ennobling his own life and enriching the lives of others.

CHARLES BUTLER.

There are in every community men who neither aspire to, nor receive the plaudits of the crowd and yet whose lives are lived with such fidelity to noble purpose that they leave their impress upon the lives of others and thus become a monument more lasting than marble or granite. The gentleman whose name appears above unquestionably belongs to this type. Coming of a splendid family, his ancestry in this country dates back to 1650, when two of his forbears emigrated from Ireland to seek fortune and home in the newer fields establishing themselves in Boston, Massachusetts.

Charles Butler was born in Franklin county, Ohio, November 13, 1837, a son of John and Emily S. (Blue) Butler, both of whom were natives of Maryland.

John Butler was a pioneer, traveling westward over the mountains in a wagon in 1837. He and his faithful wife, who shared the hardships and labor incident to pioneer life, settled on a farm in Franklin county where they lived for four years. They then removed to Columbus, the county seat, and established their business at High and Gay streets. The death of John Butler occurred in 1889, his good wife passing away some years previously. This couple were the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living, namely: Samuel, of Columbus; Nathan, of Lancaster, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Stabler, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Charles, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Butler was born and reared on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools of Franklin county. From 1865 to 1870 he resided in Columbus, Ohio; in 1870 and 1872 he was in Lancaster, Ohio. Coming to Madison in 1872, he purchased the place on South Main street where he now lives and immediately began improvements by the planting of trees which are now the source of great beauty. This farm and its surroundings constitute one of the most attractive stretches of country in the county. Mr. Butler has devoted his entire life to agriculture, with the exception of the time he served in the Civil War. When the existence of the Union was threatened

and her brave sons were called to the front Mr. Butler enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in several important skirmishes in Grant's campaign in Virginia, acquitting himself with honor.

Through his marriage, Charles Butler became allied with one of the most prominent families in London, his wife being a daughter of Doctor Aquila Toland, who is not only one of the most prominent physicians of the state, but also one of her most public-spirited citizens. Doctor Toland has contributed so much to the civic life of the town that he is held in grateful appreciation by the community. His biographical sketch is presented elsewhere in this work. Jane Toland became Mrs. Butler on November 16, 1869. Her mother was Elizabeth (Lewis) Toland, who was a pioneer of Madison county. Philip Lewis, the grandfather of Mrs. Butler came to the county during the early days, and kept one of the local taverns which was given the picturesque name. "Log Cabin Tavern." Mr. and Mrs. Charles Butler are the parents of two children: Guy, who assists his father on the farm, and Frederick Max, a resident of Columbus, Ohio.

While Mr. and Mrs. Butler have lived a quiet and unassuming life, their influence has been felt beyond their home, both in church and in social circles. They belong to the Episcopal church.

Mr. Butler is a Democrat. He is a public-spirited man, as is evidenced by the fact that he was a member of the commission that built the present fine court house. In this public office as well as in all other trusts which have been imposed upon him by the people, Mr. Butler has served with honor and fidelity. Mr. Butler's life is an interesting exemplification of the truism that usefulness in the community need not be through conspicuous activity, but that he who lives the life of a modest, unassuming gentleman of scholarly tastes and good manners, however quiet, will have a forcefulness that may transcend the influence of those whom the world calls great.

CASPER SPEASMAKER.

This age is admittedly a commercial age. The general tendency is to place an emphasis upon material possessions, out of proportion to the intrinsic value of those possessions. So accustomed is society to the pervading commercial atmosphere that the person who rises above it in a higher idealism, and who insists upon spiritual valuations is recognized as a great soul. When such a one passes on, he is missed and mourned not only by his own loved ones, but by the community in which he has lived and which he has served. The estimate recently placed upon an American philanthropist is appropriate, it is believed, in a chronicle of the life of Casper Speasmaker, who, judged by the standard there set forth was "truly great." To be truly great, it is not necessary that you should gain wealth and importance. Steadfast and undeviating truth, fearless and straightforward integrity, and an honor ever unsullied by an unworthy word or action, make their possessor greater than worldly success or prosperity. These qualities constitute greatness.

The subject of this memoir who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 10, 1865, and who died in London, this county, on March 8, 1910, was baptized "Casper" Speasmaker in the Lutheran faith, but "Cass" he signed himself, and "Cass" he will ever be to the legions who knew and loved him.

He came of good old Teuton stock, his parents, John and Anna (Kuehner) Speasmaker, having come to America in the early fifties from the Rhine country of Bavaria where the former was born. Three years after they reached the shores of America, they came to Madison county and located at London.

Cass Speasmaker was the youngest of the flock, and as was usual in those days, was expected to bear the burden of earning his own livelihood when he was still a

CASS SPEASMAKER.

youth. At sixteen, he began his business career, working as a clerk for Foley Brothers, in the coal business, and before he had reached his majority, he had "struck out for himself," and "his whole business in a bushel basket," as he once expressed it, "and that on borrowed capital." But all of his "capital" was not borrowed, for he was fortunate in inheriting indefatigable industry, no prejudice as to pedigree, and perhaps best of all, no dollars. As a consequence, he had no false schooling to overcome after he entered upon his business career. and was never compelled to unlearn that vicious doctrine that success, like charity, covers every sin. After his first clerical experience, he was employed by the Hubbard Company, also coal dealers, and then presently became his own proprietor, becoming so successful that in the early nineties, he annexed the ice business. He was still comparatively a young man when, with George Van Wagener, he bought the James Ryan brick plant, thus forming a partnership that proved fortunate, and which continued until the firm sold out.

Mr. Speasmaker was never an aspirant for office, but he served his city by holding two positions of trust. He was at one time vice-chief of the London fire department, and on several occasions was offered appointment as its chief, a place which he refused. He also served London as a member of the school board from 1902 until the day of his death—a bit of official recognition that probably brought more joy to his heart than any public service he was called upon to render; because he was genuinely interested in the young and in the problem of education. The big majorities, made up from all shades of political belief, encouraged him to continue this latter service, marked, as it was, by good sense, business experience and a welcome freedom from academic theory.

On June 25, 1890, Cass Speasmaker was married to Rose Weber, the sweetheart of his childhood, his bride being the daughter of the late Peter Weber, a pioneer citizen of London. To that union was born one son, E. P. Speasmaker, or "Ned," as he is familiarly known. As his father's successor, he is engaged in the coal and ice business in London, and is a young man possessing many of the striking characteristics of his father. He is one of London's most prominent young business men, and is already a success.

Searching for the elusive dollar was never a passion with Cass Speasmaker. Money to him was a means, not an end. At work, he was capable of the most grinding, devastating labor, but he also had a delightful capacity for play. To those who knew him best, the picture will be brightest that portrays him in the open, searching the streams for fish, coaxing the dying camp fire into life, singing rollicking songs beneath the swaying canvas tent.

The biographer is fortunate in being able to present here the following tribute by one who wishes to call himself "a life-long friend:"

"Cass Speasmaker gone! The words fall like a pall, darkening the joyous light of day, and filling loving hearts with inexpressible woe; he, the bright, the genial, the ever-helpful. He whose mission seemed ever to make life more pleasant, more joyous for all who came near him. Gone! Ah, gone from his accustomed place among us, leaving the living memory of a dear presence we shall always have near to us; a noble soul just passed on ahead, awaiting the lifting of the curtain to welcome those who still wait. Cass Speasmaker! The name brings up the sweet memory of the golden days of boyhood, many, many happy days of comradeship, when we wandered carefree, and knew to their fullness the joys of youth. Then came the years of young manhood, ripening later into the dignity and duty of family ties. Some of us changed with the growing years, and their weight of added trouble, but Cass always remained the same. That full, joyous disposition seemed to have partaken of the fountain of perennial youth. Even the continued suffering of many months failed to quell the

happy tide of kindliness. Now and then, bits of humor sparkled from that bed of pain, and although the body was crushed with its weight of ills, yet, the spirit ever shone brightly on the loved ones gathered about his bedside. What a lesson of true resignation to the inevitable, and of unselfish consideration of the feelings of others.

"Cass Speasmaker was a charitable man, and a very modest one; many came to him in trouble, asking for assistance, help that was sure of being granted to the worthy, yet the one hand knew not of the other's giving. Then who shall tell of the cheering words of sympathy which lightened the burden of many a heart-sore pilgrim. Kind words and kind deeds came naturally to this man. They were a part of him, and all who approached him, expected them.

"Modest, sincere, courageous, charitable, and, with all, an honest man—'the noblest work of God'—such was Cass Speasmaker, and such will he ever remain in the hearts of all who knew him but to love him."

Ned Speasmaker is a Republican and takes a good citizen's part in the public affairs of London and of the county generally, for some time having served very acceptably as a member of the board of public affairs of the corporation of London. He is deeply interested in baseball and is a stockholder and the treasurer of the London "Grays," a popular baseball team. On July 1, 1915, he bought an interest in the London Pure Ice Company and is one of the most active young business men in the county seat. Mr. Speasmaker is a Mason and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Eagles, being very popular among his associates in these various orders. He is energetic, public-spirited and enterprising and enjoys the confidence and the esteem of the entire community.

PHILIP MARKLEY.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of Madison county, and the influence they exerted on the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local chronicler or historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the pioneer. To point out and lead the way; to make possible our present advancing civilization, with its happy homes, its arts and sciences, its discoveries and inventions, its education, literature, culture, refinement and social life and joy, is to be the truly great benefactors of mankind for all time to come. This was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted that they builded wiser than they knew. Among the pioneer families of Madison county who are still identified with this locality, no family is better known than that which bears the name Markley. A worthy representative of this family in past years was he whose name forms the caption to this review, a man who, through all his years, stood ever as an exponent of those things which tended to upbuild the community and advance the general public welfare. Because of his sturdy character and exemplary life, he is eminently deserving of specific mention in the annals of Madison county.

Philip Markley was a native of Madison county, having been born in Somerford township on August 12, 1825. His parents were Jonathan and Mary (Cryder) Markley, both of whom were pioneer settlers in Madison county, where Jonathan eventually became the owner of four hundred and thirteen acres of good farming land. Jonathan Markley was twice married. To his first union were born three children, namely: John, Gabriel, and Adam, all of whom moved to Wells county, Indiana, in the year of 1836. To him and his second wife, Mary, were born eight children, Philip, whose name forms the caption of this sketch; Jonathan, who settled in Clark county; Samuel;

Jacob B., who located also in Wells county, Indiana; James; Mrs. Nancy Pemberton; Mrs. Mary Fix; and Mrs. Jane Hannah, who moved to Bates county, Missouri. Philip Markley inherited fifty acres of land from his father's estate, and, when twenty-one years old, bought fifty acres more, this forming the nucleus of the splendid estate which he finally owned. He endured all the privations and hardships incident to the life of a farmer in those days of comparatively crude implements and primitive farming methods, but he was energetic and wide-awake to his opportunities, laboring industriously and persevering in the face of obstacles and discouragements. He ever stood for that which was best in the life of the community, in which he spent the greater part of his long, useful, unselfish and benevolent career.

In this connection, it is worthy of note that the old Markley homestead in Somerford township is the oldest farm residence now standing in central Ohio, it having been erected in the year 1813, by one Levi Cantrell. This house is situated on a beautiful eminence on the old Federal road leading from Springfield to Columbus, and one mile north of the village of Summerford. The site of this house is on a natural terrace situated a few rods north of the headwaters of Deer creek. The main structure of this now historic house was built of hewed logs, with a wing on the west side thereof, which wing was detached a few years ago. The interior of the remainder of this old landmark is in a fair state of preservation, while the exterior is marked and dimmed with the rust and dust of age.

One of the most striking features connected with this old homestead is the double willow trees, one of which was planted by Grandmother Kate Markley, about the year 1815, and the other by Mrs. Nancy Roberts Wilson, in 1825, and now overshadowing a bubbling spring of pure water. The tree, from a mere twig, has assumed gigantic proportions, measuring twenty-seven feet in circumference, and there are limbs that measure from two to three feet in diameter.

This house was used in pioneer days as a tavern or inn by John Roberts. Valentine Wilson, an early settler and who became one of the most extensive landowners in this section of Ohio, courted and married two of his wives in this house. Mr. Wilson was the owner of this place at the time of his death. The illustrious Henry Clay, of Kentucky, while en route to and from Washington, D. C., was wont to make this old tavern one of his favorite stopping places. John Markley, who later occupied the old homestead, was a lineal descendant of Gabriel Markley, who at one time owned the place, and was also the paternal ancestor of the Markley, Prugh and Potee families of this county.

Philip Markley was married three times. In 1847 he married Catherine Kiskaden, of Clark county, who was an aunt of the distinguished and much beloved actress "Maud Adams." To this union was born two children, James and Vitoria Markley, both of whom died shortly after the death of their mother in 1850.

In 1851 Philip Markley married Eliza Jane Atchison, whose death occurred in 1861. To them were born six children—the first born being twins: James A., deceased, and William A., of Wells county, Indiana; Jacob M., of Indianapolis, Indiana; Jonathan F., Mariah and Eliza Jane. Of the daughters, Mariah is the wife of Jerry Shire, of Lagrange, Indiana, and Eliza Jane is the wife of I. T. Allen, of Wells county, Indiana.

In 1861 Philip Markley married his third wife, Susan T. (Bales) Whitaker, a widow, and they became the parents of five children, Philip M., of Morris, Minnesota; John G., of Delaware county, Indiana; Harvey K. and Bertha B. Squiers, of Jackson county, Michigan; and Rosa M., wife of Dr. Charles E. Gain, of London, Ohio.

Philip Markley, after a long and useful and honorable career departed this life at

the age of seventy-five years. He was a member of the Christian church at Summerford, while his wife, Susan T., was a devout Methodist.

Jonathan F. Markley, son of Philip and Eliza Jane (Atchison) Markley, was born on December 20, 1856, in Somerford township, on a farm adjoining the one now owned by his cousin, Charles G. Markley. He spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, securing his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm, and upon reaching mature years he bought a part of the old home farm, situated along the national road. He erected the residence on the top of Markley hill now occupied by the Kimball family, and there he made his home until 1911. His present farm was formerly known as the Daye Woosley homestead, and was occupied by Thomas Woosley, who now lives in Somerford township. The place comprises ninety acres of fertile and productive land, which, under the careful management of Mr. Markley, is being developed into one of the best farms of the locality. Mr. Markley has erected a set of splendid farm buildings, commodious, well arranged and equipped in an up-to-date manner, which indicates him to be a man of progressive tendencies and modern ideas. The home is located about a mile from the Madison-Clark county line, and is known as "Clover Leaf Farm."

In 1890 Jonathan F. Markley was united in marriage with Mary S. Minser, of Madison county, Illinois, but who had, for a time, lived with her Grandmother Guyton, in Clark county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Markley have been born the following children, all of whom are living: Alta, the wife of Ross Wilson, of Clark county; Philip, married Mae Paul and operates a farm near the old homestead; Harold, Noel, Hattie, Cleo and Marjorie are at home with their parents.

In his political views, Jonathan F. Markley is a Republican, as have been practically all the other male members of his family before him, while, in matters religious, he also follows the family predilection and affiliates with the Christian church. Mr. Markley is a busy man, but he finds time and opportunity to take an interest in matters pertaining to the progress and growth of his community and county, keeping abreast of the times on all questions of vital interest and being regarded by all as a leading citizen. In this locality he is highly regarded by his neighbors and acquaintances.

WILLIAM H. HEADLEY.

William H. Headley is one of the best-known and most progressive farmers and stock raisers of the West Jefferson neighborhood in this county. He was born on April 24, 1860, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, a son of James and Sarah (Johnson) Headley, and came with his parents to Madison county when twelve years of age. He was educated in the common schools, attending during the winter months, and assisting his parents on the farm in the summer. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Headley began farming for himself, starting empty handed; renting a farm and trading in cattle on a small scale at first, which business proving a prosperous investment, he soon had enough to pay for a farm of fifty-eight acres, and later bought fifty acres of the old homestead. His holdings have continued to increase until he now owns a splendid tract of four hundred and thirty-six acres, situated two and one-half miles west of West Jefferson, and known as the "Farm." When he first began to farm for himself, Mr. Headley did not find the road to success entirely along level pathways and was compelled to work long, hard hours. He is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the official board of the same. His fraternal membership is with Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Headley is a great friend to education, and is demonstrating his interest by serving at present as clerk of the board of education of West Jefferson.

WILLIAM H. HEADLEY AND FAMILY

James Headley, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sarah (Johnson) Headley, was a native of Monongahela county, Virginia, where both grew to maturity and were educated at the district schools. In 1867, James Headley moved to Licking county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm near Newark and became very successful. In 1872 he came to Madison county and located in Deer Creek township, near London. There he purchased two hundred acres of land, on which he lived until he passed to the "great beyond" in 1887. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living, those besides the subject of this sketch being Malinda, who became the wife of David Lenley and resides in Iowa, and Benson F. Headley, who is following agriculture in Delaware county, this state, near Sunberry.

William H. Headley was united in marriage on February 22, 1888, to Mary E. Sidner, who was born in this county on March 18, 1866, daughter of Wesley and Lydia (Jones) Sidner, well-known residents of Jefferson township, who were the parents of the following children: James, McClellan, Charles, John, Mary, Margaret and Dollie. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Headley, four of whom are living—Edith, who was graduated from the high school and from the State University at Columbus, married Joseph M. Maddox, an architect of West Jefferson, and has two children, Robert H., born on September 6, 1912, and Ruth Adele, November 23, 1914; Gladys, also a graduate of the local high school, and at present a student in the Ohio State University; Harold L., a graduate of the local high school, who also is now attending Ohio State University, and Mary, who attends the grade schools.

Mr. Headley is a conservative man, and one whose advice is frequently sought, and Mrs. Headley is an active and earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of West Jefferson, where they are highly esteemed and honored.

HARRY S. ILIFF.

Harry S. Iliff was born on July 12, 1873, at Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, and for thirty-one years he dwelt in the place which had been the home of his parents and grandparents before him; his parental grandfather, Wesley Iliff, having been a pioneer of Greene county, Ohio. Mr. Iliff was also a pioneer in the manufacture of lime, this being an important industry in that section.

William H Iliff was a son of Wesley Iliff, the pioneer. He became interested in the contracting business and remained in that calling for several years. He chose as his life partner Margaret Louise Small, who was also a native of Greene county, Ohio, as were her parnts. William H. Iliff did in 1911. His wife still lives in Greene county, Ohio. Five of the seven children that were born to them, grew to maturity and are now living, namely: Mrs. J. G. McCorkin, Cedarville, Ohio; W. C., of Cedarville Ohio; Rev. W. W., of Brookline, Massachusetts, who is pastor of the Presbyterian church; Mrs. Rev. William Graham, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and Harry S., of London.

Harry S. Iliff received his education in the Cedarville high school and the Cedarville College. He began his business career as a cement contractor and the town of London bears evidence of his ability in this line, as nearly all the sidewalks of the town were laid by him. He is now engaged in building steel bridges, principally railroad work.

On January 1, 1902, Harry S. Iliff was married to Viola Eyler, of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. To them have been born four children, Howard, Paul, Mary and Richard. Mr. Iliff removed to London in September, 1904, where he is now a member of the London Club and a sincere worker in the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Masonic order and Sons of Veterans.

Among those brave young Americans who responded so nobly to their country's

call, during her trouble with Spain, none reported for service with more patriotic enthusiasm than Mr. Iliff, who served in Company A, of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, which were among the first troops to arrive in Havana, Cuba.

AQUILA TOLAND, M. D.

If there is one profession above all others where faith and optimism are essential, it is that of the physician. Coming as he does in daily, almost hourly contact with pain, sorrow and suffering, he must be endowed with skill so great and a personality so strong that it unconsciously belittles the power of these adverse forces and transforms them into health, harmony and happiness. When a man is successful in this noble profession, it may be said of him as of no other, "Blessed is the man who has found his work," for to all of humanity does he minister.

Aquila Toland was born in Harford county, Maryland, on September 26, 1793. His early opportunities afforded him only the common branches of an English education, but later he obtained a fair knowledge of Latin. When quite young, he became a pupil of Doctor Luckey of Baltimore, and in 1818 continued his studies, which included a valuable course of lectures in the University of Maryland. The same year, as an undergraduate, he started West to seek a fortune through work in his profession, but after a brief stay in Franklinton, now a part of the city of Columbus, he came to London, then only a village, and resided here from the year 1818 until his death.

Although a young man when the War of 1812 was begun, Doctor Toland did duty as a soldier, serving as a volunteer in the defense of Baltimore, taking part in the battle of North Point.

Not until the winter of 1836 and 1837, however, did Doctor Toland receive his medical diploma, and this after attending lecture courses at the Cincinnati Medical College. The practice which followed was not limited to Madison county, but extended beyond its confines, for the doctor was not only a capable physician, but a kindly and sympathetic man as well. These last named qualities perhaps were inherited from his devoted mother.

Notwithstanding his busy professional life, Doctor Toland found time for civic activities, and in 1843 was elected as a Whig to the lower house of the Ohio Legislature. Continuing his interest in the community to which he was always devoted, this good man was responsible for many of the advantages which the present generation is enjoying. It was mainly through his exertions that the Little Miami railroad was secured to London. He also took an active interest in the building of the Springfield & Columbus railroad, and was its first president. His great-hearted, public-spirited nature is shown by the fact he was untiring in his efforts to improve and enhance the value of London to its inhabitants, and it is he who built the first public hall.

On April 11, 1822, Aquila Toland was married to Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Col. Philip Lewis, and to them were born three children, namely, Frances A., afterwards the wife of Dr. Toland Jones; Aquila, who helped to organize the first Grand Army of the Republic post in the country, which was Post 1, Decatur, Illinois, where he lived till his death; and Jane T. The mother of these children was born in Adams county on October 14, 1805, and died on March 9, 1885. Philip Lewis, father of Mrs. Aquila Toland, was born in Pennsylvania, and afterwards settled in Adams county, Ohio, his home, later (1809), being on Deer creek, Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio. He served in the state Legislature in the sessions of 1807-9.

Dr. Toland Jones, who became the husband of Frances A. Toland, eldest daughter of Dr. Aquila Toland, was also a distinguished citizen of London, and a pioneer physician. He was a soldier in the Civil War and organized a company here and served

as its captain. He distinguished himself on the field of battle, being in command of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment at the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

Doctor Toland made a speech on the occasion of the departure of the first company from Madison county for the front during the Civil War.

It would seem that the active life of Doctor Toland would not leave him much time for literary labors, and yet he has left some valuable contributions to the medical journals. His large medical practice enabled him to acquire a competency which was increased by judicious investment, and he died possessed of a large estate.

Doctor Toland took especial interest in all organizations which related to his profession, and soon after the Ohio State Medical Society was started, he became a leading member. Doctor Aquila Toland was a strong character. He gave liberally of his time and professional skill to the world. He was also a man of strong attachments. His natural good sense, his habit of careful preparation for any task to be undertaken, his pertinacity in following an enterprise to success, together with his unswerving integrity were principle traits of his character. When he passed away in London, he was mourned by the whole community in which he had lived and to whose welfare and happiness he had ministered for many years.

REED CHRISMAN.

Prominent in the affairs of London, Madison county, Ohio, and distinguished as a citizen whose influence extends far beyond the limits of the city where he lives, the name of Reed Chrisman stands out as a conspicuous one among the successful farmers of Madison county. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by the breadth of wisdom that marks a strong individuality. Although not a politician, he was elected as a Republican to the London city council in September, 1913, and is now serving his first term.

Reed Chrisman was born on May 27, 1869, on High street, in London, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of Addison and Josephine (Rayburn) Chrisman, the former of whom came with his parents from Illinois when a young man. Addison Chrisman's father, Jacob Chrisman, is said to have built the first saw-mill erected in Madison county. This mill was located on the Sterling pike on Mr. Addison's farm south of London. Besides his son Addison, Jacob Chrisman had three daughters, namely: Lida, who married Irving Willis, and both are deceased, leaving no children; Sarah, who married Major Neal, both of whom are also deceased and left no family in Madison county; Deliah, was the wife of Doctor Williams and the mother of Lee H. Williams.

Addison Chrisman served during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a comrade of James and Martin Dungan. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived two and one-half miles south of London in Union township. Late in life he retired and removed to London, where he died on September 18, 1905, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow is now living in Chicago, and Reed is the only member of the family left in Madison county. Jacob Chrisman was one of the early stock raisers of Madison county, and began early in life to raise Shorthorn cattle. This business was continued by his son, Addison Chrisman.

When a young man, Reed Chrisman served an apprenticeship in the tailor's trade in London, and followed the trade for twenty years, covering many states of the Union as a journeyman tailor. At the death of his father, in 1905, Mr. Chrisman inherited the farm of six hundred and eighty-six acres, which was one-fourth of his grandfather's old homestead, the latter having owned three thousand acres in Madison county. Mr. Chrisman has kept the six hundred and eighty-six acres intact as one

farm, and has rented it for cash. His tenant, Matt Burrell, has lived on the farm for many years. For some time Mr. Chrisman has devoted his entire attention to overseeing the farm, but has resided during this period in London.

Reed Chrisman's wife before her marriage was Matilda Amelia Wolf, who was born at Sidney, Ohio, August 28, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman were married at Sidney, Ohio, November 24, 1900. They have had no children.

Mr. Chrisman is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Chrisman is a member of the Lutheran church. She is active in the various societies of the church and prominent in the religious life of London. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman are good citizens, popular in the social life of London and highly respected throughout Madison county.

MRS. ABNER JOHNSON.

The lady whose biography is briefly presented in these lines is deserving of special mention as a well-known resident of Jefferson township, this county. She had always been a helpful and sympathetic companion for her husband through his untiring efforts for success, and a kind and loving mother to her family of children, as well as always finding time to assist and help care for those in sorrow and distress.

Emma J. (Olney) Johnson, widow of Abner Johnson, of West Jefferson, this county, was born on May 14, 1850, near Big Darby, in Jefferson township, a daughter of Judson and Lydia (Ayle) Olney, the former of whom was born at Athens, Ohio, and the latter, at Georgesville, Ohio. Mr. Olney was the youngest of four children of Jeremiah and Polly (Truesdale) Olney. His father gave him a farm, on which he started to build a house, but he died in August, 1855, before its completion. Legal complications arose, and his widow got very little out of his estate. After fourteen years, Mrs. Olney married, secondly, Abraham Johnson and lived on the farm where Mrs. Abner Johnson now resides, and where she and her second husband spent the remainder of their lives. No children were born to this second marriage, but to Judson and Lydia (Ayle) Olney, were born two children—Emma J., the subject of this biographical sketch, and Webster P. Olney, who resides at West Jefferson, and is the owner of a farm in Jefferson township.

Jeremiah and Polly (Trusdale) Olney, paternal grandparents of Mrs. Abner Johnson, came from Connecticut at an early date, settling first at Athens, Ohio, and moving later to Jefferson township, this county. They made the entire trip from Connecticut by ox team, the most common method of transportation in those days. They located on what is now known as the Seeva farm, where they both died. Politically, Jeremiah Olney was a Republican, and both he and his wife were of the Baptist faith, of which church they were regular attendants. It is supposed they were of English lineage.

Emma J. Olney was united in marriage, August 26, 1866, to Abner Johnson, on the home place, where they went to housekeeping. Abner Johnson was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Kane) Johnson. To Mr. and Mrs. Abner Johnson were born seven children, six of whom grew to be men and women, namely: Edna (deceased), who was the wife of John Lucas; Anna, who married Charles Temple and lives in Champaign county; Jennie, who lives at home with her mother; Ethel, also at home; E. W., who lives in West Jefferson, a well-known broker and attorney, a sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Carrie, the wife of Charles Shannon, of West Jefferson, and Earl, who is at home. Abner Johnson died on May 18, 1908, aged about sixty-four years. Politically, he was a stanch Democrat, and for years had taken an active part in local politics, serving as township trustee and road superintendent. His fraternal alliance was with the Masons at West Jefferson, of which order he was a member for many years, and in his religious belief, he belonged to the Methodist church. Mrs. Johnson and family also are members of the same church.

MR. AND MRS. ABNER JOHNSON.

Abraham and Elizabeth (Kane) Johnson, parents of Abner Johnson, were both natives of Madison county, the former having been a son of Jacob Johnson, also a native of this county, who was a son of Michael Johnson, a native of Ireland, the Johnsons having been among the very early pioneers of Madison county. The maternal grandfather of Abner Johnson was Daniel Kane, a native of Germany.

Mrs. Johnson is the owner of a comfortable farm, situated one mile south of Gillivan, in Jefferson township, which she continues to manage. She is well known, and has many warm friends in the community where she resides. The pleasant evening time of the life of this good woman is made more pleasant by the presence of numerous grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Her deceased daughter, Mrs. Edna Lucas, was the mother of four children, namely: Mrs. Bertha Bidwell, who has one child, a son, Merwin; Bruce, who married Alma Lowell; Paul, who married Dorothea Zimmerman and has one child, a daughter, Anna Belle, and Nellie, a teacher in the schools of West Jefferson. Mrs. Anna Temple has seven children, Marie, Merle, Flora, Homer, Erton, Leona and Harold. Mrs. Carrie Shannon has two children, Orville and Cleone, and Edward W. Johnson, who married Odessa E. High, has one child, a daughter, Isabelle.

MILTON EUGENE THOMAS.

Milton Eugene Thomas, son of Milton and Margaret Thomas, was born in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, July 29, 1873. When he was eight years old the family purchased a farm known as the Horace Sanford farm, in Monroe township, and moved there. Milton grew to manhood, attending school during the winter and helping with the farm work in the summer, until at the age of twenty-five years he started to farm for himself, on rented land, first in Monroe, then in Pleasant, last in Pike township, where he lived for eight years on the C. W. Phellit farm of seven hundred acres. Leaving this farm he moved to the house purchased of Frank Kaufman (in March, 1910), consisting of seventy acres, with an eight-room house, having all the modern conveniences, as furnace, bath, acetylene lights etc.; barns for horses and other live stock; a plant for the manufacture of drain tile; a saw-mill and houses for the principal men. In addition to his own farm, Mr. Thomas rents an adjoining tract of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Mr. Thomas is especially interested in the breeding and raising of good stock, having full-blooded Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has held several large public sales, which were well patronized, because of the quality of the stock offered and the fact that he stood back of them.

On March 6, 1900, M. Eugene Thomas was united in marriage with Nell A. Williams, daughter of Joseph and Adelia (Bradley) Williams. She was born on October 22, 1875, in Madison county, where she has always lived with the exception of two years spent with an aunt in San Diego county, California. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas grew up on adjoining farms and went to the same school. They have two children: Lohren Williams, born on February 11, 1901, and Margaret Adelia, September 25, 1908.

The family are all members of the Plumwood Methodist Episcopal church and are connected with the Rosedale Union church, where Mr. Thomas has served several years as Sabbath school superintendent. They take an active part in the temperance cause through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Dry Federation, and have a deep and sincere interest in the advancement of the welfare of the community.

Politically, Mr. Thomas is a stanch Republican, taking an active interest in local politics, serving in various offices; at present he is on the central committee of Madison county.

The prosperous and well-cared for farm owned by Mr. Thomas is located on rural

route 3, seven miles southeast of Mechanicsburg, where he has won and retains the respect of the entire community.

John Milton Thomas, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near South Solon, Ohio, and was a son of Benjamin Thomas, a direct descendant of Joseph Thomas, the "White Pilgrim." John M. Thomas was united in marriage with Margaret Anna Carr, by whom he had seven children, four of whom are living in 1915: Luella, unmarried, and living in Mechanicsburg, Ohio; M. Eugene; Mamie, wife of Charles A. Arganbright, of Lima, Ohio, and Howard C., of Chicago. Those dead are Samuel, Linnie Wilson and Florence Reed.

ALBERT NEWTON JONES.

Two of the most highly respected citizens of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Newton Jones, both of whom are descended from pioneers of the great Buckeye state, and both of whom are well known in Madison county. Mr. Jones is the proprietor of "Oakwood Farm," a tract of sixty acres situated one and one-half miles southwest of Plain City, and Mrs. Jones owns two hundred acres of land in Canaan township, a tract known as the David Herrington farm. They are interested in every phase of farm life and both are leaders in the community where they live.

Albert N. Jones was born in Union county, Ohio, November 2, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Marian (Newton) Jones, the former of whom was born in South Wales, July 29, 1820, and who died February 19, 1908. Thomas Jones came to America with his parents in 1834, and located with them in Columbus, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. Later he engaged in the saddlery business in Madison county. He was married to Marian Newton, the daughter of Albert Newton, who helped to give him a start in life. Albert Newton was one of the early settlers on the Darby Plains, having come to Ohio from the state of Vermont in 1814. A wheelwright and chair manufacturer by trade and business, Albert Newton was a prosperous man and made a great deal of money during his active life. He was a large landowner on the Darby Plains, progressive in all movements for the welfare of his community, a zealous worker in the Methodist church, and an all around useful citizen. Albert Newton and his wife were the parents of one child, now Marian Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones are the parents of six children, as follow: Albert N., the subject of this sketch; Charles M., a prominent farmer and stockman of Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, married Ida Snyder, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Elmer E. is a shoe dealer of Los Angeles, California; Harriet became the wife of J. D. Jones, the latter of whom was a native of Wales, now living in Cleveland, Ohio; Winfred is deceased, and Ann died at the age of ten years.

Albert Newton Jones was reared on a farm in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, and received his education in the district schools of his home township. He attended school until he was eighteen years of age, but remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-five years. His father had been one of the first breeders of Percheron horses in the state of Ohio, and Albert N. naturally became interested in horses and has made a commendable success of this line.

Albert N. Jones was married to Flora Price on April 30, 1884. She is a daughter of John and Sarah (Wilson) Price, and was born on February 27, 1861, the eldest child of her father's family. She was reared on a farm in Canaan township and educated in the district schools and is a graduate of Shepherdson College, of Granville, Ohio, having finished the course in that excellent institution in 1882.

Mrs. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian church at Plain City. Mr. Jones is an adherent of the Democratic party, although not taking an active part in political

affairs, preferring to devote his time and attention to his extensive agricultural interests. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have traveled considerably and are enjoying life in full measure, having fine farms, which are well managed and very productive. They are honored and respected residents of their communitty, thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the times in which they live. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is prominent in this order. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one child, who died in infancy.

AMOS F. GREEN, M. D.

"No one is living aright unless he so lives that whoever meets him goes away more confident and joyous for the contact. Faith in all ultimate good should be so vital that it can communicate itself, as with a vibratory impulse to others." If there is one profession above all others, in the practice of which faith and optimism are essential, it is that of the physician. His attitude toward life must be a wholesome one if he is to bring health and happiness to those who need his ministry, and he must also have within his personality those elements which inspire confidence, not only in him as a human benefactor, but also in the Eternal Goodness. The man who can be a success in an exacting profession of this kind, and can so win the respect and trust of a community as to become its chief executive, must, indeed, be a forceful personality. Such a man is Dr. Amos F. Green, physician and surgeon, and mayor of West Jefferson, this county.

Amos F. Green was born on October 23, 1859, in York, Pennsylvania, the son of Amos S. and Susan (Forry) Green. His early environment offered very little promise for the career of a physician, but like so many of the country's most useful citizens, he received his education in the "university of hard knocks." As a youth of seventeen, he came alone to Ohio and secured work on a farm near Fairfield, where for a time he was employed by the month. From boyhood it was his ambition to study medicine but the road to fulfillment of his dreams was neither easy nor short. For some years after leaving the farm he was a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, snatching a minute now and then when off duty to read his medical books. By hard work, he was able to save enough money to enter Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which, after three years of work, he was graduated and from which he received his medical degree. Having been obliged to earn every dollar spent in securing his professional training, he was heavily in debt when he left college to enter on the practice of his profession, but he went to work with a determination that could mean nothing less than success. Doctor Green first located a Georgesville, Franklin county, this state, where he remained for four years, at the end of which time he went west, but presently returned to Ohio and made his home in Lilly Chapel, this county, where he practiced until April, 1905, at which time he located in West Jefferson, where he had built up a successful practice.

On June 2, 1906, Dr. Amos F. Green was united in marriage to Mrs. Josephine B. Smith, who is the mother, by her first marriage, of Marie Smith, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, and now a student of the Ohio State University at Columbus. Mrs. Green is the daughter of Thomas E. and Mariah (Bennett) Biggert, natives of Franklin county. She obtained her elementary education in the local schools of her girlhood home and later attended the college at Ada, Ohio. Doctor and Mrs. Green are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take much interest in the work of the church, the doctor being a member of the board of trustees, and Mrs. Green an active worker in both church and Sunday school, both giving liberally of their time and means to further the success of the church.

Doctor Green is connected with the county and state medical societies and is a past

master of Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons; past noble grand of Gilroy Lodge No. 695, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of Camp Chase No. 7276, Modern Woodmen of America. Doctor Green is a Republican, and since locating in this county has taken a warm interest in local politics. He was elected mayor of the village of West Jefferson in November, 1913, and is now serving in that elective capacity.

RUBY N. CONVERSE.

Ruby N. Converse enjoys the distinction of living on and owning "Oak View Farm," where he was born. He is an extensive breeder of high-grade live stock, and has specialized in raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Ruby N. Converse, who is living on rural route No. 2, out of Plain City, Ohio, was born on "Oak View Farm," a tract of one hundred acres situated one and one-half miles southwest of Plain City, Ohio, December 26, 1873, the son of Lemuel D. and Laura A. (Thomas) Converse.

Lemuel D. Converse was born in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, January 21, 1826, the son of the Rev. Jeremiah Converse, who was one of the early settlers of Darby Plains, having come to Ohio from Vermont. Laura A. Thomas was born in Logan county, Ohio, near the famous cave. She is still living and residing in this county, although her husband died in 1909. They had five children, three of whom are now living. Carrie is the widow of C. H. Rouse, of Columbus, Ohio. Pearl D., of Plain City, Ohio, is the vice-president of the Chase Manufacturing Company, of Columbus. Ruby N. is the subject of this sketch.

Ruby N. Converse grew up on a farm in Madison county, the one where he now lives and which his mother owns, and, when he reached manhood, was married to Grace E. Smith, the daughter of James A. Smith, who was born in Washington township, Franklin county, Ohio, and who received a good education in the schools at Plain City. Mr. and Mrs. Converse have had two children. Effie L. graduated from the Plain City high school of the class of 1911. She is unmarried and lives at home. H. Smith is a student in the Plain City high school at the present time. Mr. Converse is a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand in this lodge. He is also a member of Canaan Grange, and votes the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Converse is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

ROBERT ALEXANDER WILSON.

Prominently identified with the various movements designed to advance the material prosperity of the fine agricultural district surrounding West Jefferson, this county, Robert A. Wilson, a descendant of an old pioneer family of Madison county, takes his place as a substantial young agriculturist of that section, where he has earned the sincere regard of those with whom his dealings have brought him in contact, and who is eminently deserving of specific mention in a volume of this character.

Robert A. Wilson was born on a farm east of West Jefferson, this county, on September 28, 1893, son of Henry C. and Kate (Farrar) Wilson, prominent residents of that locality, the former of whom was born in Canaan township, this county, on April 23, 1856, son of Alexander and Martha J. (Milliken) Wilson, and who were the parents of but two children, both sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Walter F., a prosperous farmer in Montana. Alexander Wilson was the son of William D. Wilson, one of the early pioneers of Madison county and a man who did much for the development of this section.

Reared on the paternal farm, Robert A. Wilson received his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood, which he supplemented by two years

in the high school at West Jefferson, after which he went west and for a time was located in Nevada, but presently returned home and entered seriously upon the life of a farmer. He has divided his attention between general farming and stock raising, his well-kept place, "Buena Vista Farm," on rural route No. 2, out of West Jefferson, this county, being looked upon as one of the model farms of that section.

On December 20, 1914, Robert A. Wilson was united in marriage to Edna M. Carter, who was born in Brown township, Franklin county, this state, on February 10, 1895, daughter of T. C. and Ella (McMurray) Carter, well-known residents of that section of the state, and to this union a son has been born, Richard Carter, born on October 3, 1915. Mrs. Wilson completed her schooling in the West Jefferson high school and she and her husband take a prominent part in the social activities of the neighborhood in which they reside, both being held in the very highest esteem by their many friends thereabout. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of the county. He is a hustling and enterprising young farmer and an upright and honorable citizen of this county, who enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

ANDREW CARY.

Andrew Cary, a retired farmer of Plain City, Darby township, was born in June, 1837, in the same township where he now resides. He is a son of Solomon and Anna (Milliken) Cary. He was reared on a farm in Canaan township, where he attended the common schools, receiving but a limited education. He acquired a thorough knowledge of agriculture under the supervision of his father, and at the age of twenty-one years started to farm on his own responsibility. He built a nice house on his farm and resided there until 1910, when he came to Plain City on April 14, of that year. Mr. Cary was greatly interested in stock raising, devoting the most of his time in that direction, and produced some very fine animals, including many fine horses. Politically, he has always given his support to the Democratic party, and has been active in local politics, serving for an extended period as trustee of Darby township.

Solomon Cary, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when a young man, locating in Canaan township, where he spent the remainder of his years. His wife, Anna (Milliken) Cary, who was a daughter of Col. James Milliken, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Madison county with her parents in very early times. To Solomon and Anna (Milliken) Cary were born three children: Andrew; John, deceased; and Catharine, who died at the age of nine years. John Cary was reared in Madison county, and died at Milford, Ohio. Solomon Cary was a son of Abijah and Catharine (Johnson) Cary.

Abijah and Catharine (Johnson) Cary were the paternal grandparents of Andrew Cary, the former being a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio when a young man and located in Canaan township.

The maternal grandfather was Col. James Milliken, and his wife was Elizabeth Milliken. They came in very early times to Madison county, where they purchased land which had to be cleared before he could build a log cabin. They lived here many years and then moved to Big Darby, where Mr. Milliken died.

His children were nine in number, John, Daniel, Samuel, Jacob, James, Anna, Eliza, and two others.

Andrew Cary was united in marriage on October 7, 1868, with Flora E. Burnham, daughter of Darius and Lucretia (Hunt) Burnham. She was born on June 12, 1841, in Madison county, Ohio, where she was reared and educated in the district schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cary had five thousand dollars when they were married, which they invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land, all in woods and swamp.

Mr. Cary built a log cabin and set to work to clear and ditch his land, to which he continued to add other tracts, until he owned one thousand and ninety-six acres of as valuable land as there is in Madison county.

After becoming satisfied with his financial success, Mr. Cary divided his holdings between his children, keeping only sufficient for the needs of himself and his good wife. He now lives in a comfortable residence on East Main street in Plain City, surrounded with all the comforts of life.

ARCH WALKER.

Among the prosperous agriculturists of Madison county, Ohio, is Arch Walker, proprietor of "Oak Run Farm," one of the wealthy landowners of Madison county, who has been able to rest on his laurels and enjoy his distinction as a successful and progressive farmer, retiring from active pursuits at an age when he is justly entitled to a life of ease and comfort.

Arch Walker was born on July 31, 1849, in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, and is a son of William and Catherine (Carpenter) Walker. He was reared to the life of a farmer in Brown township, Franklin county, and was educated in the district schools, attending during the winter seasons and assisting on the farm during the summers, until about sixteen years of age. His father died when he was four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Walker now control eight hundred acres of fine tillable land, the most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Walker has always voted the Prohibition ticket. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife and one daughter belong to the Presbyterian church.

William Walker, father of Arch Walker, was a native of Vermont and moved to Franklin county, Ohio, when a young man, locating in Brown township, Franklin county, at a later period, where he was united in marriage with Catherine Carpenter, who was a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of Israel and Susan (Hess) Carpenter. To this union were born six children, three of whom are living in 1915: Maria became the wife of J. M. Beach, of Plain City; Cynthia is married to Robert Patterson, of Brown township, Franklin county; Arch, of Plain City; Sylvia was married to Thomas Beach and is now deceased; Leonora became the wife of John H. Milliken, and is now deceased; Cassius B., now deceased, was married to Iva Wright.

The paternal grandfather was William Walker, Sr., a native of Vermont, who came with his family to Madison county, Ohio, locating in Canaan township, and lived there until late in life, when he sold out and moved to Iowa, where he died. He had a family of eight children, three of whom were sons, William, Nathan, and Daniel, by his first wife. By his second wife, he had two sons, Solomon, and Joseph, who went west; Catherine and two other daughters.

Arch Walker was united in marriage on December 19, 1873, with Sophronia Dominy, who was born in 1854, in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio. She died in 1890, leaving surviving, her husband and three children, Louise K., Alvin W., and Anna Mary, Louise K. was educated in the public schools, and also had a good education in music. Alvin W. was married to Nellie Hager, and resides at Tucson, Arizona. They have two children, Holly and Gretchen, twins. Anna Mary is a graduate of the Plain City high school, and later attended the Ohio State University, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1906, after which she became principal of the West Jefferson high school, and was teacher of history in the Troy, Ohio, high school.

Arch Walker was married secondly, to Sarah Milliken, on March 5, 1896. She was born on July 11, 1851, in Canaan township, Madison county, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Cary) Milliken. Mrs. Walker was educated in the public schools

and later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, and spent some time in college at Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Walker, on his paternal grandmother's side, traces his ancestry back to the Revolutionary War. He and his present wife are a most affable couple, and Mrs. Walker has always been a kind and loving mother to Mr. Walker's children. The Walker farm is one of the most attractive and best cared for places in the county, located in Canaan and Darby townships, known as "Oak Run Farm," and Mr. and Mrs. Walker enjoy a circle of friends extending far beyond their immediate community.

Mr. Walker has raised a good deal of stock of all kinds—horses and hogs being his specialty. He never aspired for office. He is a man well known and liked. In 1896 the family moved to the splendid residence on West Main street where they have since resided, in Plain City, Ohio. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ELMER L. BETCHTEL.

Elmer L. Betchtel, mayor of Plain City, and operator of the Pennsylvania lines at that place, was born on January 17, 1867, at Tremont City, in Clark county, Ohio, and is a son of Lafayette and Sarah A. (Carter) Betchtel. He was reared in the village of Tremont, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools, and the Barr Normal School, which he attended for two years. After leaving school he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Westville, Ohio, in August, 1886, and has been with them ever since, with the exception of one year in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Betchtel came to Plain City in 1901, where he has since resided. He has long been an active supporter of the Democratic party, serving for six years on the school board, and in 1909 was elected mayor of Plain City, and was again elected to that office in 1915, which office he now fills. Mr. Betchtel's religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal alliance is with McGraw Lodge No. 433, Knights of Pythias, at Westville, Ohio, where he is a charter member and past chancellor, and a member of the grand lodge.

Capt. Lafayette Betchtel, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Springfield, Ohio, and his wife, Sarah A. (Carter) Betchtel, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Betchtel was engaged in the grocery business at Springfield, and later at Tremont City. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company I, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was advanced to captain, serving in all four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Betchtel were born five children, two of whom are living in 1915, Samuel C. Betchtel, an iron moulder at Springfield, Ohio, and Elmer L.

Elmer L. Betchtel was united in marriage on April 29, 1889, with Viola Dyer, of Hilliard Ohio. She was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and received her education at the district school of Hilliard. Mrs. Betchtel is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is the mother of four children, namely: Irma E., who was a student at the Plain City high school, and was killed on December 5, 1912, on the Pennsylvania railroad; where she was an operator; Reuben W. is a graduate of the Plain City high school, and is at present attending Wittenburg College, at Springfield, Ohio; Iva L., also a graduate of Plain City high school, is a fine operator, and is now attending Oxford College, taking music; Faith is in the grades of the Plain City schools.

Mr. Betchtel is a great friend to education, and has given his children all the advantages possible, regardless of cost, and is proud of his investment. He is known as a public-spirited citizen, with the interests of his home town sincerely at heart.

JAMES H. McCLIMANS.

Many of the sons and daughters of far-off lands have, even at a sacrifice, emigrated from the ties of father and mother, firm in the belief that home opportunities were either of no material account or that the goal was further on. Such was not the opinion of James H. McClimans, who was born on October 10, 1854, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, of early pioneer parentage. He is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Clarridge) McClimans, to whom were born nine children, four of whom are deceased. Isaac McClimans was born in 1805, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and in 1812, at the age of seven years, removed to Madison county, Ohio, with his parents. He lived in Range township, where he farmed until his death, in 1880. At the time of his death he was the owner of large farming interests, consisting of seven hundred acres of land, located in Madison county. He was prominent in his community and served as district school director for many years. Elizabeth Clarridge was born in 1813, in Fayette county, Ohio, near Yankeetown, and died in August, 1896. Edmond Clarridge, her father, was a farmer and the propagator of the celebrated "Clarridge corn," which is so extensively used for seed in this and adjacent counties.

Realizing the splendid opportunities for advancement on a large scale in the agricultural field, James H. McClimans, who was reared on the old home farm, remained there until the death of his father, and in 1880, at the age of twenty-six years, proceeded to farm his own land, located in Range township, and map out for himself those plans which he executed with wonderful success. After farming in Range township, he went to Pickaway county, where he supervised his wife's property for two years and then, with far-seeing sagacity, purchased twenty acres of land on the north edge of Mt. Sterling, on the London road. This property he platted off into town lots, naming the townsite McClimansville. All of these lots were sold and on most of them buildings have been erected, he having constructed many of them himself. In 1895 he came to Mt. Sterling and erected one of the finest residences in the town, it being the first electric-lighted dwelling in the town. In his large agricultural pursuits, Mr. McClimans has been a noted breeder of Poland China hogs, Jersey cattle and high-grade poultry, also making specialties of flowers and fruit. In conjunction with his wife he is one of the largest landowners in this section and he has made numerous exhibits of fruit and flowers at the Mt. Sterling fairs, with a special exhibit in 1893.

When twenty-six years of age, James H. McClimans was united in marriage to Mary F. Bennett, who was born on February 26, 1861, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and whose parents were William and Rhoda (Van Buskirk) Bennett, natives of Ohio and of English descent. These parents lived in Pickaway county, where the mother died, the father dying later in Indiana, where he had large farming interests. William Bennett was primarily responsible for the discovery of the great Muncie oil fields. While in Pickaway county he was extensively engaged in farming. In the latter years of his life he was retired from active business, and at the time of his death was possessed of large holdings. To William and Rhoda Bennett were born four children: Sarah Sophia (Mrs. O'Day), Winfield Scott (deceased), Mary Frances (Mrs. McClimans), and Laura Jane (Mrs. Heath).

Mrs. McClimans is descended from one of the leading old pioneers of the state of Ohio, Peter Van Buskirk, who, about 1799, emigrated from Allegany county, Maryland, to Ohio, being one of the earliest settlers in Pickaway county, and settling on what is known as Van Buskirk's run, which was named for him. Among his children was Mrs. McClimans' grandfather, Rev. John Van Buskirk, who was born in Allegany county, Maryland, November 19, 1795, and who died on September 15, 1874, aged seventy-nine years. On February 8, 1821, he married Sophie Seward, who was born in Virginia on

JAMES H. McCLIMANS.

July 8, 1799. Their children were as follow: Caroline, who married John Wood; Diantha, who became the wife of S. Rowlen; Peter married Rebecca Wood; Rhoda, who married William Bennett; Sarah, the wife of H. Russell; Orlando, who married Elizabeth Betts; Francis Marion, who married Diantha Hayes; and Mary, the wife of Adam Bailey.

To Mr and Mrs. McClimans two children have been born, Mrs. Nellie R. Baker, of Mt. Sterling, and Mrs. Vona Corkwell, who resides in Pickaway county, Ohio. James H. McClimans and his wife are members of the Christian church, and Mr. McClimans is a member of the Farmers Grange. He has met every emergency and promoted his thoughts into action with such unerring accuracy that the history of his life can only stand for good judgment, coupled with vigorous application. He has secured a large competency, which he and his father can enjoy as the years go by.

MRS. SARAH PRICE.

Mrs. Sarah Price, whose name initiates this sketch, is descended from a fine old pioneer family in Ohio, and is a lady of refinement and culture, and is one of the large landowners of Madison county.

Sarah (Wilson) Price, widow of John Price, of Plain City, Darby township, Ohio, was born on March 10, 1844, in Madison county, Ohio, and is a daughter of William D. and Nancy (Moore) Wilson. Sarah Wilson was reared to womanhood in Canaan township, where she was educated in the common schools, and has spent her entire life in Madison county.

William D. Wilson, father of Sarah Wilson, was a son of Valentine and Eleanor (Judy) Wilson. He was reared on a farm, and at the time of his death, owned nine thousand acres of land, devoting his time and attention to general farming and cattle raising, and was known throughout the entire country as the "cattle king" of Madison county, Ohio. He began life as a poor man, but inherited about two hundred acres of land, which gave him a good start, after which he managed his affairs so wisely that his worldly goods rapidly increased. Mr. Wilson died in 1873, and his wife, Nancy (Moore) Wilson, died in 1882. William D. and Nancy (Moore) Wilson were the parents of eight children, Alexander, James Monroe, Eleanor, Lafayette, William M., Sarah, Washington and Taylor.

Alexander Wilson was married to Martha J. Milliken, and acquired great wealth as a dealer in live stock. James Monroe is deceased. Eleanor became the wife of Benjamin Morris. Lafayette is a farmer in Madison county, Ohio. William M. is deceased. Washington was a farmer in Madison county, but died some years ago. Taylor was a farmer and died the same year as Washington.

Valentine Wilson, grandfather of Sarah Wilson, was born in Kentucky, and emigrated to Ohio at an early date, where he was married three times, and was the father of eighteen children, of whom the following were the children by his first wife, William D., James, Eli, John, Matilda, and Malinda, all deceased.

Sarah Wilson was united in marriage on December 8, 1859, with John Price, son of James and Margaret J. (Ryan) Price. He was born on July 1, 1833, in Clark county, Ohio, and grew to manhood there, receiving his early education in the district schools. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Price removed to their farm where they lived happily, and continued to make their home at that place until the death of Mr. Price, which occurred forty years after their marriage. Mr. Price was a Republican. He was public-spirited, and expressed his interest by serving as infirmary director for five terms. His fraternal membership was with the Masonic order, which he joined

when he was twenty-one years of age. He was a Knight Templar, and a thirty-second-degree member of the Scottish Rite.

Mrs. Price owns magnificent farm lands comprising eight hundred and sixty-six acres. Mr. and Mrs. John Price were the parents of two children, Flora P. and James Wilson. Flora P. was a college graduate and is now the wife of Albert M. Jones, a farmer, and they reside in Darby township. James Wilson, who first married Elizabeth Worthington and had two children, Mary and John. He married, secondly, Grace Sherwood, and has no children. He is now in the real-estate business in Plain City.

Mr. John Price died on November 17, 1899, in Canaan township, after which Mrs. Price moved to Plain City, in 1904, and resides on East Main street. Mr. Price devoted the majority of his time to his farms. His remains now rest in Forest Grove cemetery, Plain City.

James and Margaret J. (Ryan) Price, were the parents of John Price, the former being a native of Wales. The paternal grandparents were James and Mary (Harvey) Price.

Mrs. Sarah (Wilson) Price still owns a portion of the old Wilson homestead, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres, in addition to another valuable farm of five hundred acres at Price Corners. She is a good, Christian woman, and is well loved by the poor for her many generous acts of charity, and her sympathy for those in distress.

REV. AMOS L. ROGERS.

Rev. Amos L. Rogers, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, Plain City, Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, was born on April 14, 1862, in Madison county, and is a son of Evan A. and Elizabeth (Philips) Rogers. He was reared in Van Wert and Allen counties, Indiana, coming to Greene county, Ohio, where he was employed on a farm. His education was obtained at the district schools, graduating from the district school at West Liberty, Ohio, after which he taught in the village school. He also taught one year in Greene county, Ohio, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, remaining three years, after which he began to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church. At the end of four years he re-entered college and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900, and has followed the ministry ever since. Rev. Amos L. Rogers is a Republican. His splendid country home, consisting of two hundred and thirty-seven acres, is located on the middle pike, four miles south of Plain City, Ohio, and is known as "The Oaks."

Evan A. Rogers, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and was a son of Evan Rogers, of Virginia. Evan A. Rogers was reared to manhood there and came to Ohio, locating in Madison county, where he was married to Elizabeth Philips, who was born in Union county, Ohio, and was married there. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers lived for a time in Madison county after his marriage, and then returned to Virginia, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years, and then came back to Ohio, locating in Van Wert county, where he engaged in various pursuits. In religion, Mr. Rogers was a member of the Baptist church, in which he always took an active part. Evan A. and Elizabeth (Philips) Rogers were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy and one in young manhood, M. H., Ida and Alice. Amos L., of Darby township; W. H. Rogers, who was educated in the district schools, was married to Jane Goodbar, and they reside in Greene county, Ohio! Ida is the wife of W. H. Bunker, of Orland, Steuben county, Indiana; Alide became the wife of Peter Keeslar, of Steuben county, Indiana.

Evan Rogers, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, where he was a large slave owner, living his entire lifetime in that state.

Amos L. Rogers was united in marriage with Evangeline T. Ballinger, daughter of Dr. W. I. Ballinger, of Plain City, Ohio. She was a graduate of the Plain City high school, and spent two years in the Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Rogers is a stockholder in two banks; one at St. Paris, Ohio, and the Farmers National Bank at Plain City. This union has been blest with four children, William L., Elizabeth, Helen, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are highly esteemed in the community in which they reside, and where their attractive home is always open to those who wish to partake of its hospitality.

J. R. ATCHISON.

The attention of the reader is now invited to a brief and modest review of the career of J. R. Atchison, the well-known druggist of London, this county, probably one of the best-known and most popular men in Madison county. Mr. Atchison is a fine example of the best type of American business men, energetic, enterprising, progressive and public spirited, and his influence in the commercial and social life of the county-seat town has been usefully exerted for many years. Born in that city, he has for forty-seven years been actively identified with the city's business interests and in that time has created a name for fair dealing and courteous attention to the needs of his trade that must be exceedingly gratifying to him.

J. R. Atchison was born in the city of London, county seat of Madison county, Ohio, on March 28, 1851, son of John J. and Rebecca (Rosser) Atchison, the former of whom was a Kentuckian and the latter a native of Wales. John J. Atchison was a son of Charles Atchison, who was a pioneer in Madison county, having come here from Kentucky prior to the county's formation. John J. Atchison was born in Madison county and moved into London when a young man. He built his home on Main street on part of the original plot purchased by his father in 1817. The subject of this sketch, J. R. Atchison, was born at this place. John J. Atchison was a cabinetmaker. He was a member of the London lodge of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of which order he was deeply interested. His death occurred in 1851, he then being but thirty-one years of age. His widow survived him almost thirteen years, her death occurring in 1864. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living.

Being bereft of his mother when he was thirteen years of age, J. R. Atchison was deprived of that parental care so dear to the hearts of children. His elementary education, however, was not neglected and he received excellent schooling in the public schools of London and in the old Collegiate Institute, at Battleground, Indiana. In 1868 he was employed as a clerk in the drug store of his cousin, Auburn Smith, at London, and in 1872 he and his cousin started another drug store in the same town, under the firm name of J. R. Atchison & Company, a partnership which continued for about two years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Atchison sold his interest and, on account of failing health, retired from the store and for five years was successfully employed as a traveling salesman. He then returned to the drug business in London and in 1883 bought his present store, which at that time was located next door to its present advantageous location.

On April 2, 1873, J. R. Atchison was united in marriage to Myra B. Wilson, who was born in Pennsylvania, and to this union three children have been born, Cora, Eloise and Eva (Mrs. D. F. Cofrode), of London, this county.

Mr. Atchison is a Republican and takes a prominent part in the political affairs of the city and county. He is a member of the state board of election supervisors and a member of the board of park commissioners of his home town. For many years he

was a member of the London city school board and has served several terms as member of the city council, having been a member of that body at the time the sanitary sewer system was constructed. He also was trustee of Union township for several years and now is a member of the board of county visitors, the body that inspects the county penal and charitable institutions. He is a Knight Templar of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Atchison's career of intelligent application to business has brought its proper reward and he is regarded as one of the most substantial business men in his home city. In social affairs, Mr. Atchison for years has taken a close personal interest, always having been concerned in the general betterment of the community, and is one of the founders of the influential London Club, a social club that is a credit to the town.

Energetic and enterprising, Mr. Atchison has done well his part in the life of the community in which he has lived all his life and has the confidence and esteem of everyone hereabout, he and his family being held in the very highest regard by all.

JONAS A. BAER.

Among the business men of West Jefferson, this county, few are better known than the gentleman whose name the reader notes above, Jonas A. Baer, who for the past ten years has conducted a furniture store there, at the same time performing the ultimate service to mankind as funeral director. For years Mr. Baer was a successful farmer and upon retiring from the farm and locating in West Jefferson, entered upon the business life of the village with a degree of energy and enterprise which has made him one of the recognized factors in the community. A graduate and licensed embalmer, he has brought to his important and vital duties as undertaker the loftiest regard for the functions of this last necessary office to man and his sympathetic attention during the dreary hours of grief in which his ministrations are required in the homes of the community in which his labors are performed has given him a high place in the cordial esteem of the people of that section.

Jonas A. Baer was born on a farm in Marion county, Ohio, on August 13, 1857, son of Herman and Rebecca (Bretz) Baer, both of whom now are deceased. Reared on the farm, he attended the local schools of his neighborhood, completing his education in the college at Ada, Ohio. He then entered seriously upon the life of a farmer, to which he had been reared, and for fifteen years was thus engaged, at first as a tenant farmer, later as a proprietor, he having purchased sixty acres of fine land in his home county. Selling this farm three years prior to the time of his locating at West Jefferson, Mr. Baer was for two years engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Morral, in Marion county, this state, doing business under the firm name of Baer & Bretz, at the end of which time the firm was dissolved and a year later, on February 28, 1906, Mr. Baer came to this county, locating at West Jefferson, where he bought the furniture and undertaking establishment, which he since has conducted with marked success. Up-to-date in his mercantile methods, Mr. Baer has done well in the furniture line, his store being one of the best-appointed establishments in the town, while the equipment for his undertaking business is modern and complete. He is a graduate and licensed embalmer and everything in connection with that department of his business is conducted in accordance with the latest hygienic requirements, his establishment in the Commercial Bank building being recognized as one of the best in a town of the class of West Jefferson in this part of the state.

In 1882, Jonas A. Baer was united in marriage to Bertha A. Grove, who was born in Perry county, but was reared in Wyandot county, to which section of the state her parents had moved when she was about five years of age. To this union one child has been born, a son, Ira C., who died at the age of nineteen years, shortly after having

been graduated from the Marion Business College. Ira C. Baer was a youth of fine promise, a popular favorite in his circle, and his early demise was mourned by a wide circle of admiring friends. Mr. and Mrs. Baer later adopted Maple May Grove as their daughter and this young lady has but recently been graduated from the West Jefferson high school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baer were reared in the Baptist faith and they are deeply interested in the various good works of their community, being accounted among the leaders in such movements as are designed to improve conditions thereabout.

J. A. Baer is a Democrat and ever since coming to Madison county has given close attention to the county's political affairs. He takes a lively interest in educational affairs and is now serving his second term as a member of the West Jefferson board of education. He is a member of the West Jefferson lodge of the Odd Fellows, of which he is the past noble grand and is a member of the Ohio grand lodge of that order. Both he and Mrs. Baer are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, the latter being past noble grand of the local lodge of that order. Mrs. Baer is an excellent business woman and for years has proved an invaluable assistant to her husband in his office. Mr. Baer is interested in the general welfare of the community and is active in business affairs. He is a stockholder in the Steel Vault Company, of London, this county, and enjoys the full confidence and regard of his business associates generally.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

All honor is due to the man who achieves a reputation that will withstand the searchlight of criticism. The business methods of William E. Chandler, the gentleman whose biography is here presented, have always borne the earmarks of honest dealing, and his word is as good as his bond. His business experience, first in the firm of J. M. Beach & Company and later with F. Preston Jones, gave him a good general knowledge of business, which has earned for him a splendid business standing.

William E. Chandler, lumber dealer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on October 3, 1879, in Franklin county, Ohio, and is a son of William J. and Nancy J. (Fogle) Chandler. He was educated at the public schools and on arriving at young manhood engaged in farming until twenty-four years of age. In 1906 he became connected with the firm of J. M. Beach & Company, the name of which was changed, in 1908, to that of F. Preston Jones Company, dealers in all kinds of building material. Mr. Chandler has always been a stanch Democrat.

William J. Chandler, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the South, and served in the Confederate army as a private. After the end of the Civil War, he came to Ohio and settled in Franklin county, where he was married to Nancy J. Fogle, a native of that county. Mr. Chandler had learned the miller's trade in the South, but engaged in farming after coming north, and is the owner of over one hundred acres of valuable land in Madison county, all in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Chandler still resides in Canaan township, where he first located. His religious membership is with the Baptist church. To William J. and Nancy (Fogle) Chandler have been born three children: S. W. Chandler, who married Dora Reece, lives on a farm in Canaan township; F. J. Chandler married Jessie M. Irwin, and is following farming in the same township where his brother resides; and William E.

William E. Chandler was united in marriage on May 3, 1903, with Jennie Beach, daughter of J. M. and Amanda (Walker) Beach. She was born in January, 1880, in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio. Her education was obtained in the public schools of the district, and she later attended the Plain City high school. Mr. and Mrs.

Chandler are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plain City, of which official board Mr. Chandler is a member.

Mr. Chandler has assisted in building up a remunerative lumber trade, and his reputation in the business world, as well as in private life, is of the highest character. He is quiet and unassuming in manner and occupies the position of one of the honorable citizens of Plain City, Ohio.

W. D. CHENOWETH.

The history of Madison county cannot well be written without referring to the life and service of W. D. Chenoweth and his distinguished family, who have made signal contributions to both the material and the social welfare of this county. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, as a member of the state Legislature, helped to make the laws for the state. The father of W. D. Chenoweth followed in the footsteps of his worthy ancestor by also filling a place in the community life. The Chenoweth family history dates back to about the year 1408, the name "Chenoweth" meaning "a new house." W. D. Chenoweth was a native of Oak Run township, Madison county, he being born there on November 5, 1859. His parents were Elijah and Susanna A. (Pringle) Chenoweth.

The family comes of Welsh stock, two brothers, Arthur and Richard, coming to America from Wales. W. D. Chenoweth is a descendant of the former. The grandfather, John F. Chenoweth, was born on September 15, 1793, in Mason county, Kentucky. and was a son of Elijah and Rachel (Foster) Chenoweth, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. Elijah and Rachel (Foster) Chenoweth were married in Virginia about the year 1790. They emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Mason county. About nine years later they came to Ross county, Ohio, and the following year made their home in Franklin county, on the Big Darby, where the wife died about the year 1820. Elijah Chenoweth died ten years later. John F. Chenoweth was a child of six years when brought to Ohio, where he grew to manhood accustomed to the hardships of rough pioneer life. He was married on March 21, 1811, to Margaret Ferguson, by Rev. Simon Cochran. They settled on his father's place where they lived until about 1820 when they moved to Madison county and purchased forty acres and later purchased one hundred and thirty-three acres of land.

John F. Chenoweth became one of the largest landowners of Madison county, his landed interests amounting to four thousand acres. Not only becoming a wealthy man, he was placed by the people in many public offices of trust; he served in the Legislature from 1829 to 1830, inclusive, also as county commissioner for twelve years and as justice of the peace for the same length of time. In his boyhood days his school privileges were of the most meager kind. When he settled in Franklin county there were no schools there and he finished his education in a log school house out on Oppossum run. John F. and Margaret (Ferguson) Chenoweth were the parents of fourteen children. This worthy couple were not only pioneers in the secular affairs of the county but most truly pioneers of the church, both joining the Methodist Episcopal church when young, he in the year 1809, and she in 1812.

In 1811 John F. Chenoweth moved to Madison county and settled in Oak Run township, on Deer creek. Here he bought forty acres of land, and this land and the additions thereto have never gone out of the family. By the application of good business ability and industrious habits these pioneers added to their wordly store until they were the owners of four thousand acres; all practically in one locality.

Elijah Chenoweth was born on March 15, 1831, in Oak Run township, on the place now owned by the subject of this sketch. He lived in Madison county all of his life, owning at the time of his death thirteen hundred acres of land. On December 16,

1858, he was married to Susan A. Pringle, and to this union were born three children: William D., the subject of this sketch; Elmer J., born on October 3, 1861; and Mary C., May 6, 1876, who is the wife of J. B. Stewart, of Dayton, Ohio. Elijah Chenoweth devoted his life to farming and stock raising and in buying and selling stock. The latter occupation received the most of his attention. From 1864 to 1869 he resided near West Jefferson and engaged in a general trading business and in the buying and shipping of stock. He later returned to his farm in Oak Run township and in 1882 purchased the old home place where he was born and reared. He ranked among the leading men of the county and passed away in the year 1900. His wife was a native of South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. She was a faithful helpmate and a devoted mother.

W. D. Chenoweth was born on a farm, was educated in the common schools and in college at Oberlin, Ohio. Until 1909 he was an active farmer, but at this time he moved to London, and on April 1, 1914, engaged in the insurance business with C. W. Pringle, the firm name being Chenoweth & Pringle. However, he retained large farming interests and today owns five hundred and ten acres in Madison county, in Oak Run, Fairfield and Deer Creek townships. Mr. Chenoweth has other business interests, being a director in the Thomas Armstrong Manufacturing Company, but his principal occupation has been the feeding of live stock. Mr. Chenoweth hauled his first load of corn to market in 1915, heretofore having always fed his corn. He now devotes considerable attention to breeding draft horses. The Chenoweth farm is noted for miles around for its modern equipment in which respect it is complete. This includes fine large barns and other buildings together with its own water plant.

W. D. Chenoweth was married to Ida L. Snyder on March 22, 1883, his bride being the daughter of John Snyder, who lives near Lafayette. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth is a daughter, Ruth, who is a student at Mount Ida College, Boston, Massachusetts. She was born in 1894. Another child died in 1888.

Like his grandfather and father, Mr. Chenoweth has held public offices. He was treasurer of Oak Run township for a number of years. He is a member of the Methodist church at Big Plain, Ohio, and was trustee and treasurer of the church for a number of years. Mr. Chenoweth is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and is a Knight Templar of Palestine Commandery, at Springfield, Ohio. He has always been a Republican.

SIMON SHEEHAN.

Simon Sheehan, grain and coal merchant, Plain City, Ohio, was born on April 19, 1860, in Clark county, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Alice (Conway) Sheehan. He was reared to the life of a farmer and was educated in the public schools, attending until about eighteen years old. At the age of twenty-one years he rented a farm and followed agriculture for twenty-five years, when he decided to change his vocation. He then engaged in the elevator business at Plain City, under the firm name of Noon & Sheehan, buying and shipping all kinds of grain, in addition to which they handled coal. He also owns two valuable pieces of property in Plain City, and is one of the stockholders in the First State Bank in that city. The firm of Noon & Sheehan owns its own buildings and the land on which they are located. Mr. Sheehan is a Democrat but has never taken an active interest in politics. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

Daniel Sheehan and his wife, Alice (Conway) Sheehan, were natives of Ireland, where they grew up and were married. They came to the United States and located in Clark county, Ohio, moving later to Madison county, where they remained until their death. Mr. Sheehan divided his time and attention between general farming and stock

raising. To this union were born ten children, only five of whom are living in 1915, Sarah, Thomas, Simeon, John and Alice. Sarah became the wife of John Flanagan; Thomas resides at Plain City; John makes his home at Cincinnati, Ohio; Alice married Philip Miller and lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Simeon Sheehan was united in marriage, February 28, 1898, with Mary Noon, who was born, reared and educated in Darby township, Madison county. She is a daughter of Michael and Anna (Murray) Noon. To this union have been born three children: E. N. Sheehan, a graduate of Plain City high school, is single, and resides at Freeport, Ohio, where he is in the employ of the United States government, serving as trustee in bankruptcy; Anna Sheehan is also a graduate of the high school of Plain City, and is single; Raymond is a graduate of the same school, and is employed in a clothing house at Plain City.

Mr. Sheehan has lived in Madison county a great many years and has made all he possesses through his own efforts. His reputation as a straightforward, reputable man of business has reached out far beyond the limits of his home city.

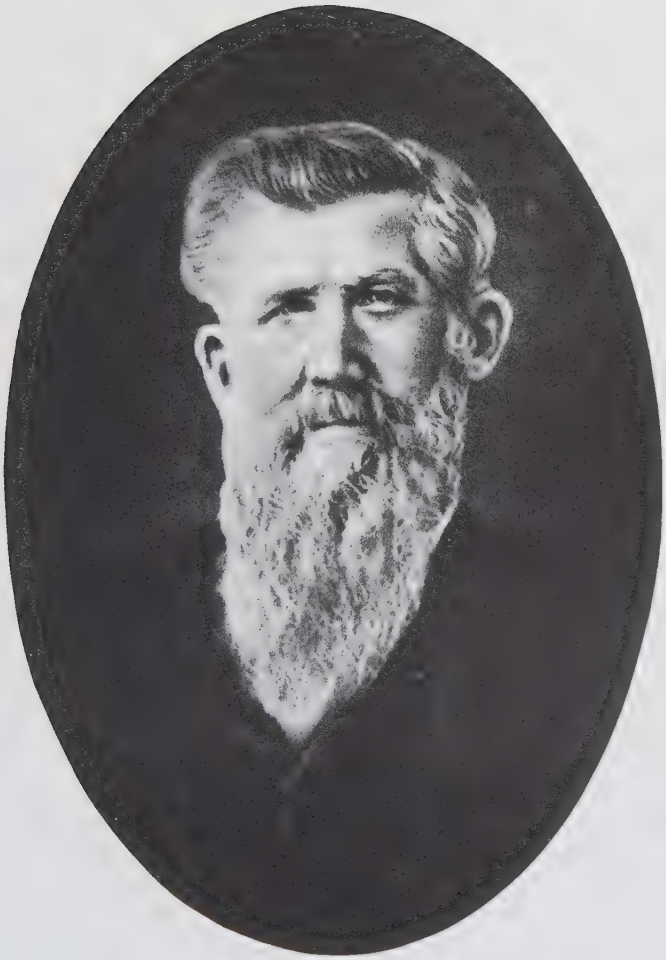
MRS. LOUISE M. BOOTH.

Comfortably situated in her delightful home on South Center street, in the pleasant village of West Jefferson, this county, Mrs. Louise M. Booth, widow of the late J. W. Booth, one of the most substantial farmers in Madison county, is living in quiet retirement, enjoying countless evidences of the esteem and respect of her neighbors and the loving devotion of her children. Though not a native of this county, Mrs. Booth is as much interested in the general welfare of the same as though she had been born here and is widely known for her warm interest in the various good works to which her name has been attached in the past, being held in the highest regard by all who know her.

Louise Martin was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, the daughter of Frederick and Louise (Schmellzer) Martin, both natives of Germany, who came to this country with their parents in the days of their youth, locating in Buffalo, where they were married, moving to this county when their daughter, Louise, was a babe; consequently Mrs. Booth has spent practically her whole life in Madison county. Her mother died when she was two years of age and her father married again, her maternal care thus having been entrusted to a stepmother. In 1882 her father moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where his death occurred a few years later.

In February, 1891, Louise Martin was united in marriage to J. W. Booth, a prominent and successful farmer of Jefferson township, this county, who previously had married Mary J. Johnson, who died, leaving three grown children, Clara, Ella and Walter. To the union of J. W. and Louise (Martin) Booth one child was born, a daughter, Bertha L. The father of these children died on November 11, 1913, and was widely mourned, for he was a good man; an earnest, public-spirited citizen, a loving and indulgent husband and father and a fine neighbor, whom all respected and admired.

J. W. Booth was one of the most substantial farmers in the eastern part of Madison county and was held in the very highest regard throughout that whole section. He was the owner of six hundred and forty-six acres of excellent land, four hundred acres of which was in the home farm, the remainder being in another tract. Being a progressive and energetic agriculturist, he prospered in his operations and left a large estate at the time of his death. Previous to his death he had made provisions for the division of his land among his children and in consequence all these are now well circumstanced. Clara, the eldest child, married Lewis M. Bradley, of Kenton, Ohio, and has two daughters. Ella married M. F. Dunn, of London, this county, and has one daughter. Walter, who married Imo Vent, lives in London, the county seat of Madi-



J. W. BOOTH.

son county, and has one daughter and one son. Bertha, the youngest, married John F. Goldenbogen, of Cleveland, Ohio, and lives in West Jefferson.

Mrs. Booth is a Methodist, as also was her husband, and the children were reared in that faith, the family being regarded as among the leading families in that part of the county in fostering such movements as are designed to promote the general welfare. Mrs. Booth has hosts of friends throughout that section of the county, all of whom esteem her very highly.

MRS. ELIZABETH MILLIKIN.

A member of one of the oldest and best-known families in Madison county, a family prominent in the affairs of this section of the state for four or five generations, Mrs. Elizabeth Millikin, widow of the late A. C. Millikin, of West Jefferson, this county, takes a warm interest in the affairs of this favored region and is widely known as a promoter of all measures designed to advance the common weal. Mrs. Millikin is a Converse, daughter of James Converse, a native of this county, who, in his day, was accounted one of the most substantial men in the county, and inherited a goodly measure of the keen common sense which ever characterized the extensive operations of her father. Living comfortably in her delightful home in West Jefferson, Mrs. Millikin is known far and wide for her public spirit and energy of manner and is generally regarded as one of the most influential women in that part of the county, her many friends paying her the high compliment of their utmost confidence and warmest respect.

Elizabeth (Converse) Millikin was born on the old Converse farm in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, September 14, 1848, daughter of James and Julia A. (Calhoun) Converse, the former of whom was born on the same farm on October 29, 1823, and the latter also was born in this county, October 30, 1826. James Converse was the son of Charles Converse, a native of Vermont, born on January 21, 1794, who left the Green Mountain state in early manhood and came to Ohio, settling in Darby township, this county, on land entered from the government, and became one of the most influential pioneers of that section. On January 27, 1822, he married Phoebe Norton, who was born on December 10, 1803, and their son, James, father of Mrs. Millikin, possessing much the same energetic spirit as his father, husbanded his inheritance with such industry that at the time of his death he was the owner of nine hundred acres of choice land in this county. Charles Converse died on October 3, 1849, and his son, James, died on May 24, 1887, the latter's widow surviving until May 11, 1893. James and Julia A. (Calhoon) Converse were the parents of but two children, Mrs. Millikin having a brother, H. B. Converse, who was a well-known resident of Canaan township, this county. He was born on January 8, 1850, and died on April 23, 1915.

In 1866 Elizabeth Converse was united in marriage to Butler Smith, of this county, who died in 1877 without issue, and in 1882 she married, secondly, A. C. Millikin, who died on January 21, 1908. To this latter union three children were born, Grace and Curdie (twins), born on September 21, 1884, the latter of whom died when one month old, and Robert C., born on November 27, 1886. Grace Millikin, who is a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, married J. B. F. McDowell and lives at Columbus, Ohio. Robert C. Millikin was graduated from the West Jefferson high school, after which he entered Bliss Business College, following a comprehensive course, after which his services were engaged by the Farmers Bank, of West Jefferson, this county, of which sound old institution he now is cashier.

On November 17, 1910, Robert C. Millikin was united in marriage to Lillie Snider, of West Jefferson, and the two make their home in the delightful Millikin home in that pleasant village, with Mr. Millikin's mother. This house was built in 1906, at the time Mr. and Mrs. Millikin retired from the farm to make their home in West Jeffer-

son, about two years before Mr. Millikin's death, and is one of the best-appointed and most modern houses in that section of the county. Robert C. Millikin is recognized generally in business and financial circles throughout the county as one of the most energetic and enterprising young men in the eastern part of the county and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his business associates everywhere. He is a stockholder in the bank with which he is connected and takes a most active interest in the general affairs of the community in which he lives, as well as in the affairs of the county at large. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with the consistory of the Scottish rite of that ancient order at Columbus and is prominent in Masonic circles in Madison county, his father having been for years one of the most active members of Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons.

The late A. C. Millikin was a man who commanded the universal respect of all with whom he was associated in whatever relation. He was a large landowner and was looked upon as one of the substantial men of the county, at whose death there was wide mourning. He was a Democrat and for years had taken an active interest in the civic affairs of Madison county, his sound judgment giving much weight to his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers. He was a member of the board of county commissioners during the time the Madison county court house was being built and his name is imperishably inscribed upon the entablatures of that noble structure. He was a member of the Universalist church at West Jefferson, to which church his widow is still devotedly attached, and during his residence there was active in all good works, he having been held in the highest regard by all, recognition of his good citizenship and kindly neighborliness being universal thereabout.

Mrs. Millikin and her children are extensive landholders in this county and represent other substantial interests. Mrs. Millikin retains one hundred and fifty-four acres of the old home farm; Robert C. Millikin owns two hundred and fifty acres in Jefferson township and one hundred acres in Canaan township, and his sister, Mrs. McDowell, owns two hundred and sixty acres lying in Canaan township. As noted in the introductory paragraph of this brief biography, Mrs. Millikin is warmly interested in the affairs of her home community and of the county at large and is recognized as a woman of large influence in the part of the county with which her family has so long and so prominently been identified. Her gracious manner and genial hospitality have endeared her to her large circle of friends, all of whom cherish for her the highest possible esteem and respect.

CHARLES WILSON.

Charles Wilson, born on December 9, 1865, in Madison county, was reared on a farm and received his education in Canaan township. His parents were John S. and Sylvina J. (McDonald) Wilson. After leaving the district schools, Charles Wilson became a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, which he attended in 1886, 1887 and 1888. After that he was at home several years and came to Plain City in October, 1898, where he became engaged in the grain business, which he followed for a period of six years, and then became assistant manager of the Plain City Telephone Company, of which he is the present secretary. Mr. Wilson has always been greatly interested in the welfare of his home city, and in 1911 he was appointed postmaster of Plain City, from which office he retired on February 3, 1915. He was elected a vice-president of the First State Bank, in January, 1915, and takes an active interest in the business. Henry Bowman is the first vice-president of this bank. Mr. Wilson is a strong Republican. He is a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons; also of Plain City Lodge No. 159, Knights of Pythias.

John S. Wilson, father of Charles Wilson, was born in 1838, in Madison county,

Ohio, and is a son of James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson. Sylvina J. (McDonald) Wilson, wife of John S. Wilson, was a native of Madison county, Ohio. Mr. Wilson devoted his time to general farming and stock raising. He was a Republican, and was always interested in the welfare of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of six children, Harry, Ella, Lucy, Charles, and two who died early in life. Harry Wilson is following farming in Madison county. Ella became the wife of Robert Bradley, of London, Ohio.

James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson were the paternal grandparents, the former being a native of Madison county, a son of Valentine Wilson, of Irish stock; and the latter born in Licking county, Ohio.

Charles Wilson was united in marriage on November 31, 1892, with Mary A. Bidwell, who was born in Madison county, Ohio. She is a daughter of Nathan and Almira Bidwell.

Mr. Wilson is a gentleman who is well known in this part of Madison county, where he is an honored and respected citizen.

JAMES W. BOWERS.

Mention being made of the worthy citizens of Madison county, within the pages of this volume, it would not be complete without the name of the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, James W. Bowers, a successful and popular citizen of Darby township.

James W. Bowers, of Plain City, Madison county, farmer and ex-county commissioner, was born in Darby township April 27, 1862, and is a son of Wheeler and Lavina (Smith) Bowers. He attended the district schools of the township until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in farm pursuits. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred acres in Darby township, three miles west of Plain City. Mr. Bowers has always been a public-spirited man and a good "mixer." He has always been a stanch Republican, and served as township trustee for several terms, and was later elected county commissioner, serving two terms—1905-1911. Mr. Bowers is a member of the Presbyterian church at Plain City. He belongs to Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons, and Plain City Lodge No. 159, Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has held all the offices. He is a stockholder and president of the Home and Savings Company, of Plain City, and in addition to his farming interests, devotes a portion of his time to the fire and live stock insurance business.

Wheeler Bowers, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on June 10, 1826, in Darby township, Madison county, and his wife, Lavina (Smith) Bowers, was born on September 24, 1825, in the same township. They had known each other from childhood. They were united in marriage in 1854, and were very popular in the community in which they lived. Mr. Bowers was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was greatly interested. His death occurred on December 25, 1900, and his wife died on September 10, 1880. To this union were born three children: Samuel S. died in 1861; Mary L. died in 1878, aged twenty years; and James W.

James W. Bowers was married three times, first, on October 10, 1883, to Elma E. Harper, to which union no children were born. Mrs. Bowers died on June 20, 1903, and Mr. Bowers was married, secondly, to Frances Campbell, which marriage took place on January 9, 1907. She died on April 16, 1910, and his third wife was Nan S. Sharp, to whom he was married on July 9, 1913. She was born on October 1, 1871, in Highland county, Ohio, and received her education at the schools of West Jefferson, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowers reside in a fine modern home on East Main street, Plain City, Ohio, where they have the respect and high esteem of many friends.

WALTER D. BURNHAM.

Prominent in the affairs of his home community and actively identified for many years with matters of importance relating to the government of his home township, Walter D. Burnham, residing on his farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres located in Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, is in every particular justly entitled to the enviable degree of respect in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Mr. Burnham comes of a family long prominent in the affairs of this locality, a family whose name has always stood as a synonym for all that is upright and honorable and that makes for true and virile manhood.

Walter D. Burnham was born in Pike township, this county, on December 1, 1859, a son of Henry and Eveline (Williams) Burnham. Henry Burnham was born in Connecticut and was brought to this section of Ohio by his father Darius. They located in Pike township, a little to the north of the town of Rosedale. This town was platted by the elder Burnham, who called it by the name of "Liverpool" and on his farm near that town he passed the remainder of his life. Darius Burnham reached Pike township at an early date in its history and because of his desire that his chosen location should advance as rapidly as possible in all things that make for the convenience and best interests of any community, he became one of the best known men in that locality. Darius' son, Henry, built across the road from the home place, later selling out to his brother Dwight, after which, in the spring of 1860, he came into Monroe township and secured the tract of land on which Walter D. Burnham now resides. At the time the family moved to Monroe township, Walter was a babe of but three months, so that practically his entire life has been passed within the borders of this township.

Walter D. Burnham is one of a family of five children, being the fourth child in order of birth. L. W., the eldest of the family, resides in Pike township, where he is engaged in agricultural work; Martha L. is the wife of D. J. Burnham of Mechanicsburg; Amy E. married Asa Burnham, and Cora, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Judge E. E. Chaney of Urbana, this state.

Walter D. Burnham received his elementary education in the district schools of Monroe township, taking the high school work at Monroe township high school, after which he had one year in the State University at Columbus, Ohio, in 1878-79, at a time when there were only two hundred and eighty students enrolled and there was only one other building on the campus besides the dormitory. Ohio Wesleyan, located at Delaware, Ohio, was the next seat of learning which Mr. Burnham attended, and in that institution he took up the study of mathematics and languages. He made an excellent record for himself as a student and was also popular in the social life of the school, being a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, one of the most popular of college fraternities in both that day and this. After his studies at Delaware were completed he returned to his paternal home in Monroe township, well equipped to enter upon the duties of mature manhood. After returning from college, subject taught for two terms in Rosedale, which at that time was considered a large school, numbering sixty-three pupils, which necessitated teaching algebra during recess.

On January 29, 1885, Walter D. Burnham was united in marriage to Josephine Robbins, daughter of S. S. and Mary (Weaver) Robbins, and for one year they lived on the Burnham family homestead, after which they took up their residence in London, this county. They remained there but a short time and then located on a farm in Pike township, where they remained until the death of Henry Burnham, father of Walter D., which occurred in 1890. After the death of his father, Walter D. returned to the family homestead and assumed the managment of the place and on that farm he has continued to reside to the present time. There are four children in Mr. Burn-

ham's family. Gertrude Eveline, the eldest, died when a child, at the age of two years and eight months. Florence is the wife of Jay Miller, a farmer in Union county, this state. Walter Austin attended school at Monroe township for three years and the senior year at London; is at present attending the State University. Mary Louise, the youngest of the family, is still attending the district schools of Monroe township. The Burnham children, like their father, are excellent students. Florence took a two-year course in Monroe township and was graduated in the third year from the Rosedale schools and then entered the London schools, having won a Delaware scholarship from the latter place. Walter Austin was graduated from the London high school in the spring of 1914, with honors and in the fall of the same year he matriculated at the State University, where he is devoting his time to the study of architecture and kindred subjects.

In politics Mr. Burnham had always given his allegiance to the Republican party, until the formation of the Progressive party, and while a Republican filled nearly all of the various offices within the gift of Monroe township. He has also been on the township board of education for the past fifteen years, having served that body as treasurer and clerk at various times. Mr. Burnham has filled the various offices bestowed on him by his fellow citizens in a most efficient and satisfactory manner and as a further proof of his acknowledged ability, Governor Cox appointed him a member of the board of tax adjusters for Madison county for the year 1914.

Those who know Mr. Burnham best are unqualified in their praise of him, for throughout his life he has proven himself an honorable gentleman in every relation of life. He is uniformly successful in his chosen vocation of farming and his home, located about six miles east of Mechanicsburg and two miles south of Rosedale, is one of the best-managed farms of the community. The approach to his home, comprising a spacious lawn, interspersed with splendid shade trees of goodly variety, presents a very attractive appearance and makes this farm one of the most beautiful of the country estates of this county. Mr. Burnham gives his attention mostly to general farming and in addition to that, raises some live stock. Mr. Burnham is like both his father and grandfather in that he is keenly interested in any movement which is calculated to advance the welfare of his community, and is, perhaps, more strongly interested in the cause of education than any other phase of community life.

EUGENE C. CHAPMAN.

Eugene C. Chapman, postmaster of Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, was born on March 6, 1853, in the village in which he now resides, and which was then known as Pleasant Valley and Darby Creek postoffice, now Plain City, Ohio. He is a son of Silas G. and Mary A. (Thompson) Chapman. His education was obtained in the public schools of the township, and for the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the real-estate business. He worked at house painting and decorating for many years. Mr. Chapman is a stanch Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in local politics. He has been a delegate to state and county conventions for the past forty years and has always been very prominent in public affairs. He was appointed postmaster of Plain City, Ohio, January 12, 1915, which office he now holds.

Silas G. Chapman, father of Eugene C. Chapman, was born at Windham, Windsor county, Vermont, and was united in marriage, in 1832, at Plain City, to Mary A. Thompson, and lived here the remainder of his life. Mr. Chapman was a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for many years. Politically, he was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican. He died June 27, 1879, and his wife, Mary A. (Thompson) Chapman, died October 14, 1910. Mr. Chapman, at the first call for soldiers, enlisted during the Civil War, in the three months service. and

re-enlisted for three years service. He served nearly two years and was taken sick and was discharged for disability. Silas G. and Mary A. (Thompson) Chapman were the parents of four children. Silas W., who was also a soldier during the entire Civil War, and was orderly for quite a while. Areminta, who became the wife of U. W. Peck, who died, and she married, secondly, G. A. McDowell, who is also deceased. She resides in Plain City, Ohio. Both her husbands were soldiers in the Civil War. Adelaide married Charles DeLeon, and is a widow. She resides at Plain City, Ohio. Eugene C. is the subject of this sketch.

Eugene C. Chapman was united in marriage on March 9, 1891, with Margaret B. Tauber, who was born in Germany and came to the United States with her parents when three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Tauber located at Cumberland, Maryland. Mrs. Chapman came to Plain City many years ago and was married in Plain City. They had one child, Frieda F., who was a graduate of Plain City high school, after which she attended school at Westville and Ada for one year, and later at Athens, Ohio, and is now a teacher in the Plain City schools, where she has taught for the past five years.

Mr. Chapman is one of the most genial and affable men in Madison county, Ohio, where he is held in high esteem as an honorable citizen.

MORGAN J. JENKINS, M. D.

Dr. Morgan J. Jenkins, physician, of Plain City, Ohio, was born on November 15, 1853, in the southern part of Wales, and is a son of Thomas and Anna (Jones) Jenkins. He was the second born of the family, and was ten years old when he came to the United States. His early education was obtained at the public schools of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he attended until seventeen years of age. He later became a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and later took up the study of medicine, under Dr. P. H. Bauer, of Richwood, and while under this eminent tutorship completing his medical education at the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the institution in 1878, with the degree of M. D., and immediately located at Plain City, where he has since practiced medicine with marked success. Doctor Jenkins is a stanch Republican, to which party he has always given his loyal support, representing Madison county for two terms in the Legislature, with great credit to his constituents, and honor to himself. In local politics he has served as a member of the board of education, and as health officer of Plain City, a member of the village council and also of the board of trustees of public affairs. His counsel is sought by many, and his judgment is highly valued. Doctor Jenkins is a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, of which he is a past master; the Knights Templar, of Mount Vernon Commandery; Plain City Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a charter member of Plain City Lodge No. 159, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a helpful and well informed knight. He was elected grand outer guard in 1890, from which he has been promoted until he has passed all the chairs in the grand domain of Ohio, serving as Grand Chancellor in 1896 and 1897. He has also been elected colonel of the uniform rank, standing high in its councils. Doctor Jenkins is a member of the County and State Medical Society, and of Union County Medical Society.

Thomas Jenkins, father of Morgan J. Jenkins, was a Congregational minister of Wales, and was located at Merthyr Tydvil. He emigrated to America in 1864, locating at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he had charge of a congregation. His wife, Anna (Jones) Jenkins, was also a native of Wales. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters.

Dr. Morgan J. Jenkins was united in marriage, December 24, 1879, at Richwood,

Ohio, with May Beem, daughter of Oren and Ellen Beem. She was born in Union county, Ohio. This union has been blest with two children, Thomas and Rose Jenkins.

Doctor Jenkins is one of the leading and influential citizens of Madison county, standing high, not only in his profession, but with the community as well, living not alone for self, but that he may do good and be useful to others.

PHILIP BECKER.

The subject of this sketch is a well-known and popular citizen of Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, and is considered one of the most thorough and up-to-date farmers of his community. He has long since demonstrated that he possesses in a marked degree the excellent characteristics of honesty and industry, handed down to him by sterling ancestors, and he can point with pardonable pride to his fine farm of two hundred acres situated on the Becker-Dunn pike, for it is owing to his own efforts that he stands possessed of this excellent tract of land.

Philip Becker is a native of the Buckeye state, born in the city of Columbus on May 12, 1864, a son of Peter and Margaret (Karn) Becker, both of whom came from Germany, the former from Prussia and the latter from Bavaria. Peter was a son of Philip and Mary (Webber) Becker who emigrated to this country with their young and growing family when Peter was eleven years of age. None of the children ever attended school in this country, their only education having been received in their native land, but Peter had received excellent training in his early years and on the good educational foundation thus laid he was able to rear by his own efforts a goodly structure as the years passed by. Immediately upon coming to this country the family came to this state, locating in Columbus, and there the boy Peter secured employment, working by the day for various concerns in the then small town. He has been self-supporting since the early age of eleven years and so faithful was he in the performance of every duty, and so carefully did he at that early age lay plans for the future, that he prospered and has accumulated a pleasing amount of this world's goods.

From March of 1864 until the close of hostilities in the following year, Peter Becker wore the blue which designated him as one of the faithful sons of the Union and saw active service in the closing months of the Civil War. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Columbus and engaged in farming south of that city, remaining there but a comparatively short time, however. His next move was to purchase a farm in Franklin county, west of Columbus, and there, in peace and plenty, he is passing his declining years. This farm consists of four hundred and thirty acres, all most excellently cared for, and to his own efforts alone is Peter Becker indebted for the excellent circumstances in which he finds himself in his old age.

Philip Becker is the eldest of a family of eight children, three of whom are deceased. William resides in Franklin county, where he is engaged in farming. Anna is the wife of William Beltinger. John and Louis are farmers in Franklin county, Ohio. Philip was educated in the schools of Franklin county and the early years of his manhood he spent in farming both on the home place and on other farms in the community.

On March 4, 1890, Philip Becker was married to Mary Wahl, daughter of Jacob Wahl, and whose wife was a Miss Rieble. On March 17, they came into Madison county and located on the farm where they have continued to make their home until the present time. Upon first coming here, Mr. Becker rented the farm in question, not having sufficient means at that time to warrant its purchase, but so well did he prosper that the homestead soon became his own. Mr. Becker is systematic and thorough in his method of conducting the work of his farm, believing most fully in every phase of scientific agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker are the parents of five children, Louis, Charles, Minnie, Margaret and John, all of whom are at home with the parents. Mr. Becker is a faithful member of the German Lutheran church, holding his membership in the church at Grove City, this state, and to the support of that society he contributes liberally of his means. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes more than a passive interest in the affairs of his party as relating to local matters. He has been connected with the school board for a number of years, serving most faithfully and efficiently on the same. During the years of his residence here Mr. Becker has proven himself a true man in every sense of the word—honest and industrious as relates to his own affairs, a good husband and father and a worthy citizen, anxious for the advancement of every phase of community life.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON.

Among the self-made citizens of West Jefferson, this county, no one is deserving of higher praise than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. With very little as a working foundation, Joseph H. Johnson has ably and scientifically managed his agricultural interests, until he now enjoys the distinction of being one of the wealthiest farmers and stock raisers of the West Jefferson neighborhood, and, besides enjoying the comforts resulting from his industry and efforts, has the satisfaction of knowing he has arrived at his present point of affluence entirely through his own tenacity of purpose.

Joseph H. Johnson was born on January 19, 1854, in Jefferson township, this county, a son of Lewis and Eliza (Gardner) Johnson, the former of whom was the son of Jacob and Jane Johnson. Joseph H. Johnson was reared on the home farm, and attended the public schools. After leaving school, he followed agriculture under the supervision of his father, until the time of his marriage. When he started in for himself, all he had of this world's goods was five hundred dollars and a team of horses. He began in a small way, by buying calves and farming, and has continued to prosper, until he is now the owner of a fine farm consisting of three hundred and eighty acres of as valuable land as there is in the county. Politically, Mr. Johnson has always given the Republican party the benefit of his vote. His fraternal membership is with Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Darby Grange No. 779. He for years has taken a warm interest in educational matters and is serving as a member of the board of education.

Lewis Johnson, father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Madison county, and his wife, Eliza J. (Gardner) Johnson, was a native of Ross county, this state, who came with her parents to Madison county. At the time of his marriage, Lewis Johnson rented a farm, which is the present site of West Jefferson, and later owned a farm on the Urbana road. His prosperity increased until he was the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres of land, all fine tillable ground. In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Johnson had other valuable investments. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Margaret, who became the wife of Calvin Bradley, Joseph H., and Luther W. Johnson, of Jefferson township.

Joseph H. Johnson was united in marriage on March 20, 1878, to Mary Biggert, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Roberts) Biggert. She was born in September, 1852, in Franklin county, Ohio, and was reared at Georgesville. To this union two children have been born, Samuel, who died at the age of sixteen years, and Carrie, who was educated at the district schools, and is now the wife of Paul B. Holway, and the mother of one son, Thorburn Johnson, born on April 13, 1914. Mr. Holway is a graduate of the London high school and of the Ohio State University, and at one time was elected to the office of school superintendent, having taught school for six years. Mr.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON AND FAMILY.

and Mrs. Holway are members of the Methodist Episcopal church as are also Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Johnson were Thomas and Susan Roberts, well-known pioneers of this county, who lived where the widow of John Roberts now lives. Mrs. Johnson's paternal grandparents were John and Margaret Biggert, pioneer residents of the Big Darby creek neighborhood in Franklin county. Mr. Johnson's maternal grandparents were Joseph and Jane Gardner, early residents of Ross county, who later came to Madison county where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Johnson's beautiful home, which is located on Rural Route No. 1, out of West Jefferson, was erected in 1906, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is of modern style of architecture, containing nine rooms and is heated with natural gas. Mr. Johnson made all the extensive improvements on his well-kept place and has what generally is regarded as a model farm. Though still giving attention to the general details of the management of his farm, he has lived practically retired from the active labors of the farm for some years and is in a position to enjoy thoroughly the later years of his life.

ROBERT C. BEATH.

Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, may well be proud of the high standard of its citizenship for within her limits she numbers many men who not only possess the attributes of true manhood but who also are successful in a material way, and have attained to their various pleasing degrees of success solely by their own efforts. Prominent among the citizens of that township, who may be so designated, is Robert C. Beath, owner and proprietor of the "Bonnie View" farm, consisting of practically one hundred and eighty-four acres, located seven miles south of Mechanicsburg and ten miles from London. Mr. Beath receives his mail at London, rural route No. 7 passing his home.

Robert C. Beath is a native of Ohio, born in Ross county on April 2, 1881, one of the family of twelve children of Aaron and Catherine (Meyers) Beath. Mr. Beath's parents were both born in Ross county, passing their entire lives within its borders and their deaths have occurred only within the last few years. While they were well-known citizens of that county and highly respected by all who knew them, they were never owners of land, the elder Beath passing his active years in employment by others. Out of their family of twelve, there are now seven living. These are: John, who resides in Ross county; Blanche, remaining single at home; Elizabeth, wife of E. M. Gregory, of Ross county; James; Dudley; Ethel, wife of Thomas Parker; and Robert C., the immediate subject of this sketch. Those deceased are Florence, Ida, Trillia, Thomas, and a child who died in early infancy.

Mr. Beath received his elementary education in the common schools of Ross county, being graduated therefrom, and for the following two years he was a student in high school. He left his studies to engage in farm work, but later went back to his books for a year, being a student at Salem Academy.

On February 14, 1903, Robert C. Beath was united in marriage to Ida Dill, a daughter of Robert Dill, of Ross county. Their marriage was the culmination of a high school romance which had lasted throughout several years, and directly after marriage Mr. Beath brought his bride to Madison county. They were young and possessed of high ambition, so although without funds, they bargained for the farm which has since been their home and which they have brought to such an excellent state of care and cultivation. Mrs. Beath has proven herself a most excellent helpmeet and is her husband's confidential adviser in all his plans and undertakings and has discharged most efficiently those duties which have fallen to her lot. They have a beautiful home whose

attractiveness is due equally to master and mistress in their respective places and as the center of this home are two charming children. The elder is a daughter, Phyllis Roberta, who is eight years old and is attending the district schools near her home. The younger is the son of the house, Richard Lloyd, who is scarcely out of babyhood, being but four years of age. Both parents are full of plans and ambitions for the proper rearing and education of these promising little children, who will surely be well fitted for their places in the world by the time they come to years of maturity.

Mr. Beath is a man who stands "four square to every wind that blows," for during the years of his residence here he has proven himself true in every relation of life. As a natural result, he is held in high esteem by all who know him and is most worthy of this pleasing regard. He is a man of deeply religious trend, a devoted member of the Swedenborgian church, and his life is ordered along the lines of its teachings. He has held fast in his mature years to the excellent training given him by his parents in his boyhood and is in turn passing on to his children those precepts which make for right and proper living. In politics Mr. Beath votes the Republican ticket, although taking but scant interest in matters of that nature. He is of that class of citizens which constitute the "salt of the earth" and any community which can count a few such men as its own, is a place where life will be found on a higher plane and where much will be done for the needy in moral or material things.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

John H. Kennedy, a prosperous farmer of Deer Creek township, Madison county, Ohio, is the manager of the upper Gwynne farm of six hundred and twenty acres, which is a part of the twenty-two-hundred-acre Gwynne estate, located six miles north of London, in Deer Creek township. This farm comprises the old homestead, and the old house which stands on the farm was used as a hostelry in stage-coach days on the Marysville pike. The old Gwynne homestead is one of the oldest brick residences in Madison county.

John H. Kennedy was born in December, 1863, on Long Island, New York, and came to Fayette county, Ohio, when a child with his parents, Philip and Winifred Kennedy. His father is still living on the West Jefferson pike, one mile east of London, having coming to Madison county about 1883. He is a farmer and has lived for twelve years near London. For some years he operated the six-hundred-acre Hicks farm and, during that time, John H., his son, received his ideas of big farming. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Kennedy began farming for himself on a part of the Hicks farm, later taking charge of the Robert Ray farm of four hundred and sixty acres in Oak Run township. There he went into debt for tools and stock. By progressive farming and careful management he soon had a good start. He has always preferred cash rent rather than crop rent. He owns his own stock and has always done a large business. He employs several men on the farm and requires from sixteen to twenty head of work horses. Mr. Kennedy has been in charge of the upper Gwynne farm for three years. He feeds two or three carloads of beeves and about two hundred head of hogs every year. He specializes in Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. Ordinarily, he raises from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty acres of corn, but a part of the land on which this corn is raised is rented outside of the Gwynne farm. He raises one hundred and seventy-five acres of corn on the Gwynne farm proper. In 1915 he has two hundred acres of wheat. There are two silos on the farm which furnish ensilage for the stock.

On February 6, 1889, John H. Kennedy was married to Mary E. Slattery, the daughter of Edward and Julia (Callahan) Slattery, of Madison county, Ohio, the former of whom was a well-known farmer and died in 1892. His wife, Julia Callahan, was

born in Ireland, and after coming to the United States was married in Madison county. She died in 1902. They were the parents of five children. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Madison county. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have been born seven children, all of whom are at home, Gertrude, Bernard, William, John, Raymond, Ella and Robert. Raymond is a student in the London high school, and Ella and Robert attend the parochial school in London. Mr. Kennedy's sons are engaged in helping him to operate the farm.

A Democrat in politics, John H. Kennedy has always been active in the councils of his party. He was a nominee of the Democratic party for county commissioner in 1914 but was defeated. He served for two years as treasurer of Oak Run township. The Kennedy family are members of the St. Patrick Catholic church and Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

HENRY L. HILDINGER.

Henry L. Hildinger, who is one of the best-known trap-shooters in Ohio and possibly in America, has won many valued trophies and today is considered one of the finest shots and cleanest sportsmen in the Middle West. By occupation he is a farmer and lives on the Mrs. John Lohr farm of three hundred and ten acres in Deer Creek township, Madison county, Ohio.

Henry L. Hildinger was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, near Greencastle, January 10, 1869, and is the son of Jacob and Naomi (Morehart) Hildinger, the former of whom died in Fairfield county, Ohio, and the latter afterward, in company with her son, Henry L., brought the family to Madison county, Ohio, in March, 1894. The mother was born near Lancaster, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was married, in 1867, to the late Jacob Hildinger, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and who, at the age of twelve years, came to America with his parents, Casper and Christiana Hildinger. Mr. Hildinger was a shoemaker by trade, but, after his marriage took up farming. They lived in Fairfield county until his death, at the age of thirty-eight years. He died on April 6, 1884, leaving six children: Henry Lewis, the subject of this sketch; Jesse C., who lives near London; William A., who was a farmer and who died at the age of thirty-seven, July 2, 1909; Anna Christiana married John L. Wheeler, a farmer of Madison county; Grace Etta is the wife of John H. Roth, of Madison county; Jacob Vernon is a farmer near London, and he and his brother, Jesse, each own one hundred and forty-one and one-half acres of land.

Mrs. Hildinger and the three youngest children purchased the present farm home of Jesse and Jacob Vernon. Jesse, William and Jacob Vernon had four hundred and thirty-five acres, but, at the latter's death, part was sold and thereupon Jesse and Jacob Vernon divided the remainder. Jacob Vernon married Rose Adams, and they had one child, William Herbert. Jesse married Etta Sands. They have no children.

Henry L. Hildinger, who is the eldest child in the family, was fifteen years old at his father's death. He remained with his mother until his marriage, December 25, 1898, to Laura Wheeler, the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Lewis) Wheeler, the former of whom died in 1898, and the latter is now living in London. Mrs. Nancy (Lewis) Wheeler was born in Madison county in 1840, and is the daughter of Tilman and Mary Ann (Bettis) Lewis. Mary Ann Bettis was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Dellulia Bettis. Nancy (Lewis) Wheeler was born in Oak Run township. Her father was of French descent, and the son of Henry Lewis and Catherine (Boroff) Lewis. Tilman Lewis removed from Madison county to near Lilly Chapel, in Fairfield township, and there died about twenty years ago. Mrs. Hildinger's father was a farmer of Oak Run township, and died in March, 1898. He served in the Civil War as a member of the First Maryland Cavalry. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were the parents of eight sons and two daughters. The other daughter, Mary Ellen, is the widow of George

Robey, of London. The sons are W. S., living in Mechanicsburg; John L., of Oak Run township; Thomas H., of West Mansfield; Franklin D., of Columbus; George W., of London; Jesse C., of Columbus; Leonard L., of near Newport, Madison county; Lewis died in infancy.

Mr. Hildinger is a general farmer and stockman. He is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hildinger have no children. Mr. Hildinger is a Republican and served eight years as treasurer of his township. He is a member of the board of directors of Madison county, a member of the county fair board, and a stockholder in the Central Bank, of London. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of London. He is vice-president of the Central Ohio Trap Shooters' League and also a member of the American Indian Fraternity, a gun club at Cedar Point, Ohio. Mr. Hildinger has a farm in Logan county, Ohio, of one hundred acres.

DELILAH J. TRUITT.

While the life of the faithful wife and mother of an earlier generation was full to overflowing with her many varied duties, there is not much to record concerning her activities which would attract public interest. However, only one who can appreciate what it means to have faithfully fulfilled the duties of her position is able to realize the benefit it would convey to posterity if a faithful record of the victories and successes of the average mother could be transferred to print. Woman today is striving for the "larger sphere" and in the years to come a work such as the one in hand may find it possible to record the careers of women who have competed with their brothers in the professions and other fields heretofore occupied by men only. But however ambitious woman may be to succeed by the side of her brothers, and however well she may perform her chosen way in life, there is one field of endeavor which is hers alone and the highest praise which can come to any woman is that which marks her as a good wife and a wise and faithful mother. Such praise truly belongs to Mrs. Truitt, widow of Joshua Truitt, the esteemed subject of this brief biographical sketch.

Delilah J. Durflinger was born in Jefferson township, this county, on August 30, 1846, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Anderson) Durflinger, the former born near Frankfort, in Ross county, this state, and the latter a native of the state of Virginia. Daniel Durflinger was brought to Madison county by his father when twelve years old, the mother having died in Ross county, and the father passed the balance of his life here. Daniel Durflinger may well be called a successful man, for he started out in life for himself on the lowest rung of the ladder of success, and through his own efforts not only became possessed of considerable property, but also so ordered his life that he was held in the highest regard by all with whom he came in contact. While never uniting with any church society, he was a firm believer in all for which the church stands and was a liberal supporter of the local religious societies.

Mrs. Truitt is the eldest child in her family, the others being Elizabeth, widow of George Burnham; Anderson; Ella, wife of Henry Goodson, of Jefferson township, this county; John W., a farmer of the same township; Mary, widow of Henry Paxon; Matilda, wife of Henry Wolfersberger and Susanna, who died when a babe of eighteen months.

Delilah Durflinger attended the public schools near her home in her girlhood and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage on April 17, 1866, to Joshua Truitt. Mr. Truitt was a native of this county, having been born in Fairfield township on February 9, 1845, and in that township he received his education. He was a most excellent man, held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, and the loss at his death

on September 3, 1894, was keenly felt by a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Truitt was a faithful member for years of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lilly Chapel, and he held his fraternal affiliation in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows through the local lodge in Broadway, Union county, of which society he was a past noble grand. Mrs. Truitt also is a member of the church above named and for years has been a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. She has been active in the work of that society and has the honor of being a past worthy matron.

To Mr. and Mrs. Truitt were born six children, five of whom are living. Luella is the widow of William Case; Edward is married and lives in Marion, this state; Daniel is married and makes his home on the farm with his mother; James is married and with his family lives at Lilly Chapel and at the same place Albert also resides. Mrs. Truitt makes her home on her farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, which was originally part of her parental home. She is of that excellent type of woman who has lived and labored to worthy ends and is in every sense deserving of the high esteem in which she is held by all.

CHARLES KLEVER.

Charles Klever, a prosperous up-to-date farmer of Union township, who has had a wide and varied experience in many vocations, but who finally engaged in farming in January, 1914, on a farm of eighty-one acres, two and one-quarter miles north of London on the Marysville pike, was born in Paint township, Madison county, nine miles south of London, March 7, 1869. He is the son of Henry S. and Mary Martha (Yates) Klever, both of whom were born in Paint township, Fayette county, near Yatesville, a village named by Mrs. Henry S. Klever's family.

The Klever family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Chris Cleber, the great-grandfather of Charles Klever, settled near Bloomingsburg, and his remains, at the time of his death were buried in the village cemetery. It was his son, Michael Klever, and his other children who changed the spelling of the name to its present form, "Klever."

Harry S. and Mary Martha (Yates) Klever were married in 1864 and immediately came to Madison county, Ohio, where Charles, the subject of this sketch, was born. Henry S. Klever literally carved a farm of three hundred and eighty acres out of the wilderness, and of this tract, two hundred acres were highly developed. He erected good buildings on the farm, and was known as one of the most skillful agriculturists in his neighborhood. His brother, Michael Klever, is still living in Madison county, Ohio, on the Danville road, near Newport. He is an extensive stockman, and makes a specialty of raising Poland China hogs. Henry S. Klever died on his farm, in February, 1912, in his seventy-first year. His wife had died two years previously. They had a family of five children, of whom four grew to maturity. Three were living in 1915. Mrs. Letta Barrett is a resident of near Medway, Clark county, Ohio. Ella is the wife of Ed Shuck, of London. Charles is the subject of this sketch. The old home farm has been sold.

Charles Klever engaged in farming until he was twenty-two years old. In the meantime he attended the district schools and obtained a good common-school education. After reaching the age of twenty-two, he engaged for two years in the livery business at London, but about all Mr. Klever got out of these two years was considerable experience. In the meantime he learned the undertaking business at Columbus, and received a license as an embalmer. For a few months afterwards he was engaged in the undertaking business at Sedalia and later worked two years in Columbus as an undertaker. The next two years he was employed in Indianapolis and Chicago. He then spent one year on the old farm. Afterward he worked at the car-

penter trade, and, in January, 1914, purchased his present farm, the James Self farm, comprising eighty-one acres, for twelve thousand dollars. The farm has exceptionally good buildings, including a fine brick house. Mr. Klever specializes in red hogs, and feeds practically all the grain he produces to live stock.

In November, 1909, Charles Klever was married to Bessie Gossard, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and the daughter of Marcellus Gossard, of London. Mr. and Mrs. Klever have had two children, Marz Martha and Charles Marcellus.

Mrs. Klever is active in the Presbyterian church in London. Mr. Klever votes the Republican ticket.

THOMAS WHEELER.

The late Thomas Wheeler, a soldier in the Civil War and a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Madison county, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, June 17, 1841, and died on March 26, 1898, at his home in Oak Run township, on Big Plains, six miles southeast of London.

Having enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, Thomas Wheeler served in the First Maryland Cavalry until the close of the war, having in the meantime been veteranized and having become a corporal. He was wounded three times; first, by a gun shot on the left side; second, by a bayonet thrust in the right side; and the third time by a saber cut on the head at the first battle of Bull Run. These injuries resulted in many years of inactivity. He was taken prisoner in a charge, was taken care of in a private house, and after his parole was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio. After returning to his regiment he was veteranized and served in Maryland and Virginia in the great cavalry campaigns of those states. He served in nearly all of the noted battles in these two states, and participated in many severe charges, suffering all of the privations of army life.

In the meantime, the late Thomas Wheeler's parents had come from Maryland to Madison county, Ohio. After his discharge, he also came to this county. In the fall of 1865 he met his future wife, Nancy Lewis, the daughter of Tilman and Mary Ann (Bettis) Lewis, who were living in Oak Runt township. Mr. Wheeler's parents lived in Union township, just across the township line, and the families had become neighbors. Tilman Lewis was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and his wife of Madison county, having been born near London. Her parents were John and Mary Bettis, both of French origin. Tilman and Mary Ann (Bettis) Lewis lived in Oak Run and Union townships. Both died in the county, both at the age of about seventy-five. Thomas Lewis's father, Henry Lewis, was born in Germany, and Henry Lewis's wife, Catherine Boroff, was a native of Redstone, Virginia. She died in Oak Run township at the age of one hundred years, where the latter part of her life had been spent. Tilman and Mary Ann (Bettis) Lewis had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom nine reached maturity. Only two daughters, Nancy and Mary, are living at the present time. Mary is the widow of Frank Palmer, of Clark county, Ohio. Of the sons, four are living. William is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at Columbus. He served as presiding elder and as superintendent of the Protestant hospital for fifteen years. He is a well-known minister, especially in Madison county. George lives in London; John, at Medway, Ohio; and Joseph, at Lilly Chapel, where he is a well-known mechanic. Mrs. Nancy Wheeler was the eldest child. Catherine, who was the wife of Frank Summers, died three years ago. Margaret married Wilson Rice, and both are deceased. Mrs. Sarah Woods died in Columbus.

Thomas and Nancy (Lewis) Wheeler were married on October 18, 1866, and shortly afterwards moved to a home in Oak Run township, where he died. Since his death, Mrs. Wheeler has purchased a small home in London, where she is now living alone. Mr.

and Mrs. Wheeler had a family of several children, as follow: Mary Ellen is the widow of George Robey, of London; Laura is the wife of H. L. Hildinger, who is a farmer living near London; Scott lives at Mechanicsburg; John operates the old farm; Thomas is a merchant at West Mansfield, Ohio; Frank lives in Columbus; George lives in London; Jesse is a resident of Columbus; Leonard is a farmer in Range township; and Lewis died in infancy.

Nearly all of the Wheeler children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. All are prominent citizens of the respective communities where they live.

FRANK NELSON.

The lives of successful men are instructive as guides and incentives to those whose careers are yet to be achieved. The examples they furnish of faith and purpose and of persistent endeavor only go to prove what is within the power of everyone to accomplish in the world. Frank Nelson, whose life story is herein briefly set forth, is a conspicuous example of one who has lived to good purpose in several different vocations, and who has achieved a definite measure of success in the latest sphere to which his talents and energies have been directed. A machinist by trade, but subsequently employed in railroad work, he turned his attention to the ministry, and, having been compelled to abandon it just before his confirmation has made commendable success of agriculture.

Frank Nelson, who is the proprietor of "The Glen," a fine farm situated seven miles north of London and seven miles west of West Jefferson, at the intersection of the Wilson, Wingage and Urbana pikes, in Monroe township, Madison county, owns more than five hundred acres in one tract. Mr. Nelson was born on September 3, 1861, in historic old Vincennes, the seat of one of the very earliest settlements in the Northwest Territory. His maternal grandmother was Adeline Allen, the daughter of Gen. Peter B. Allen, one of the pioneer settlers of Terre Haute, Indiana, whose large pioneer farm covered most of what is now the city of Terre Haute. Gen. Peter B. Allen was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and one of the heroes of that memorable struggle. Adeline Allen married Bert M. Harrison, the first mayor of Terre Haute and a prominent man in the early life of that well-known Indiana city.

Mr. Nelson grew to manhood in Indiana and Texas, having been taken to the latter state as a boy of seventeen. Charles R. Peddle, of Terre Haute, a builder of the Vandalia railroad, was an old friend of Mr. Nelson's father and was very anxious to have the son complete the course given at Rose Polytechnic Institute, which was then about to open. In the meantime, however, Mr. Nelson entered the railroad shops at Terre Haute, and began his apprenticeship as a machinist. Later, Frank finished his trade as a machinist at Denison, Texas, where his father was located as superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. Previously, his father, who was an old railroad man and a passenger conductor for many years, was secretary of the first Railroad Men's Insurance Association of the United States, an organization which later became the Order of Railroad Conductors.

Having been deprived of the opportunity to enter Rose Polytechnic, Mr. Nelson became a fireman and engineer and freight and ticket agent of the International railroad, at Swan, Texas. While connected with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad as a machinist, he began the study with the Rev. C. H. B. Turner for holy orders, and was admitted as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal church. Later he attended the Episcopal Seminary at Sewanee, Tennessee, to prepare for the ministry, and while a resident of Tennessee met his future wife, Anne Louise Smith, a graduate of the institute at Columbia, Tennessee, and the granddaughter of the late John G. Dun.

Frank Nelson and Anne Louise Smith, daughter of Mrs. H. Bacon Smith, were married on January 20, 1892, at the old Dun home in Deer Creek township, Madison county,

Ohio. The failure of Mr. Nelson's eye-sight compelled him to leave the seminary when about ready for ordination. His bishop insisted upon ordination, but the oculist decided that he must take a different course. This changed the whole plan of Mr. Nelson's career. Soon after his marriage he engaged in fruit and truck gardening in Swan, Texas, and while living there became director of the State Fruit and Truck Growers' Association.

When Mrs. Nelson's grandmother's health failed, she desired her granddaughter and husband to return to Ohio. In 1899 they sold out in order to return to Ohio to assume charge of Mrs. Nelson's inheritance. She received the Dun estate, more than five hundred acres of land. Mr. Nelson is extensively engaged in raising live stock, including hogs and cattle, and breeds Red Polled cattle. He started in this business twelve years ago and now keeps a herd of from fifty to sixty head of registered cattle. The greater number of them are raised for breeding purposes, and are marketed in the state of Ohio. Yearling bulls average one hundred dollars each. Mr. Nelson produces on the farm great quantities of milk, selling the butter-fat and feeding the milk to the pigs. In 1914 an average of fourteen and one-half cows netted him ninety dollars per cow, not including profit from the sale of calves. A balance for the year showed an expense of twelve hundred forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents and an income of twenty-five hundred seventy-five dollars and eighty-one cents. He has a fourteen by fifty-foot silo with a capacity of more than two hundred tons. In fact, Mr. Nelson is a pioneer in the use of silos in Madison county. He is also a pioneer in the growing of alfalfa, having at the present time sixty acres.

The Nelson family consists of four sons and six daughters. Henry Turner is a student at the United States Naval Training School at Newport. Graham Smith, George Starr and Dun Harrison are all at home. The daughters include Elizabeth James, Cora Louise, Gertrude Dun, Anne, Mary and Frances.

During the past five years, Mr. Nelson has read the services in the Trinity church at London, having been licensed by Bishop Vincent. He is president of the school board and has served in this capacity for a number of years, very much to the satisfaction of the people of this township. Mrs. Nelson and all the children are confirmed as members of the Episcopal church. One might go far and look long before finding a better farmer and a better citizen of Deer Creek township than Frank Nelson.

JOHN WILLIAM DURFLINGER.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is within the power of each to accomplish. That man who puts the best of himself into whatever duties and opportunities life holds out for him is bound to win success. This success may not lay along material lines or be of such character as will win the plaudits of a multitude, but may lay in other realms which are still more enduring than any material thing may be. A great philosopher has said, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and that man who can truly deserve the title of "good and honest man" is one well worthy of the very highest esteem of his fellow men. One citizen of Jefferson township, this county, who is thus held in high esteem is John W. Durflinger, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mr. Durflinger's farm of one hundred acres is located about two and one-half miles southwest of West Jefferson, on Rural Route No. 1, out of Lilly Chapel, and is known as "Shady-side Farm." John Durflinger is a native of Madison county, having been born on October 4, 1853, in Fairfield township, son of Daniel and Margaret (Anderson) Durflinger. Daniel Durflinger was born in Ross county, this state, son of Thomas Durflinger, who came to this state early in the settlement of this section, from his home

JOHN W. DURFLINGER AND FAMILY

in Virginia, and settled for a time in Ross county. When his son Daniel was twelve years old, the family removed to Madison county and has been closely associated with the history of this section ever since. Daniel received his education in the early schools of this county and when a young man married Margaret Anderson, who, while still young, was brought to Franklin county by her parents. Daniel Durflinger passed the balance of his life within this county and was known as one of its leading citizens and most successful farmers. He was about ninety years of age at the time of his death. At that time he having been possessed of six hundred acres of land, all of which he had accumulated through his own efforts. There were eight children in his family, seven of whom are living at the present time. The eldest of these is Delilah, widow of Joshua Truitt, who resides in Jefferson township; Elizabeth resides in Kansas, the widow of G. E. Burnham; Anderson is a successful farmer and stockraiser in Texas and the next child in order of birth is John W., the immediate subject of this sketch. Matilda is the wife of Henry Wolfersberger and lives in Florida; Ella is Mrs. H. W. Goodson of Jefferson township, this county, and Mary is the widow of Charles Paxon of Ross county, this state. Susanna died in infancy.

John W. Durflinger was reared on the paternal farm in Jefferson township, attending the district school near his home in winter, and from an early age assisting the father in the work of the farm during all his vacation periods. He remained on the homestead and, with his brother Anderson, farmed there and continued to live there for four years after his marriage.

On August 10, 1892, John W. Durflinger was united in marriage to Olive E. Smith, who was born in Columbus, this state, on January 13, 1864, daughter of Nathaniel and Amanda (Kiner) Smith. Nathaniel Smith first saw the light of day in Athens, Ohio, and when a young man went to Columbus, where he met and married Amanda Kiner, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith is still hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-eight. He makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Durflinger and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. Mrs. John W. Durflinger is one of a family of six children, four of whom are still living, and passed the years of her young girlhood at Galloway, Franklin county, this state. She received her elementary education in the common schools near her home and also attended the normal course at the London (Ohio) school. For ten years she taught in the schools of Franklin and Madison counties and is held in the highest regard by many of the citizens of those counties who were once children under her charge. Four years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Durflinger moved to Columbus, the state capital, where they remained for seventeen years, during which time Mr. Durflinger was engaged in the mercantile business. They then returned to the farm in this county, which had been bequeathed to Mr. Durflinger by his father and there they have prospered, having been able to make many substantial improvements on the place, the chief of which was the erection of their splendid, modern brick dwelling house, which is regarded as one of the best in the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Durflinger one son has been born, Glenn W., born on August 25, 1893, on his father's farm, who, at the age of three, went with his parents to Columbus, receiving his earlier education in the schools of that city. He passed through the grades, was graduated from the West high school and received advanced education in the Ohio State University, where he took a course in the liberal arts, being graduated therefrom. He is at the present contemplating continuing in that institution as a student in the law course, it being his ambition to become a useful member of the bar. Young Durflinger is active in college affairs, being a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity and well liked by his fellows. He is now principal of the high school in

Guernsey county, Ohio. After completing his course he will have the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Laws.

Mr. and Mrs. Durflinger are numbered among the leading people of their community, both being more than usually interested in all that makes for the upbuilding of their community life. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, through the West Park Avenue church in Columbus, and Mr. Durflinger endorses the platform of the Republican party, although evincing no particular interest in political matters. Mrs. Durflinger is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Foreign Missionary Society, in the works of both of which organizations she takes an active interest, she being regarded as among the leaders in that form of social endeavor in the community in which she lives.

ANDREW ELTON SHERWOOD.

In Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, situated five miles south of Plain City, Ohio, on the East pike, lies "Spring Hill Farm," a beautiful tract of land comprising one hundred and eighty acres of which Andrew Elton Sherwood, a well-known citizen of Madison county, is the proprietor. About one-half mile away and south of "Spring Hill Farm," lies a tract of one hundred and fifty acres, also situated in Canaan township, and of which Mr. Sherwood is likewise the owner. The Sherwood home, however, is situated on "Spring Hill Farm," and here they have lived for about twelve years.

Andrew Elton Sherwood, who is one of the best-known, most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Madison county, Ohio, was born in the township where he resides on May 23, 1866. He is the son of Andrew and Emily (Kilbury) Sherwood, the former of whom was born near Plain City and who died when his son, Andrew Elton, was a babe, and the latter was also born in Canaan township and who also is deceased. They had two children, both of whom were sons. Webster E. married Viola Beyer but is now deceased. His widow lives in Canaan township.

Andrew Elton Sherwood was reared on his father's farm in Canaan township and received a liberal education in the district schools and in select schools. His education was finished in Ohio State University, where for some time he was a student.

On May 25, 1892, Andrew Elton Sherwood was married to Della Millikin, the daughter of Robert Millikin, deceased, of Madison county. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood lived in Columbus, Ohio, for five years and there Mr. Sherwood was engaged in the bicycle business. Subsequently, however, he sold out and removed to a farm in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, where he lived for two years, or until 1899, when he came to Canaan township. After renting land for two or three years, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood moved to the farm they now occupy and where they now live, located on rural route No. 2, out of Plain City. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have had three children. Edith, the eldest, is a graduate of the Plain City high school and now a student in the Ohio State University at Columbus. Harold M. is a student in the Plain City high school at the present time. Robert is only four years old.

Mr. Sherwood is an extensive stock breeder and makes a specialty of Shropshire sheep, which he raises in great numbers. He is a member of the National Shropshire Sheep Association. He also raises a high grade of horses and pure bred Chester White hogs, which are registered. During late years he has been interested in the cattle business, and raises Polled Durham cattle. Andrew Elton Sherwood is one of the foremost citizens of Madison county, and one of its foremost farmers.

The Sherwood family are all members of the Big Darby Baptist church, and Mr. Sherwood is one of the trustees of the church and has been for some years. He is a member of Plain City Lodge No. 159, Knights of Pythias, and is a past chancellor and member of the grand lodge. He votes the Republican ticket. He has served as trustee

in Canaan township and as a member of the school board, and has filled other minor offices within the gift of the people. He has discharged faithfully and well the duties of an enterprising, alert and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Sherwood's family are popular in Canaan township, where they have lived for many years.

Robert Millikin, grandfather of Mrs. Della (Millikin) Sherwood, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1832, a son of John Millikin, also a native of that county, born on the banks of Ten Mile creek, August 15, 1807. He was a driver and stock dealer. He married Rachael Bane, of Pennsylvania, who was born on December 21, 1811. Her father, James Bane, was also of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. Robert Millikin married in 1828 and located on a farm in Pennsylvania, where his wife died in July, 1854. He married, secondly, Cornelia Dodd, a widow of Lemuel Dodd. In 1856 he came to Ohio and settled in Canaan township, Madison county, where he farmed to within five years of his death. He retired and removed to Plain City. He died on February 23, 1881. He was a prominent Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church. Robert Millikin and his first wife were the parents of the following children: James B., Robert, Annie E., and John L. Robert Millikin was educated in the common schools and lived in Canaan township. He had one hundred and fifty acres of land. He was married on December 10, 1867, to Rosa M. Vanschoyck, of Franklin county, Ohio, who was born on April 30, 1836, a daughter of David and Esther (Bailey) Vanschoyck. Her father was a native of Franklin county, Ohio. Mrs. Millikin died on January 28, 1884. They had two daughters: Cora, who died at the age of thirty years, and Della J., wife of A. E. Sherwood. Robert Millikin was a Democrat and held township office and was a man well known in this county. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN T. BALLINGER.

The gentleman whose life is here briefly outlined is not an old man but he has made his imprint upon the community which has been his place of abode all his life, and to the community in and surrounding Plain City he owes all he possesses. In return it may well be proud to claim him as one of its public-spirited and honored citizens.

John T. Ballinger, of Plain City, Ohio, was born on July 20, 1859, in the city which is still his home. He is a son of Dr. W. I. Ballinger. His father was reared and educated at Plain City, and about 1876 was graduated from the Delaware College, and later studied medicine at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ballinger was associated with his father in the milling business for a number of years, and was later engaged in the cement business at St. Louis, Missouri, with his brother, who was a contractor, remaining with him until his death, when he retired from the business and went into the general merchandise business at Morral, Marion county, Ohio, but at the end of the first year, he discontinued the business and moved to Plain City, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has been very successful. He has been justice of the peace for the past few years. Mr. Ballinger is a Republican. He is a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons; Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; member of Johan Encampment and past chief patriarch and member of the Patriarchs Militant, of Columbus, Ohio.

The sketch of Dr. W. I. Ballinger is presented elsewhere in this volume. He was the father of five children, two of whom died in infancy. One son, J. L., was born on January 30, 1866, and died on May 21, 1908. Eva became the wife of Rev. A. L. Rogers, of Plain City, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Milford, Cincinnati, Ohio. John T., of Plain City.

John T. Ballinger was united in marriage, July 28, 1881, with Almada Linn, a native of Hocking county, Ohio. She was a daughter of Fernando and Hannah Linn. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger had an adopted daughter, Jen-Eva, who is the wife of P. J. Ingle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger enjoy a wide acquaintance at Plain City, where they represent the worthy and substantial citizenship. Mr. Ballinger is quiet and unassuming in disposition, and is well liked by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JAMES MILLIKIN.

Few sections of Ohio are as favored with prosperous, industrious and successful farmers as Madison county. Much credit is due to those men who, by persistent endeavor, endless toil, judicious management and remarkable foresight, have so developed the natural resources of their several communities as to make Madison county the veritable garden spot of the Buckeye state. In Canaan township, James Millikin, who owns a splendid farm on the East pike, six miles south of Plain City and six miles north of West Jefferson, on rural route No. 2, out of Plain City, unquestionably falls within the number of those men who have contributed so materially to the prosperity of Madison county.

James Millikin, who represents the fifth generation of a pre-Revolutionary family, each of whom has possessed a member by the name of James, was born on the farm where he now lives, August 25, 1860, the son of James and Rachel (Cary) Millikin, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1816, and who was the son of James and Elizabeth (Cook) Millikin.

James Millikin, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the son of James and Dolly (McFarland) Millikin, the original ancestors of the Millikin family in Madison county. James, the original ancestor, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 5, 1752, and Dolly McFarland, his wife, was born in 1762. They emigrated to the United States in 1771 and located in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

James Millikin, the second ancestor and paternal grandfather, spent his early life in Washington county, Pennsylvania, but in 1830 removed with his family to Madison county, settling on the Darby Plains on the farm now owned by Roy Wilson. He married Elizabeth Cook, who was born on March 4, 1777, in Washington county. After his wife's death on February 26, 1853, James Millikin removed from his farm and lived with his son-in-law until his death in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Millikin had nine children, six sons and three daughters, as follow: Samuel, Daniel, John, Jacob, James, Andrew, Mary, Anna and Elizabeth. All the children were born in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

James Millikin, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Madison county with his parents early in the history of the county, in 1830. The family located on the Darby Plains, and here James Millikin grew to manhood, and in the meantime received his elementary education in the old log school house of Canaan township. On August 20, 1840, he was married to Rachel Cary. To this happy union eight children were born, three of whom are living. John, who married Martha E. Flenniken, lived in Peabody, Marion county, Kansas, died on October 1, 1915; Jane is the widow of Marshall C. Guy, and lives in Plain City; Mary D. is the wife of George Clevenger of Vaughnsville, Ohio; James is the subject of this sketch. The father of these children died on September 21, 1896, and his wife died four years later, in 1900.

Reared to manhood on the farm in Canaan township, educated in the district schools of that township and having attended high school one year at West Jefferson, James Millikin, the subject of this sketch, took up farming on his father's farm.

Subsequently, from 1882 to 1887, he and his father conducted a hardware business in West Jefferson. They sold out the business, however, and returned to the farm.

On December 31, 1890, James Millikin was married to Kittie Huddle, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 29, 1867. Mrs. Millikin was reared on a farm, received her elementary education in the common schools and attended high school. She taught school for a period of five years in Madison county. Her success as a teacher was marked, and her influence of a helpful and beneficial character, and her personality of such a nature as won for her the respect of her scholars. To Mr. and Mrs. Millikin there have been born four children. Helen, born on March 4, 1893, was graduated from the North high school at Columbus, became a teacher and taught for twenty-three months, and is now a student in the Lamar, Ohio, Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. James, born on November 15, 1895, was graduated from the Plain City high school in 1913. Lucile, born on October 14, 1897, was graduated from Plain City high school in 1914, and is now a student at the State Normal at Plain City. Frances Elizabeth was born on May 29, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Millikin and family are devoted members of the Big Darby Baptist church, and are actively engaged in the various activities of the church. Mr. Millikin is a member of lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons at West Jefferson. He is an ardent Democrat, and, although never aspiring to office, is interested, as every loyal American citizen should be, in the political development of his community. On their farm, situated midway between Plain City and West Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Millikin enjoy the pleasures and comforts of life, and are representative of the prosperity and happiness that pervades Madison county.

WILLIAM J. CHANDLER.

William J. Chandler, a prosperous farmer of Canaan township, is the proprietor of "Oak Grove Farm" of sixty-six acres, situated seven miles south of Plain City on the M. V. High road. Mr. Chandler was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, March 24, 1844, and is the son of Samuel and Martha (King) Chandler, the former of whom was a son of Carter and Elsie Chandler, both of whom lived in Fluvanna county, Virginia, until their removal to North Carolina, where they died. They had seven children, Howell, Samuel, James C., Robert, Rachel, Caroline and Sarah.

Samuel Chandler, father of William J., was reared in Fluvanna county, Virginia, and grew to manhood. He was married in that section of the state. Samuel and Martha (King) Chandler had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. William J. was the eldest; John H. was a soldier in the Confederate army; Mary E. died at the age of fourteen years; Samuel, Jr., is a retired farmer living in the state of Illinois; Pemley was the wife of Norman Mitchell, but is now deceased; Andrew is a farmer in Virginia. The late Samuel Chandler, father of these children, was a miller by trade, and was employed in different parts of the country. He died in North Carolina in 1861, and his wife two years later.

William J. Chandler, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Virginia and North Carolina and attended the common schools in these states, and obtained a common-school education. He worked in the mill with his father until he was twenty years old, and then was drafted for service in the Confederate army, serving until 1864, a period of three months. He then came to Ohio, in 1865, and settled in Franklin county where he worked on a farm by the month.

On March 21, 1870, William J. Chandler was married to Nancy J. Fogle, who was the daughter of B. F. and Jane (Lisk) Fogle. Mrs. Chandler's father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Franklin county, Ohio. The former came to Ohio when he was a young man and here married. B. F. and Jane (Lisk) Fogle were the parents

of eleven children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Nancy J., married William J. Chandler; Ella, married William Arthur; Minnie, married Chris Poland; Katie, married Stephen Carey; John, a farmer of Union county, Ohio, married Nancy Wagner; William, single, a farmer of Monroe township; Jacob, single, a farmer of Canaan township. Those deceased are: Orlo H., who died at the age of forty-five; Maggie, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Chandler was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education. She has borne her husband four children, three of whom are now living. S. W. married Dora Reece, of Canaan township; J. F. married Jessie Erwin, of Canaan township; W. E. married Glenn Beach, who is in the lumber business at Plain City.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are members of the Big Darby Baptist church. Mr. Chandler votes the Democratic ticket.

WILSON H. REECE.

To be born and reared on the farm which one's father had owned before him and which in the period of nearly one hundred years has been held in one family and owned only by two persons, should be the source of no small pride. The venerable Wilson H. Reece, a veteran of the great Civil War and a resident of Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, owns and lives on the farm his father purchased in 1829. In all the relations of life the Reece family have stood foremost in Madison county. Three generations of the family who have lived in this section of the state have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the public. In war and peace the Reece family has performed well its every duty, and discharged faithfully its obligations.

Of this patriotic stock the venerable Wilson H. Reece, a farmer and pioneer citizen of Madison county, living on rural route No. 1, out of Hilliard, Ohio, was born on June 7, 1845, his parents being Abram and Therisa (King) Reece. Abram Reece was born in the Old Dominion state and came to Ohio at the age of fourteen years with his parents, growing to manhood in Madison county, Ohio, where subsequently he married Therisa King, who was born in this state. About the time of his marriage he bought the Reece farm in Canaan township, and, having established himself on this farm, lived here the remainder of his life. Abram Reece was born on October 7, 1804, and died on May 5, 1874. His wife was born on March 21, 1805, and died on September 2, 1860, just before the breakout of the Civil War. Mrs. Abram Reece was the first person to be buried in the Baptist cemetery. She did not live to see her children, the sons she had nurtured, lay aside the instruments of peace and take up, at the beginning of our great civil conflict, the weapons of war. Three of her sons served in that great war. They were Robert K., David and Wilson H., the subject of this sketch. Robert K. enlisted in Company K, First Ohio Cavalry, and served four years, having been mustered into service in 1861 and mustered out of the service in 1865. He is still living and is a highly-honored and respected citizen of Brown township. David enlisted in the Union army and served in different regiments. He was, however, one year and one-half in one company. He is now deceased. Wilson H. Reece enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1865. He was just past eighteen years old and served until September 27, 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. Reece draws a substantial pension.

The other children born to the late Abram and Therisa (King) Reece were: Charles E., a resident of Putnam county, Ohio, and the youngest in the family; Lavona, the eldest child, now deceased; George W.; William K.; Sophrona; Edwin W., and Lena M.

After the war, Wilson H. Reece returned to his farm in Madison county, and here he has lived ever since. Three years after the close of the war, on October 8, 1868, he

was married to Mary J. Walker, the daughter of Nathan and Clara (Amentrout) Walker, who was born in Centerville, Iowa, in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Reece are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living. One died in infancy, and Ray R., born on October 5, 1885, died on September 11, 1914. The living children are: Dora R., the wife of Willard Chandler; Nora, the wife of Martin Nunanaker; Clarence, who married Bertha Biglow; Walker, who married Nellie Lendle; Maud, the wife of John Scofield; Clara E., the wife of Rodney Bidwell; Anna M., who is unmarried and lives at home; and Hazie, who was graduated from the Plain City high school and is a teacher in Brown township.

Mr. and Mrs. Reece have one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, ninety-eight acres of which are in Canaan township, and thirty-five acres are in Brown township. They are quiet and unassuming citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Reece are members of the Big Darby Baptist church. Mr. Reece has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and votes the Democratic ticket.

WEBSTER E. SHERWOOD.

The late Webster E. Sherwood, who was a prosperous farmer of Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, until his death on December 29, 1909, was a son of Andrew and Emily Sherwood, and was born in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, May 30, 1863. He was reared by his grandparents on the farm and received a common-school education in the public schools of his native township.

On June 1, 1892, Webster E. Sherwood was married to Viola M. Beyer, who was reared on a farm in Brown township. She received her early educational training in the public schools, and later became a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood were the parents of four children: Rollin B., born on July 17, 1893, is unmarried and lives with his mother; Neal A., February 12, 1895, a graduate of the Plain City high schools, also lives at home with his mother; Mary E., December 22, 1896, also a graduate of the Plain City high school; and Virginia M., January 17, 1899, who is living at home with her mother, is a graduate of the Plain City high school.

Mrs. Webster E. Sherwood was born in Franklin county, Ohio, March 30, 1866, and is a daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Hamilton) Beyer, the former of whom was born in the Keystone state, October 30, 1836, the eldest of ten children. Cornelius Beyer was descended from Abraham Beyer, who came from Austria to this country, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1736. Cornelius Beyer belonged to the fourth generation of the Beyer family in America. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1844. They located near Columbus in 1853, and nine years later they came on to Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, and settled on the Big Darby creek.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Cornelius Beyer enlisted in the First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He was made a corporal and later he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was wounded and captured on October 1, 1863. After being taken prisoner he was confined in Libby prison and at Danville until his parole on October 1, 1864. He was discharged from the service on October 1, 1864.

Cornelius Beyer and wife were members of the Baptist church, and took an active and interested part in the church work, he being the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Big Darby Baptist church for many years. By his marriage to Mary J. Hamilton on March 16, 1865, there were four children born: Viola, the eldest, is now the widow of Webster E. Sherwood; William M. married Della Helser; Harriet R., the wife of Riley Wilcox; and Margaret, the wife of Harry Wilkins.

Cornelius Beyer was a member of the Grand Army Post at Hilliard, Ohio. He

was a Republican in politics, and took an active and interested part in local public matters. He died at his home on April 27, 1907. His widow is still living.

The late Webster E. Sherwood was a member of the Big Darby Baptist church, and was very active in the work of this church, serving as treasurer for some time. All of the members of the Sherwood family are connected with the Big Darby Baptist church and are active in the various societies and organizations of that church. Mr. Sherwood was a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. He voted the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Sherwood is a lady of quiet refinement and culture, a very highly respected woman in the neighborhood where she lives, and where she owns one hundred and fifteen acres of land. Her farm is located six miles south of Plain City, Ohio.

RICHARD PEARD.

Many years ago there came to America with his widowed mother, a poor Irish lad, who in time was to become one of the influential citizens, financiers and property owners of London, this county; a man whose broad charity was to influence the lives and conduct of hundreds of people, who came under his benign influence. This poor Irish lad was the late Richard Peard, who died at a hospital in Cincinnati, on March 2, 1911.

Richard Peard was born on February 26, 1841, in the village of Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland. After the death of his father, his brother, John, went to Australia and is still living at Albury, New South Wales. When he was sixteen years old, in 1857, Richard Peard came to America with his mother and, after landing in this country, came direct to Madison county, where, after living a few years, in the Bailey woods, he obtained a farm. Later Richard Peard moved to London, the county seat, and entered the grocery business on the site of the James Dwyer block on south Main street. Later he bought a brick building, where he remained in business until his retirement some fourteen years before his death. In the meantime, he had carried on farming on three different farms, which he owned in this county, during which period he was in partnership with his tenants, who owned with him his stock and farm equipments. He made a practice of buying up run-down farms and improving them by the erection of new buildings, the building of fences and the installation of drainage. Likewise in town, he was accustomed to buy run-down properties and to build them up for the market or for rentals. He not only built dwellings, but he built business houses as well and the city of London owes a great deal to his enterprise, his foresight and his good management. He was one of the original advocates of good roads and good streets and, as long as twenty-five years ago, was engaged almost single-handed in an effort to obtain the paving of Main street, which work, however, was not finished until 1914.

The late Richard Peard preferred to attend to his own business, rather than to engage in public enterprises or to seek a public career. However, he had served as a member of the London council. Much of his success in life undoubtedly was due to his ability to forecast future developments and this fact has been deeply realized since his death.

Reared in the Catholic church, Richard Peard affiliated with St. Patrick's parish and was interested in all of its various activities, including especially the school, where the early education of his children was received. He was very fond of music and took considerable pride in giving the very best advantages to his daughter, Caroline, who was possessed of a fine lyric soprano voice and, who during her life, filled many musical engagements, and at times was heard with great favor in the great music hall at Cincinnati. Richard Peard's head was full of music, especially the old airs of Ireland and Scotland. He was ever clean in his life and was never known to use foul lan-

guage. He enjoyed his companions and his old friends, especially those who became dependent upon his charities. His charity was one of the noteworthy features of his life.

On February 12, 1878, Richard Peard was married to Mary Fogarty, of London, this county, daughter of John and Ellen Fogarty. She was born in London and was about fifteen years her husband's junior. The London home of the Peards was for many years one of the attractive and well-known social centers of the county. This was especially true during the time the two elder Peard daughters were at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Peard were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living. Caroline and Delphine were educated in the London high school and at St. Mary's of the Springs Academy, an institution maintained by the Dominican Sisters at Columbus, Ohio. At the latter place, she was well started on her musical career and even before her graduation from St. Mary's, she had been praised very highly on account of her beautiful voice. Later she pursued vocal training under Professor Hosea, of Cincinnati, and her voice attracted considerable attention in the Queen City. In her home town she was well known, not only in musical circles, but in religious work. Her death, on April 20, 1910, at the age of twenty-eight years, was keenly felt by the people of that city. During the later years of her life, she was permitted to travel a great deal, which, no doubt, prolonged her life to a considerable extent. Another daughter, Delphine, is now Mrs. J. J. Lucik, whose husband is a furniture manufacturer of New Albany, Indiana. Mrs. Lucik also enjoyed educational advantages quite similar to those of her sister, Caroline, and is a graduate of the Hayward School of Elocution and Acting at Cincinnati. John, one of the sons who still lives at home, attended Niagara University, at Niagara Falls and is the administrator of the Peard estate. He is special agent for his mother and has pursued the policy of his father in building houses and improving vacant lots owned by the father at the time of his death. The other Peard children are Mary, Walter, Helen and Henry, who live at home.

LEONARD LANE.

Few of the younger farmers of Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, have accomplished more than Leonard Lane, a prosperous young farmer who owns the old Lane homestead in Canaan township, located five miles south of Plain City, and sixty acres in another farm in Canaan township. Mr. Lane lives on rural route No. 2, out of Plain City, and on the farm which is a part of the old Lane farm.

Leonard Lane was born on February 2, 1879, in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio. He is the son of Luther, Jr., and Josephine (Kees) Lane, the former of whom was born on the farm now owned and occupied by his son. He was reared on the old Lane homestead and died about 1889. The history of the Lane family is contained elsewhere in this volume under the sketch of Luther Lane, Sr.

To Luther and Josephine (Kees) Lane were born two children: Leonard, the subject of this sketch; and Lillian, who is the wife of Vernon Barlow, of Los Angeles, California.

Leonard Lane was reared in Canaan township but lived subsequently in Plain City, where he attended the Plain City schools. He was graduated from the Plain City high school with the class of 1900. For some time thereafter he lived in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Lane was married, in 1901, to Mattie E. Davis, who is the daughter of John and Sarah (Thomas) Davis. Mrs. Lane was educated in the public schools of Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio. She has borne her husband one daughter, Lucile, who was born in September, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Big Darby Baptist church. Mr. Lane votes the Republican ticket. He and his wife are honorable citizens of Canaan township, highly respected in the community where they live and popular among their neighbors.

REV. F. MARION MYERS.

There is no earthly station higher than the ministry of the gospel and no life can be more uplifting and grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race, a life devoted to the betterment of human conditions. A man who is willing to cast aside all earthly crown and laurels of fame in order to follow the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene, deserves the highest praise and commendation for his sacrifices. It is not possible to measure adequately the breadth of such a life, for its influence permeates the lives of succeeding generations, and the power and influence goes on unceasingly. One of the self-sacrificing, ardent and loyal spirits of the Christian religion is Rev. F. Marion Myers, pastor of the Big Darby Baptist church, which is located five miles south of Plain City, Ohio, on the Plain City and West Jefferson pikes.

F. Marion Myers was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, September 1, 1855, and is the son of Elijah and Rebecca (Evans) Myers, the former of whom was the son of Solomon and Mildred (Hunt) Myers. Rebecca (Evans) Myers was the daughter of David and Jane (McFarland) Evans. Solomon Myers was born in Montgomery county, Kenutcky. He was a farmer by occupation and an active worker in the Baptist church in which he served as deacon for many years. Subsequently, he removed to Harrison county, Kentucky, and farmed there until his death. He had three sons and one daughterter, James, Robert, Julia A. and Elijah.

The paternal great-grandparents were Henry and Hannah Meyers. He died in 1824 and she died in 1836. Both came from Virginia and located near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, where they lived until their death.

Elijah Myers grew to manhood in Harrison county, Kentucky, and, having received a common-school education and being a man of more than average native ability, he became a leading farmer in his community. He was an active worker in the Baptist church. By his first marriage, the following children were born, Mary E., James R., Harriett M., John G., Luther H., F. Marion, Emma J., and David W. By his marriage, secondly, to Sarah Poynter, there were three children, Lew P., Edgar and Joseph L.

F. Marion Myers was reared on a farm in Harrison county, Kentucky, and, when old enough, entered the district schools and continued his education in the public schools until about seventeen. Later he taught in the public schools of Montgomery county, Kentucky, but finally entered Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky. He took a partial course. Still later he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, an institution that was organized in 1859 and of which Dr. E. Y. Mullins is now president, and was graduated in the class of 1884.

After his graduation Mr. Myers was appointed a missionary to Saltillo, Mexico, where he served for about one year. Upon returning to Kentucky, he became pastor of the Baptist church at Augusta. After being there for three years, he came to Ohio. During 1892 Mr. Myers was pastor of the Big Darby church. Mr. Myers then went to Sidney, Ohio, where he remained for six years. From Sidney he removed to Galion, where he was pastor for three years, and from Galion to Sunbury, Ohio, where he was pastor for another three years. From Sunbury he removed to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he served six years, returning to Big Darby in 1911. Since 1911, Mr. Myers has had charge of the church at Big Darby.

The Rev. F. Marion Myers was first married to Mary S. Thompson of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, who bore him one child. Mrs. Myers died in 1885 and the child in infancy.

In 1892 Mr. Myers was married to Lottie M. Coe, of Union county, Ohio. She was born in Allen township, Union county, and was educated in the common schools and in the Marysville high school. Later, she attended the University at Wooster, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Myers had no children. Although Mr. Myers was born a Democrat, he has never taken any considerable interest in politics. He has devoted himself, rather, to the ministry of the Christian religion, which is his chosen field, the work he loves and the work wherein he can and does perform the greatest service.

ANDREW J. TORBERT.

Some of the best citizens and some of the best farmers now living in the great Buckeye state have come here from Pennsylvania, but few of them have enjoyed the same or approximate measure of success as Andrew J. Torbert, a prosperous farmer of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and the proprietor of "Fairview Stock Farm," a magnificent tract of land comprising two hundred acres, which is situated two miles east of Plain City. Mr. Torbert was one of nine children, and having been born of a large family, found it necessary in life to shift for himself. If there is any one reason greater than another for his present affluence, it is because he acquired the habit early in life of saving a part of his earnings, no matter how small they might be. Starting with a small tract of land in Darby township, he has added to it from year to year until he now owns a large farm and is comfortably situated.

Andrew J. Torbert was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1863, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Clark) Torbert, both of whom are now deceased. They had nine children, of whom only five are living at the present time.

Andrew J. Torbert was reared on his father's farm in York county, Pennsylvania, and lived with them until he was fifteen years old, attending the public schools in the meantime so far as he was able to do this. After he was fifteen years old he began working on neighboring farms and out of his meager earnings saved a little every month and every year. He continued in this way for a period of seven years, until he was about twenty-two years old, and had been able to save rather an attractive sum of money.

At the age of twenty-two, in 1885, Andrew J. Torbert was married to Anna Mottler, and after his marriage rented land for a period of about seventeen years. He then purchased fifty-one acres of land, and has added to this tract until he now owns his splendid farm in Darby township. The important phase of Mr. Torbert's career is not that he owns two hundred acres of land, not that he has been successful, but that he has been able to build his own fortune unaided and unfavored.

From the time he was a boy he has been interested in good horses, and on his farm today has a great many purebred and registered Percheron horses. He also keeps high grades of other live stock, espcially Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Torbert have a family of seven living children, as follow: Ina graduated from the Plain City high school, and is the wife of Ellis Means, of California; Emma is also a graduate of the Plain City high school, married Eugene Deleon and resides in Plain City; Flora is unmarried, and lives at home with her parents; Samuel and William are also at home; Alice is a student in the Plain City high school, and Phyllis is just beginning school, being only seven years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Torbert are members of the Presbyterian church at Plain City. Mr. Torbert usually votes the Democratic ticket but is independent both in thought and action, and is not definitely attached to any party, choosing among the candidates for public office as he would choose in any other responsibility of life, with wisdom, foresight and good judgment.

THOMAS C. GREGG.

However great may be the contribution which the professional man makes to his community, it should be remembered that the business man who conducts his affairs with due regard to the principles of honor also becomes a benefactor. Few residents of this county are as well known as the man whose history is here recorded briefly. He is representative not only of the business interests but of a type of manhood which always deserves and wins the admiration of friends and the esteem and confidence of the public. Thomas C. Gregg, vice-president of the West Jefferson Commercial Bank, has done much to advance the material welfare of the community in which he and his family have lived. He is a native of Jefferson township, having been born here on July 13, 1866.

Thomas C. Gregg is the son of Ashton A. and Mary M. (Pierce) Gregg, the former of whom was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, his parents being John and Margaret Gregg. After the death of John Gregg, which occurred in his native state, his widow and her three sons, Ashton A., Thomas and Carlton, all of whom are deceased, located in Jefferson township where Ashton was reared and attended school. When a young man, Ashton A. Gregg began the enterprises which later resulted in a successful career, but he lived with his devoted mother until his twenty-first year. He first bought and cleared land, selling lumber to the railroad; at the same time giving some attention to the subject of stock raising. So successful was he that he acquired two thousand acres of valuable land. He was much interested in politics, and was regarded as a man of considerable political influence. He contributed liberally to the church, and both he and his wife saw to it that their children all had careful religious training. He died on March 11, 1911. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. All of the sons have the qualifications which go to make the successful business man. John, retired from business, lives in Columbus, Ohio; Pierce M. has large farming interests, is commissioner of Madison county, and president of the West Jefferson Commercial Bank; a daughter is the wife of J. R. Engle, a retired business man of West Jefferson; Arabella, the youngest daughter, also a resident of this city, has never married.

The early environment of Thomas C. Gregg was that of the country, and his schooling that which was offered by local schools. He had ambitions for a career which farm life failed to satisfy, and soon after his twentieth birthday, he was bookkeeper in the bank of which he later became vice-president. His mental alertness and fidelity to every trust, attracting the attention of his employers, he was afterward promoted to the position of cashier, serving in that capacity until January, 1915, when he was elected vice-president of the bank, his former position being filled by his nephew, A. A. Gregg. Mr. Gregg has never entirely relinquished his farming interests, and owns three hundred acres of land in this township.

The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg has been happy, and many friends have been attracted to their hospitable fireside. Mrs. Gregg was formerly Ellen Recob, her marriage taking place in 1892. A daughter of Val Recob, she was born and reared in this county, and attended its schools. One child, a son named McClellan, was born in this home in September, 1894. After graduating from the Jefferson high school, he entered upon a business career, and is now one of the owners of the Ember Department Store Company. His wife is Mary Hummell, daughter of M. E. Hummell.

The Commercial Bank of West Jefferson has figured conspicuously in the lives of three generations of this family, and three out of its four chief officials bear the name of Gregg. The bank was organized in 1885 as a private business concern, and was owned by Ashton A. Gregg, who was its first president. Its present officers are:

President, Pierce M. Gregg; vice-president, T. C. Gregg; cashier, A. A. Gregg; assistant cashier, Howard Johnson.

Mr. Gregg and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, lodge No. 221. A Republican in doctrine, he has been active in local politics.

While Mr. Gregg is quiet and unassuming in manner, he is, at the same time, forceful in personality. He has the rare ability of deciding on a course of action, and having done this, to concentrate his efforts until the goal has been reached. But he is always considerate of others, a man of strong convictions and the moral courage to stand by them, and one who not only commands respect, but having won, retains it. Mr. Gregg is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

EMILIUS M. KILBURY.

It is difficult to estimate what those farmers have accomplished toward increasing the yield of corn who have given their attention to the development of specific varieties. Emilius M. Kilbury, the proprietor of "Yellow Corn Farm," of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and the producer and grower of "Kilbury Yellow Hybrid" corn, is a most successful farmer and a leading citizen of this township. Interested in education, he has had a prominent part in the movement for consolidated schools, having served as president of the Jerome township board of education. He has also been one of the organizers of the farmers' institute at Plain City and twice has served as president; one of the organizers of the Plain City Corn Carnival and a member of the executive committee; a member of the Plain City Matinee and for some time official starter; also prominent in the membership of the Grange; and, at present, one of the lecturers of the latter organization.

Emilius M. Kilbury, who is descended from an old and honorable family, now living at Kileville, was born in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, March 15, 1858. He is the son of T. T. and Darthula (Perkins) Kilbury, the former of whom was born in Canaan township, June 6, 1830. He was the son of Thomas Kilbury, who was the son of Richard Kilbury. Richard Kilbury came to Madison county and settled on Darby Plains in 1813, where he lived until his death. He was born in 1797. Richard Kilbury had several children, among them being Thomas, who was the grandfather of Emilius M. Kilbury. Thomas Kilbury was the father of thirteen children by his first marriage, among whom were Ira, Orson, Armenus, T. T., Sarah, John, and James. After the death of his first wife, he married Polly Clark and to them were born five children, Isaac, Emily, Harrison, Levi and Nina.

Few educational opportunities were available during the boyhood and youth of T. T. Kilbury. He grew to manhood in Madison county, Ohio, and in 1860 moved to Union county, north of Plain City, where he remained until the time of his death. He was a devoutly religious man, public-spirited as a citizen, a leading stockman of his community during his day and generation and his judgment was widely sought by his neighbors and highly valued. He raised the first Merino sheep in this section of the state, paying eleven hundred dollars for ten ewes and a buck lamb. He was accustomed to raise his sheep and then drive them over the mountains to Philadelphia and was known as the first man who drove cattle from Darby Plains to the East. T. T. and Darthula (Perkins) Kilbury were the parents of seven children, Elmore S., who is deceased; Amanda, who is the wife of Ed Powell, of Madison county; Emilius M., the subject of this sketch; Ulysses G., who lives in New York state; Clark R., who is a farmer of Union county; Emma S., who is deceased; Thomas E., who is a farmer of Union county and lives at Plain City.

Emilius M. Kilbury was reared on a farm and, at the age of two years, was taken

by his parents to Union county, where he attended the public schools of Jerome township in the winter and assisted with the work on the farm in the summer.

After remaining at home until twenty-five years of age, Emilius M. Kilbury was married on December 13, 1883, to Ida Tway, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 5, 1861, and who was educated in the common schools. Mrs. Kilbury is the daughter of Nelson and Philoma (Frazell) Tway, the former of whom served in the Seventh Regiment Ohio Independent Cavalry, and acted as the body guard for President Lincoln during the Civil War. He carried orders from the President to the officers in the field.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kilbury bought the farm of sixty-six acres now known as "Yellow Corn Farm." They have been the parents of two children, Bertha L., who married Walter Lathon. Before her marriage, she was graduated from the Plain City high school. Clinton S., the other child, is a graduate of the Plain City schools and was the honor man of his class. He is unmarried and lives at home.

Mr. Kilbury is a stanch Democrat and has twice been the nominee of his party for representative from Madison county.

BURR E. CARPENTER.

On the West Jefferson and Plain City pikes, four miles south of Plain City, Ohio, is situated "Spring Run Farm," comprising two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, of which Burr E. Carpenter is the proprietor. He is one of the most successful farmers of Canaan township, and one of the best-known men in the community in which he lives.

Burr E. Carpenter was born on July 14, 1850, and is the son of Wesley and Sarah (Smith) Carpenter, the former of whom was born in Galena, Delaware county, Ohio, and the latter was born in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio. Mr. Carpenter's father came to Madison county, Ohio, at the age of twenty-seven years, and after his marriage located on the farm where Burr E. now lives and here spent the remainder of his life. He was a Republican in politics. Three children were born to Wesley and Sarah (Smith) Carpenter, as follow: Irene is the wife of John Stolbert of Canaan township; Mary is the wife of Benjamin Johnson of Madison county, Ohio; Burr E. is the subject of this sketch.

Burr E. Carpenter was reared on the farm he owns in Madison county, and was educated in the district school of Canaan township. He attended school in the winter and worked at home on the farm during the summer. When Mr. Carpenter had reached his majority, he began life on his own responsibility but worked at home for his father and with his father until his marriage.

On September 16, 1876, Burr E. Carpenter was married to Amelia Porter, who was born in Canaan township, and is the daughter of Silas and Cynthia (Beetley) Porter. She was educated in the common schools of the township, and attended the same school as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are the parents of two children. Stanley P. married Laura Wright. He was educated in the common schools and in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley P. Carpenter live on Mr. Carpenter's farm and have one child, Helen, Laura is a graduate of the Plain City high school. She is unmarried and lives at home with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are quiet, unassuming people, and have a host of friends in this county. He is public spirited in the large meaning of the term, and has done much in behalf of the prosperity of Canaan township. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Big Darby Baptist church, and Mr. Carpenter is one of the trustees. He is a Republican and has served several terms as trustee of Canaan township.

HOWARD D. BOWMAN.

Howard D. Bowman is an excellent young farmer of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, who has charge of one hundred and ninety-one acres of land belonging to his father. Mr. Bowman was born in Morgan county, Ohio, October 3, 1885, and is the son of Henry and Rachael Bowman, the latter of whom was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and the former was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1847. Mrs. Rachael Bowman died on February 4, 1909. Since this time, Henry Bowman has been married to Flora Latimore. They live in Plain City, Ohio.

Henry and Rachael Bowman were the parents of four children, as follow: Joseph, who is a graduate of the Chesterhill high school and spent two years in Ohio State University, is a farmer in Morgan county, Ohio, and his wife before her marriage was Nannie Smith; Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the Chesterhill high school, is the wife of Thomas Lovell, and they live in Montana; Edith is a graduate of the high school, and the wife of Emmitt Watson; Howard D. is the subject of this sketch.

Howard D. Bowman, who was reared in Morgan county, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of that county and in the high school at Chesterhill, came to Madison county in 1904, and five years later was married to May D. O'Harra, the daughter of Harry and Della (Kilbury) O'Harra. The marriage was solemnized on November 13, 1909. Mrs. Bowman's father was born in Madison county, Ohio, and her mother in Union county, Ohio. She died on May 17, 1913. Harry and Della (Kilbury) O'Harra were the parents of four children, namely: Fay is the wife of J. B. McCune; Laura is the wife of Pearl Harper; May, who was born in Madison county, May 1, 1886, is now Mrs Bowman; Bessie is the wife of F. C. Berg.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard D. Bowman have one child, William H., born on February 26, 1915. Mr. Bowman is a Republican in politics but is a young man and has never been active in the councils of his party. He is devoting his whole energy to the various aspects of farming and already has accomplished a great deal in mastering the intricacies of present day farming. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are popular and well known in Darby township.

FRED KILE.

Fred Kile, the proprietor of the grain elevator at Kileville, Ohio, as an enterprising farmer of Union, Madison and Franklin counties, Ohio, has long been prominent in the political life of this section of the state. As an active Republican and one whose counsel is widely sought by the rank and file of his party, he is a member of the county central committee, and formerly a delegate to county, congressional, judicial and state conventions of the "Grand Old Party." Although prominent in politics all of his life, Mr. Kile has never held office. Besides the elevator at Kileville, he owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of land and divides his attention between the farm and the elevator.

Fred Kile was born in Madison county, Ohio, January 5, 1863, the son of J. A. and Mary (Martin) Kile, the former of whom was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and the latter was born in Franklin county, Ohio. They were married, however, in Madison county and made this county their home until their deaths. J. A. Kile passed away at his home on September 19, 1899, and his wife about three years later in May, 1902. He was a prominent farmer and stock dealer, a Republican in politics and a charter member and past grand of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in the affairs of the church until their deaths. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living, R. P., who is a farmer at Lander, Fremont

county, Wyoming; Fred, who is the subject of this sketch; and Clark, who is a farmer in Union county, Ohio.

Born and reared on a farm in Madison county, Ohio, Fred Kile was educated in the district schools, attending school in the winter and working at home on the farm during the summer. On April 2, 1885, Mr. Kile was married to Elizabeth Purdum, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, in November, 1862, and who received a common-school education in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Kile have only one living child at this time, Elton M. Kile, a prominent lawyer and farmer of this community. Another son, W. T. S., was a successful grain dealer. He died on November 5, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Kile are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City and Mr. Kile, as a member of the official board, is active in the work of the church.

Prominent as he is in the religious and political life of this community, he is naturally well known, not only in Madison county, but in Franklin and Union counties as well. He is an honorable citizen, an upright man, one who does his full duty, private or public.

MICHAEL E. DWYER.

The successful business men in nearly every line have begun life on the farm, their sturdy youth having been just the material necessary for a solid foundation of achievement. Michael E. Dwyer, a prominent merchant of London, this county, is no exception to the rule. Born on March 9, 1864, on the farm of his father, Michael Dwyer, he early developed the thrift which was characteristic of his parents, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and soon made the name of Dwyer a synonym for efficiency and worth.

Michael and Johanna (Hourigan) Dwyer, soon after their arrival in America, settled first in Greene county, Ohio, later moving to Madison county. Not quite satisfied with this location as a permanent home, they finally removed to Clark county, where they reared and educated their children as progressive, Christian citizens and where Michael Dwyer, in 1867, passed to his eternal rest, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss. In 1880, just thirteen years later, death claimed the wife and mother who had proved herself, not only a wise and loyal helpmeet, but a kind and loving mother, whose training and example were to make those she left behind, a power for good among all who know them.

When Michael E. Dwyer was fourteen years of age, his mother and her children moved to London, his father having previously died. His brother, Thomas J., and a sister, Mrs. Mary E. Corbett, now reside in London. Mrs. T. F. Ryan, another sister, now reside in Columbus, Ohio.

Michael E. Dwyer was educated in the public schools of London, where at the age of eighteen, he learned the tinner's trade which he followed for ten years. His ambition and thrift during these ten years, brought him such a measure of success that before he was twenty-one, he had purchased the business of James J. Welsh, his former employer. For four years he conducted that business unaided after which the firm of Dwyer Brothers was formed, his brother, Thomas J., becoming a partner. Together they bought, April 9, 1888, the lot upon which the building they now occupy was erected in 1892. This building is sixty by ninety feet and consists of two floors, but in addition to this they also use the upper floor space, fifty by eighty, in another building. When Mr. Dwyer first became a merchant, he sold hardware exclusively, but his affability and honesty soon increased the demands of the trade to such an extent that a full line of high-grade furniture was added.

On August 17, 1899, after winning success and proving his ability to become the head of a household, Michael E. Dwyer was united in marriage to Margaret Bindon,

MICHAEL E. DWYER.

of Woodstock, Champaign county, Ohio, and to them was born one child, Paul, who is now attending high school.

Mr. Dwyer's sterling worth won him the distinction of election as the first president of the London Board of Trade and he has served as a member of the board of public works for two terms. He is an honored member of the Knights of Columbus and an active worker in the Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Mr. Dwyer is probably the largest individual property holder in London and, aside from the twenty-five or more pieces of rental property in town, he owns a farm in Union township, located two and one-half miles east of London, on which flows a magnetic spring whose water analysis shows a favorable comparison with the best mineral springs of the world. This energetic man has achieved a most remarkable success in life, not because of so-called luck, but because of his real ability and the desire not only to grasp his opportunity but to make it. This is the secret of true success, but so few have the courage necessary to real achievement. Opportunity and luck are but the products of diligent application and the daily wisdom absorbed from the experience of solving each problem by conscientious endeavor.

Such have been the tools Mr. Dwyer has used in his garden of life and the brilliant flowers grown therein will not fade, but spread a lasting fragrance to be inhaled by future generations.

ROBERT SLYH.

In Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, is a fertile, highly productive, beautiful and well-kept farm owned by Robert Slyh, a pioneer of Canaan township and one of the most highly-respected citizens of this community. Mr. Slyh's farm comprises two hundred and fourteen acres and not only is a beautiful tract of land but is conveniently situated with reference to schools and markets.

Robert Slyh was born in Canaan township, November 19, 1843, the son of Mathias and Sarah (Patterson) Slyh, both of whom were born in the Old Dominion state.

Before his marriage to Sarah Patterson, Mathias Slyh had been previously married, but his first wife died leaving four children. He then came to Ohio, where he was married to Sarah Patterson. They had a family of seven children, as follow: Isabelle married Daniel Walker; Elizabeth married William Milliken; Mary married William Wilson; Ann is the wife of Robert Reece; Ruth is the wife of Isaac Beach; Robert is the subject of this sketch; Charles married Eliza Kilgore.

Robert Slyh was reared on a farm in Canaan township, and attended the country schools of Madison county. He remained at home until a year after having reached his majority, and then began life on his own account, about which time he was married to Sarah Smith, a native of Canaan township, and the daughter of Alva and Catherine (Moore) Smith. Mrs. Slyh was reared on a farm in Canaan township. She died on November 15, 1914, after having borne seven children, six of whom are now living. Alva married Anna Baily and lives in Franklin county, Ohio. They have three children, Robert B., Frank F., and Catherine. Sarah L. is unmarried and lives at home. Matthew married Maud Wright and has three children, Louise, Geraldine and Geneva, twins. Walter is unmarried and lives at home with his father. Frank married Imogene Steele and is a resident of Springfield, Ohio. He was graduated from the Plain City high school. They have one daughter, Maxine L. Forest, married Maude Ray and is a resident of Columbus, Ohio, where he is a street car conductor.

Mr. Slyh, besides his farm in Canaan township, has other minor interests. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a man of quiet and unassuming manner, and is popular in the community where he lives. He is a man well known in this section of the county, being one of the oldest settlers in this section of the county.

GEORGE A. SHOVER.

George A. Shover, a successful farmer of Darby township and a breeder of Percheron horses and purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs, is one of the best-known citizens of the township. Mr. Shover owns a tract of two hundred and fifty-five acres of land on the Post road, two miles east of Plain City, Ohio, a farm that is under a high state of cultivation and well improved.

George A. Shover was born on the farm which he now owns, August 31, 1868. He is the son of Eli and Mary (Taylor) Shover, the former of whom was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1834, and the latter was born in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, March 9, 1842. Eli Shover died in May 1915, and his widow is still living in Plain City, Ohio.

To Eli and Mary (Taylor) Shover were born four children, three of whom are now living. Rosa, who is deceased, was the wife of Harry L. Doughty. She had two children. Fred married three times, his present wife being May Courtney. They live in California. George A. is the subject of this sketch. May is unmarried and lives with her mother in Plain City, Ohio.

Mr. Shover was reared on the farm he now owns, and educated in the district schools, which he attended during the winter working at home on the farm during the summer. After finishing the common schools, Mr. Shover took up book-keeping at Plain City, Ohio, and was graduated from a business college at that place. Upon finishing his course, he returned to the farm and has lived on the home farm ever since.

On January 2, 1907, George A. Shover was married to Minnie D. Smith, who was born in the Buckeye state.

George A. Shover is a quiet, unassuming man, an honorable citizen of Madison county and one who is highly respected in the neighborhood where he lives. He is a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Plain City, and is a past grand in this lodge. He votes the Republican ticket, but has never been an office seeker. The men who have large agricultural interests have little time to devote to politics, and Mr. Shover is a man of this class. Mrs. Shover is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, and a past noble grand. Mr. Shover is also a member of this lodge.

LYSANDER G. HUFF.

In judging the character of a community one examines the standing and reputation of its citizens. One of Darby township's agriculturists who is deserving of a place in a volume of this nature is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Lysander G. Huff, whose courage and self-reliance, together with his long residence in Madison county, have given him a prestige above the average, is one of the honored and highly respected inhabitants, and his wide range of experience has given him a prominence not occupied by many.

Lysander G. Huff, farmer, Darby township, Madison county, was born on October 24, 1838, at Pierpont, Ashtabula county, Ohio. He is a son of James R. and Lydia (Austin) Huff. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools until seventeen years of age, after which he went to Onondago county, New York, where he was employed by the New York Central railroad as freight agent, and served in this capacity for one year, during which time he attended high school. After leaving this position Mr. Huff went to Washington C. H., where he was employed in a distillery plant. He saved his money and in 1868 came to Madison county and operated a distillery. At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with the company four months, and later

enlisted, on December 10, 1861, for three months, and on being discharged returned to Madison county, but in a short time, he again enlisted, in Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded on April 6, 1862, in the first battle of Shiloh, which disabled him from further service. He was in the hospital until August, 1862, when he was discharged. He again tried to enter the army, but was refused on account of his wound. Mr. Huff has always been a strong advocate of Republican principles, and gave his support by serving on the election board for many years. His religious membership is with the Universalist church, and his fraternal membership is with Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past noble grand, and is the oldest member of the lodge. He now acts as past grand, and both Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the Rebekah Lodge No. 132, in which Mrs. Huff is a past noble grand. Mr. Huff was quartermaster of the Grand Army of the Republic for seventeen years. He now receives a monthly pension of forty-six dollars.

James R. Huff, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Lyons, Wayne county, New York, of which county his wife, Lydia (Austin) Huff, was also a native. They lived most of their lives at Hartsgrove, Ohio, where he was a farmer. They were the parents of eight children—six daughters and two sons. Lydia is the only one of their daughters living in 1915. She is the wife of Chauncy Hopkins, of Broadhead, Wisconsin.

Lysander G. Huff was united in marriage, January 7, 1864, with Ellen M. Baker, daughter of Hiram E. and Margaret (Wilson) Baker. She was born on June 25, 1845, in Delaware county, Ohio. She came with her parents to Morrow county, Ohio, locating at Cardington, where she attended the public schools of the village. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Huff settled on a farm in Union county, and on April 9, 1867, they settled on the farm where they now live. Mr. Huff owns seventeen acres of land, on which he has put valuable improvements, including the present buildings. His place is located one mile south of Plain City. This union has been blest with three children: Clara, who is the wife of S. T. Simkins, who lives in Union county, Ohio; Annetta became the wife of Clark Kile, and lives in Union county; Clayton A. is married to Ora Slyh, and also lives in Union county.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff are citizens of eminent respectability, and enjoy the esteem of all who know them in Madison county, where they have spent the most of their lives.

LOUIS MOTTELER.

Louis Motteler, a well-known young farmer of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and one of the trustees of Darby township, was born on August 24, 1876, and is the son of George and Selitia (Taylor) Motteler, both of whom are now residents of the state of Washington, where they are engaged in farming.

George and Selitia (Taylor) Motteler have had nine children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Henry is a rancher in the state of Washington; Anna is the wife of A. J. Torbert, of Darby township; Ollie is the wife of Lee Iden, of Wyandot county, Ohio; William A. is a farmer in Canaan township; Frank lives in Washington; Rosa is deceased; Louis lives in this state; Clinton lives in Washington, and Dell in the same state.

Born and reared in Union county, Ohio, Louis Motteler was four years old when he was brought to Madison county, Ohio, by his parents. He remained in Madison county until six years of age and then went with his parents to Tennessee, where he remained until eight years old. At the end of that time the family returned to Madison county and here Mr. Motteler has lived ever since. His education was obtained in the public schools of Tennessee and of Madison county, Ohio.

On March 30, 1898, Mr. Motteler was married to Mary Wise, who was born in Union county, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Motteler have had four children, as follow: Oral K., born on December 15, 1902, is a student in the Plain City public schools, and has now advanced to the seventh grade; Harold, June 9, 1905, is the twin brother of Helen; Francis, May 14, 1911. All of the children live at home with their parents.

Mr. Motteler has charge of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land two miles east of Plain City, and for some years has been breeding Percheron horses. He also keeps a good grade of other kinds of live stock, and feeds the grains raised on the farm to the stock.

Mr. Motteler is a Democrat. He is a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has taken more or less prominent part in the affairs of this lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Motteler are quiet unassuming people, honorable citizens and highly respected in the community where they live.

ELTON M. KILE.

A lawyer by profession, but, for a number of years, engaged in farming in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, Elton M. Kile has made his presence felt in the legal circles of Plain City and in the agricultural life of Darby township. Since his graduation from Ohio State University, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctor, the former in 1910 and the latter in 1912, and where he was prominent for many years as a debater, he has divided his time between law and agriculture. Mr. Kile owns thirty acres of land and has charge of the ninety acres owned by his father.

Elton M. Kile was born in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, May 3, 1887, and is the son of Fred and Elizabeth (Purdum) Kile, both of whom are residents of Union county.

Mr. Kile was reared on a farm in Jerome township, Union county, which is just north of the Madison county line, and was educated in the district schools at Kileville and was graduated from the Plain City high school. After completing his secondary education he entered Ohio State University in the fall of 1906, and four years later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and six years later the degree of Juris Doctor. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1911, shortly before his graduation. While a student at the university he was identified with the college debating and was a member of the teams which defeated Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana, and the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Illinois.

A few months after his graduation from college, in September, 1912, Elton M. Kile was married to Edith Worthington, the daughter of Charles Worthington and a graduate of the Plain City high school with the class of 1906. Mrs. Kile had been a teacher in the district schools and in the Plain City schools.

Appointed as a Republican, Elton M. Kile was chosen by the members of the Ohio House of Representatives as message clerk for the 1915 session, and served faithfully in this capacity until the close of the session. He has always taken an active part in politics and is a member of the Plain City village district school board. It comprises all of the territory in the neighborhood of Kileville. At one time Mr. Kile was a teacher in the district schools of Darby township and also for one year in the grade schools of Plain City. He is a man of great promise in this community, a young man who is greatly admired and one whose future is regarded as very bright. In his rather brief career he has devoted himself with all seriousness to the business of life and is already well started on an honorable and useful career.

WILLIAM F. LOWRY.

William F. Lowry, an industrious and hard-working farmer of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, has made all of the wealth of which he is now possessed exclusively by his own efforts. He owns a farm of seventy-five acres on rural route No. 2, out of Plain City, Ohio, and, in partnership with his son, O. M. Lowry, has charge of about two hundred and fifty acres.

William F. Lowry was born in Ross county, Ohio, July 6, 1850, and is the son of Washington and Mariah (Boyer) Lowry, the former of whom was born in Winchester, Virginia, July 12, 1807, and who died on December 3, 1887, and the latter was born in Lebanon, Ohio, May 10, 1817, and who died on November 1, 1873. The great-grandfather was a native of County Down, Ireland. His family were linen bleachers by trade, and some of them came to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry were married in Chillicothe, Ohio. They had a family of seven sons and four daughters, of whom, William F., the subject of this sketch, was the eighth born. The names of the children, in the order of their birth, are as follow: George W., born on March 31, 1835, who served in the Civil War, is deceased; John C., September 5, 1836, a first lieutenant in the union army of the Civil War, is also deceased; Maria L., September 30, 1838, and Mary A., August 22, 1840, are living; Richard H., August 31, 1842, was a soldier in the Civil War; Moses C., February 22, 1845, was a soldier in the Civil War, and died in the defense of his country at Rome, Georgia; James R., May 20, 1847, was a soldier in the Civil War, and died in the service; William F., the subject of this sketch, July 6, 1850; Frank K., April 16, 1853, is a farmer in Union county, Ohio; Rachel V., April 19, 1856, is the wife of James Vanschoy, of Ross county, Ohio; Charlotte E., the youngest, February 21, 1859, and is the widow of Marion Ertel, of Dayton, Ohio.

William F. Lowry, the subject of this sketch, grew up on a farm in Ross county, Ohio, and received a good common-school education in the district schools of that county. He attended school until about eighteen years old, and, in the meantime, learned the miller's trade with Marfield Brothers, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was employed by them until 1876, when he removed to Madison county to take charge of the grist-mill owned by W. I. Ballinger & Sons. Mr. Lowry was head miller of this mill for twenty-three years.

While engaged in the milling business Mr. Lowry purchased seventy-five acres of land from L. D. Converse and moved to the farm. He has made extensive improvements on the farms, and is one of the extensive farmers of this section. He breeds Percheron horses, and raises a great many Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Lowry's wife, before her marriage, was Sarah F. Comer, of Fairfield county, Ohio, who was born in that county, January 1, 1850, and who is the daughter of Isaac and Anna (Cotterill) Comer. Isaac Comer was descended from Nicholas Bary, who came to the United States from Switzerland in 1707. Anna Cotterill was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cotterill, of the Old Dominion state. Her parents came to Fairfield county, Ohio, from Virginia. They had six children, but Mrs. Lowry is the only one living at this time. She was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Lowry have three living children. William W. Lowry, born on December 28, 1873, was a teacher at the age of seventeen years. He married Bessie Jones, and they live in Plain City, Ohio, and have two children. He is in the employ of the United States mail service and has a run from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to St. Louis, Missouri. O. M. Lowry was born in Madison county, Ohio, August 1, 1880, and was educated in the Plain City public schools. He married Carrie Armentrout, and they have two sons, Samuel and Sherman. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Plain City, and is vice-chancellor of the lodge. Anna E. Lowry,

born on July 17, 1883, received a good common-school education in the Plain City schools, and married Charles Violet, of Pike townhsip, Madison county, Ohio.

William F. Lowry has served four terms, comprising a period of eight years, as trustee of Darby township, having been elected as a Republican. He has served as a member of the school board at Plain City. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and is a past chancellor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as noble grand in the Odd Fellows lodge. Mr. Lowry and his sons have all been active in local and county politics, and are among the most highly-respected citizens of Darby township.

WILLIAM B. KILGORE.

To occupy the position of bank president is an advertisement of the character and standing of a man, and establishes the fact that he has the confidence and respect, not only of his immediate associates, but the community at large. Mr. Kilgore, whose name introduces this sketch, not only enjoys the place of honor in one of the representative institutions of Plain City, Ohio, but his fine executive ability has been of great value to the business.

William B. Kilgore, president of the First State Bank of Plain City, Ohio, was born on February 28, 1869, in Canaan township, Madison county, and is a son of William and Mary (Boyd) Kilgore. He was reared in the township of his birth, and was educated in the district schools, attending school during the winter seasons, and assisting with the farm work during the summers, until he was eighteen years old. At the age of twenty-one, he became ambitious to try another line of business, and began to buy live stock, which proved so successful that he continued in the business for eighteen years, under the firm name of Foust & Kilgore. In the fall of 1904, Mr. Kilgore moved to Plain City. He is a stanch Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City, in which church Mr. Kilgore officiates as one of the board members. He owns a splendid farm of two hundred and seventeen acres in Madison county, known as "Sugar Run Stock Farm," and one of two hundred acres, known as "Homestead Farm." He was elected president of the First State Bank of Plain City at its organization, February 1, 1914, with officers as follows: William B. Kilgore, president; Charles Wilson, vice-president; and W. P. Wilson, cashier. The directors are: William B. Kilgore, Charles Wilson, O. K. Howland, Frank Cary, W. L. Blaney, D. LaMar Lombard, G. B. Chapman, C. D. Brown and Henry Bowman.

William Kilgore, father of the subject of this sketch, was born, January 26, 1823, in Canaan township, and his wife, Mary (Boyd) Kilgore, was born on June 25, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of James and Martha (Milliken) Boyd. Mr. Kilgore was a son of Thomas and Jane (Patterson) Kilgore. He came to this county when a young man, and was married here, remaining in the county until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore were born four children, Martha, Eliza, Etta, and William. Martha Kilgore became the wife of S. H. Francis, of Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, where he follows agriculture. Eliza Kilgore, deceased, was married to Charles Slyh. Etta is the wife of A. P. Hieronymus, of Kansas City, Missouri.

James and Martha (Milliken) Boyd, the maternal grandparents of Mr. Kilgore, came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Madison county, Ohio, in 1830. Mrs. Boyd was a daughter of Col. James Milliken, a large landowner in Canaan township, this county.

William B. Kilgore was united in marriage on March 27, 1890, with Irene Howland, daughter of Dr. J. S. Howland. She was born on April 17, 1870, near Richwood, Union county, Ohio, and was educated in the schools of New California, Ohio. To

this union have been born two children: Joseph W., born on November 10, 1894, who was graduated from the Plain City high school in the class of 1914; and Mary Louise Kilgore, who was born on September 7, 1896, and died on March 9, 1914. She was also a graduate of the Plain City high school, of which she was to have been valedictorian at the graduation exercises. She stood high in her class, and died just prior to her graduation.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore are highly esteemed for their kind consideration of those in trouble or distress. They have the sincere regard and confidence of many warm and admiring friends.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

William Taylor, of Plain City, Darby township, was born on August 30, 1859, in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Kilgore) Taylor. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, attending school during the winter months and assisting with the farm work in the summer. He remained at home until the death of his father, after which he was married and began farming for himself. With close attention to business details, industry and thrift, he has continued to increase his worldly goods, until he now owns a fine tract of four hundred acres of the most valuable farm land in Marison county, known as "Artesian Stock Farm," because of its splendid artesian well. Mr. Taylor has been active and is deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, rendering efficient service as trustee of Canaan township.

Jacob Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on October 20, 1819, in Canaan township, and was perhaps the oldest native citizen of Madison county. He was united in marriage on April 8, 1845, with Rebecca Kilgore and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Cato) Taylor. His education was obtained in Darby township in a rudely built house, with a mud-and-stick chimney. His father died when he was eighteen years old, necessitating his attention and assistance in caring for his mother and the other members of the family until he was twenty-three years of age, when he began farming for himself, paying two dollars a month for his land, which was a large amount in those days. He received twenty-five cents a cord for cutting wood, and split rails at twenty cents a hundred. With industry and economy he saved enough for the purchase of a farm consisting of one hundred and three acres in Canaan township, which, under his care, soon became a beautiful home. His wife, Rebecca (Kilgore) Taylor, was born in 1827, in Madison county. They were the parents of five children: Sarah, Zachary, William, Jane and Jennie, only two of whom are living in 1915. Jennie, who became the wife of C. H. Andrew, and is living in Plain City, was a devoted daughter, and spent much of her time with her aged father while the shadows are growing long; and William. Mr. Taylor was a stanch Republican from the birth of that party, but never sought official reward, and never coveted honor in connection with the spoils of office. He died on October 20, 1913, aged ninety-four years and eight months.

William Taylor, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and an early settler in Madison county, coming here from Kentucky in 1803, and locating in Darby township. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cato, a native of New Jersey, who came with her parents to Ohio in 1808, and located at the present site of Cincinnati. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor moved to a farm in Darby township, and later to Canaan township, where Mrs. Taylor's father lived until his death.

William Taylor was united in marriage on November 15, 1914, with Bertha Latimer, daughter of Slack and Flora (Currier) Latimer, of Union county, Ohio, where she was reared and received her early education at the district schools, from which

she was a graduate. After leaving school she was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store. Mrs. Taylor's religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are quiet, home-loving people, and have the high esteem of the entire community in which they make their home.

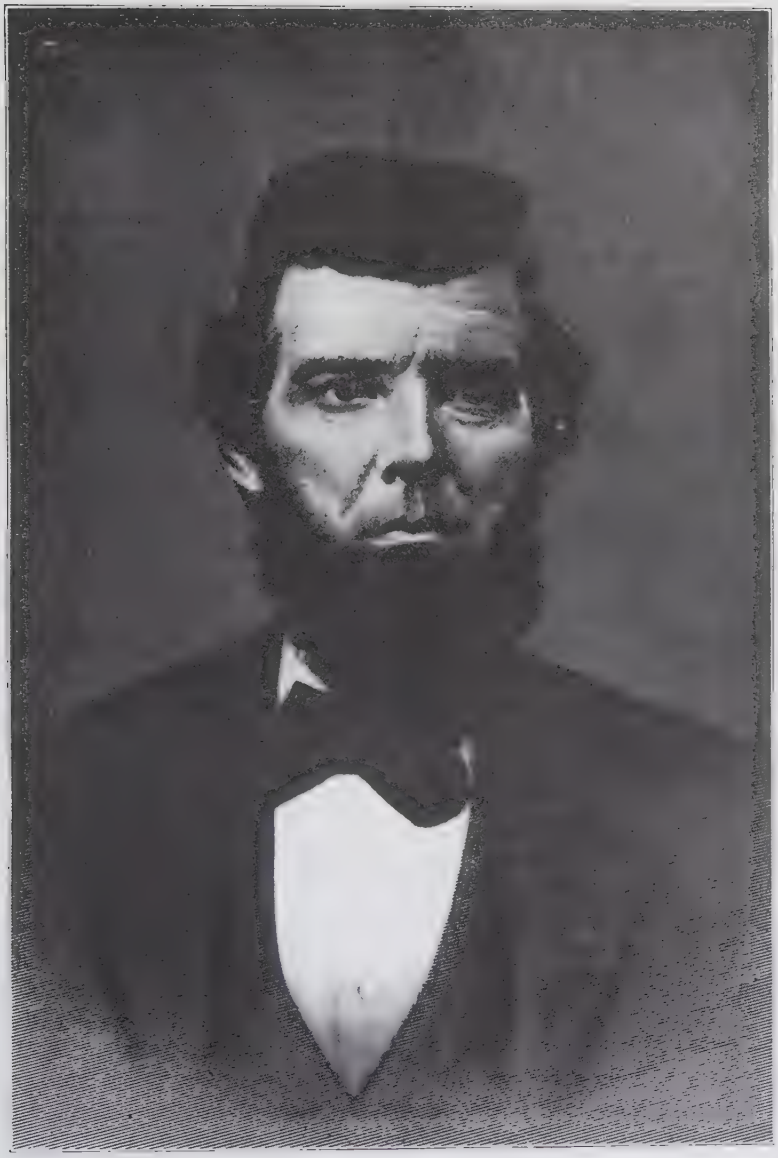
DENNIS CLARK.

Dennis Clark, second son and fifth child of Raphael and Mary (Rose) Clark, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, April 8, 1827. His father was a native of Maryland. At the age of eighteen he marched through Ohio in the War of 1812. After his marriage to Mary Rose, also of Maryland, he returned to the land made familiar by his campaign and settled near Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived until the subject of this sketch was about one year old, at which time the family removed to the "Sandusky Plains" near Upper Sandusky. The playfellows of the Clark children at that time were the little Indians on the Wyandot reservation nearby, and many and interesting were the stories Dennis Clark told his own children in a later time, of the intimate home life of the famous chiefs, Lump-on-the-Head and Between-the-Logs. This childish playtime was brief, however, for, in accord with the idea of the times, Raphael Clark removed his family to Clifton, Green county, that his children might be put to work in the cotton mills at that place and so become bread winners for the family. Dennis was but ten years old at that time, but his life work was begun, as he pursued the manufacturing business, first of cotton, later of woolen goods, all the rest of his life. At the age of seventeen, he had charge of the spinning department of a large cotton factory at Dayton, and such was his dignity, tact and self-control, that he handled the rough gang of men under him with entire satisfaction, despite their previous discontent, as they had objected to having a boy made "boss" over them.

In 1850 Dennis Clark took charge of a woolen-mill owned by C. K. Single and situated one mile north of London at the Slagle homestead. He married Virginia Frances, the eldest child of Mr. Slagle, on February 8, 1852, and shortly after purchased the mill, which he operated with great financial success until it burned down in July, 1864. A story told of this occurrence is illuminative of Mr. Clark's character. When all had been forced by the intense heat to desist from their efforts to save the goods, Mr. Clark had retreated to the top of the hill and was silently gazing on the destruction of his property, when a friend ventured to express his sympathy. To his surprise, Mr. Clark said, "Well, maybe it's all for the best. I was getting rich very fast and it might have made a mean man of me. I never wanted to be a mean man."

Mr. Clark then purchased a part interest in a woolen-mill at Washington C. H., and resided there about a year, at the end of which time a stock company was formed and a large four and one-half story factory was erected in London. Mr. Clark was recalled to be superintendent and stockholder in the company. This mill was operated from 1866 till December, 1871, when it was robbed and burned. The memory of that spectacular fire on that desperately cold winter night is vivid to all of the older inhabitants of Madison county. The building had been erected with infinite pains to make it fireproof, but it had been set on fire from within. The integrity of the outer walls, however, can be vouched for, as they are now a part of the building known as the London Flouring Mills. The loss, estimated at sixty thousand dollars, was almost entire, as, owing to an oversight of a secretary, most of the insurance had lapsed a few days previously.

As Mr. Clark had by this time bought up most of the stock, the loss fell most heavily on him and he became again a man possessing scarcely more than his two hands. He possessed that quality of courage, however, which confronts seemingly overwhelming



DENNIS CLARK.

trouble with a dauntless front, and the ashes were scarcely cooled before he, with his eldest son, set about rebuilding, this time only a small wooden building, a factory containing only one set of machines. Such, however, was Mr. Clark's business acumen that he was fast regaining his place as a man of importance in the financial world, when his death occurred on July 20, 1886.

Dennis Clark was a man of immense importance in the world of human interest. He was ever a leader in what pertained to the good of man in his community and the world at large, though he was ever on the unpopular side, because he lived ahead of his times; but he had the great joy of seeing, in many instances, the rear guard of the army of human progress camping where only the vanguard had ventured.

The political life of Dennis Clark was lived along the lines of succor to the oppressed. He voted the Abolition ticket when he had to write it himself. A political party to him was merely an instrument by which some reform was brought about. When it no longer had a living issue, he was not at all reluctant to fare him forth into another that was working for some high principle. Therefore, he came from the Whig through the Republican to the Prohibition party, for which latter great principle he was working when he died.

Dennis Clark was an optimistic man, with great control of temper and sweetness of disposition, thoroughly honest in his dealings with other men, with himself and with his God. His personality gave his principles many a hearing in unfriendly quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark had a family of eleven children, five of whom died in infancy. Their youngest son, Albert Slagle, principal musician with the rank of sergeant in the regular army, died of cholera at Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, August 2, 1902, aged thirty-five years. Of the remaining children, W. Floyd married Jennie Blizzard. They reside with their four children in Columbus, Ohio. Alice M. is the wife of J. R. Manning. They, also, live in Columbus, Ohio, with a family of six children. George W. served many years in the recorder's and auditor's office of Madison county; was engaged in the grocery business and at present is on the staff of the *Madison County Democrat*. Mary F. has been for many years a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois. Nellie M. is married to Dr. Virgil Newell and has two sons. They reside at Stafford, Kansas. Mrs. Clark died on February 17, 1915, aged eighty-two years.

THOMAS DOUGLAS.

Thomas Douglas, who owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Darby township, and a residence in Plain City, Ohio, was born on June 16, 1864, in Canada, and is a son of John and Rosanna (Martin) Douglas, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and who came to Canada at the age of fourteen years.

John Douglas, the father of Thomas, worked by the month on farms until he was married to Rosanna Martin, who was a native of Ireland, and who, at the age of three, was brought to America by her parents. They settled in Canada, where she grew to womanhood, and where she was married. John Douglas and wife were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Richard, a real estate dealer on the western coast; Susan, the wife of Angus McMullen, a farmer living in Canada; Donald, a carpenter in Canada; Thomas, the immediate subject of this review; Mary, the wife of David Philips, a resident of Canada; Robert and John, twins, both residents of Canada, where the former is a farmer and the latter is a stationary engineer; Lavina, a resident of Canada.

Reared on a farm in Canada and educated in the Canadian schools, Thomas Douglas lived in the Dominion until nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States

and located in the state of Ohio. Later he married Ora Lombard, who was born in Darby township, and who is a daughter of Dyer and Samantha Lombard. Mrs. Douglas was educated in the common schools of her home county. Thomas Douglas and wife are the parents of three children: Ruth, a graduate of the Plain City high school, and a teacher in Darby township; Louise, a graduate of the Plain City high school; and Bruce, who is a student in the high school at Plain City.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are members of the Universalist church at Plain City, in which they take an active interest. Mr. Douglas is a Republican, although his farming interests prevent his taking a very active part in political matters. He is well known throughout his township as an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, and raises only purebred stock and has them registered.

WILLIAM H. HANER.

William H. Haner, vice-president of the Farmers National Bank, of Plain City, Ohio, was born on April 3, 1870, in the city where he now resides, and is a son of Doctor Albert and Elizabeth (Leonard) Haner. He was educated in the public schools of Plain City, and later entered Ohio State University at Columbus, after which, for a period of six years, he was engaged in the grain business two years with R. H. Andrew and four years by himself, and then changed this line for the hardware business, which he followed for nine years. Mr. Haner owns a beautiful farm in Madison county, also one in Union county, comprising two hundred acres, and known as "Cedar Brook Farm." He is vice-president of the Farmers National Bank of Plain City, of which he is also a director. Mr. Haner is a Republican, and at one time was a member of the council. He is a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Albert Haner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on October 16, 1832, in Chautauqua county, New York, and was a son of Henry H. and Sarah (Stroupe) Haner. He was the sixth child of the family, and was six years old when he came to Ohio. His early education was obtained at the schools of Wyandot, after which he began the study of medicine at the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, attending the lectures from 1856 to 1858. He received his diploma from that institution and immediately established himself in practice at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was eminently successful for a number of years, his first case being one of smallpox. Doctor Haner went to Urbana in 1861, but at the end of the second year there he came to Plain City, where he practiced until his death, which occurred on February 6, 1896. He was united in marriage, in 1852, with Elizabeth Leonard, daughter of Jacob Leonard, by whom he had two sons, Jacob L. and William H. Doctor Haner was a member of the Masonic lodge No. 311, Plain City; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men, all of Plain City. His wife conducted a dry-goods business in Plain City at one time. Doctor Haner died on February 6, 1896, and his wife died in March, 1913.

The paternal grandfather, Henry H. Haner, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, about seven miles from Albany, where he followed farming, coming to Wyandot, Ohio, early in 1838, where he continued his vocation of a farmer. He later moved to Franklin county, Kansas, seven miles from Ottawa, and in 1863 he bought a farm there and lived on it until he died, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was a son of Philip Haner, a native of Germany, who lived to be one hundred and ten years old. His wife was Sarah (Stroupe) Haner, daughter of John Stroupe, a native of Germany. Sarah (Stroupe) Haner was born in the Empire state and was sixty-nine years old when she died. To this union were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

William H. Haner was united in marriage on May 1, 1891, with Rose Douglass,

daughter of Jeremiah and Mollie (Sherwood) Douglass. She was born in Union county. This union has been blest with one daughter, Vivian N., who is a graduate of the Plain City high school, and later attended Ohio State University for two years. She is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Haner has been rewarded for his industry by a liberal portion of the comforts and blessings of life, and will doubtless have many years of usefulness and prosperity.

JOHN M. MORSE, M. D.

John M. Morse, although a young man in the medical profession, has established and now enjoys a splendid practice at Resaca, Ohio. He has built up a reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, and his list of patients is not confined to his home town. They come from far beyond the township limits, in order to have the satisfaction of knowing they will receive a scientific diagnosis, followed by the best treatment to be obtained in that district.

John M. Morse was born on May 4, 1882, in Monroe township, Ohio, and is a son of John P. and Mary J. (Mitchell) Morse. He was reared in the township of his birth on a farm, attending at first the public schools and later entered the Milford high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1901. He then entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, from which he was graduated after a four-year course, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The day of his graduation occurred on his twenty-third birthday, May 4, 1905, and the same year he located at Resaca, where he has since been in active practice. Doctor Morse was the youngest member of his class who passed the state board. Doctor Morse is a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party. His fraternal alliance is with Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons. He took a competitive examination for physician in the Sioux Indian reservation schools, of Lower Broule Indian Reservation, and was one of the few to get an appointment as inspector on the reservations as to sanitary conditions. He is a member of the Madison County, Ohio State and American Medical Associations, and occupied the position of health officer for several years.

John P. Morse, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on December 28, 1839, in Union county, Ohio, and was a son of Ray G. and Sarah (Parthmore) Morse. He was reared in Monroe township, and was a man who was well liked on account of his cheerful disposition. He always looked on the bright side of everything. He went to the Civil War, June 22, 1863, in Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. On November 29, 1871, John P. Morse was united in marriage with Mary J. Mitchell, daughter of David and Elizabeth Mitchell. This union was blest with six children, George N., a high school graduate, was married to Mabel Guyer, and follows farming in Union county, Ohio; Renna, a graduate of the Milford Center high school, was a teacher for a number of years, but is now the wife of Fred Burns; John Millard, the subject of this sketch; Ruby A., who was graduated from the Milford Center high school, became the wife of Thomas Kreamer, a farmer in Union county, Ohio; William C., attended the public schools and then entered the high school at Milford Center, from where he went to Ada, Ohio, was married to Esther Kezerta, and lives in Union county, Ohio; Sarah E. died in infancy. John P. Morse died on January 20, 1913. He was a stanch Republican, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. John M. Morse was united in marriage on June 26, 1905, with Vaughan C. Ziegler, daughter of Dr. A. M. Ziegler, of Mingo, Ohio. She was born on April 7, 1885, and was reared and educated in the public schools of Champaign county, Ohio, finishing her course at the university at Ada, Ohio.

Dr. A. M. Ziegler was born at Fultonham, Muskingum county, Ohio, and married

Mary Rettberg, of King's Creek, Ohio. He was educated at the public schools and taught school several years afterward. He was graduated in 1881 from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, and took up his practice at Urbana, Ohio. One year later he moved to Mingo, Ohio. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Doctor and Mrs. Ziegler were the parents of four children. Vaughn C., Naomi H., Ruth and John A. Mrs. Morse's mother was first married to David Winter, an attorney of Wooster, Ohio, and one child was born to this union, Florence Estella.

Doctor Morse, like his father, is an affable man. He is a great hunter, and an expert with the pole and line.

THEODORE VOGELSBERG.

Theodore Vogelsberg is a general contractor of Madison county and one of the well-known citizens of this section of Ohio. He was born at Rome, Franklin county, Ohio, November 12, 1869, and in the spring of 1870, was brought by his parents to this county, the family locating in London, the county seat.

Mr. Vogelsberg's father, Gus Vogelsberg, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, who had come to the United States about 1840 and who, at the age of ten years, settled near Columbus, where, for some time, he was engaged in farming. He was also engaged in street and cellar work in the city of Columbus. For a time he rented land and later purchased land on Darby plains and became a very successful farmer, owning one hundred and thirty-seven acres. Finally he retired and moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he now lives. He and his wife had a family of ten children, among whom are the following: Nora, who married Ed. Hodge and lives in Springfield; Hattie, who is the wife of A. S. Heath, of Pike township; Katie, who became the wife of Thomas Scott, of Springfield; Bessie, who married Peter Koontz, of Springfield; Jennie, who lives in Columbus; Ada, who is the wife of Roy Rickard, of Springfield; Theodore, the subject of this sketch; Frank, who is the proprietor of the Bookwalter hotel at Springfield, and George, who died in Arkansas.

Theodore Vogelsberg lived on the farm until twenty-two years old, at which time he began building roads under contract. About that time he farmed six hundred acres of land and, after seven years, he sold out and moved to Springfield, where he engaged in railway contract work. He built forty miles of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana electric railway. During the next three years he operated a farm and then moved to Greene county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred and five acres. After two years, he sold out and bought two hundred and forty acres in Warren county. In the meantime, he returned to Madison county and settled down to road and bridge contracting. At the present time, Mr. Vogelsberg has about one hundred thousand dollars worth of work ahead. He has a complete equipment for road building, which is worth more than twenty thousand dollars, and employs from sixty-five to seventy-five teams and men. He keeps five or six foremen, who have active supervision of the outside work. Ordinarily, Mr. Vogelsberg does from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars worth of work every year. He has built many gravel roads in Madison county and also makes a specialty of building macadam roads, having constructed Greenlawn avenue in the city of Columbus. He also built the Franklin road out of Columbus. Ordinarily, he manages from four to six jobs at one time. While his specialty is road building, he is able, with the equipment he has, to do all kinds of bridge work or whatever is connected with the construction of roads.

At the age of twenty-eight years, Theodore Vogelsberg was married to Sallie R.

THEODORE VOGELSBERG.

Critz, of South Charleston, Ohio, to which union have been born seven children, John, Mary, Fred, Theodore, Jr., William Allen and Edna.

Mr. Vogelsberg attends strictly to his own business and has no important outside interests. He is not interested especially in politics and, so far as he exercises his right as an American citizen, he votes independently, not being tied to any party. He is a member of the London lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Vogelsberg is a member of the Quaker church and Mr. Vogelsberg is a Lutheran.

MARION F. SANFORD.

Marion F. Sanford, farmer, London, Ohio, was born on January 12, 1853, in Monroe township, Madison county, and is a son of William and Caroline (Brown) Sanford. He was reared on a farm and obtained his early education at the public schools, after which he attended the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. When his normal course was completed he began to teach and followed that work for eight years, abandoning school work for agricultural pursuits, in which he was much interested. After his marriage he rented the home farm from 1895 to 1902. Mr. Sanford is a stanch Republican, and has served as township treasurer, as well as township clerk, for several terms, in addition to which he served as census enumerator in 1890 and 1900. He is greatly interested in the subject and science of agriculture, and is president of the Madison County Agricultural Society, in which he is serving his third term. Mr. Sanford is a member of the Methodist church, has served on the official board, and is now superintendent of the Sunday school at Plumwood, and is an active worker in the church, to which he contributes liberally.

William Sanford, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on March 2, 1819, at Hoboken, New Jersey, and was a son of Nathan P. and Anna Sanford. His wife was Caroline (Brown) Sanford. He came with his parents to Somerford township in 1833, and settled there, remaining until 1855. To William and Caroline Sanford were born ten children, seven of whom are living in 1915: David B., born on May 18, 1850; Mary A., October 23, 1851, and is the widow of John W. Williams, and lives at Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio; Charles, December 20, 1854; Marshall, December 20, 1856, is an attorney at Lima, Ohio; Louisa became the wife of John Sceva, president of the Farmers Bank at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Marion F., January 12, 1863; Carrie M., July 29, 1865, is the wife of Percy Moore, a dry-goods merchant at Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Those deceased are: Fletcher, born on May 1, 1853, died on September 14, 1880; Edwin H., February 5, 1869, died on March 17, 1873; and Arthur, October 3, 1860, died in August, 1883.

Nathan P. Sanford, the paternal grandfather, settled in Somerford township, Madison county, but later moved to Allen county, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, Anna Sanford, died in 1855. They were the parents of seven children.

Marion F. Sanford was united in marriage, June 5, 1895, with Carrie Morris, daughter of Josiah and Orpha (Sidebottom) Morris. She was born in Monroe township and educated in the public schools, and later entered the Milford Center high school. After graduating she became a teacher in the public schools and was there several years. They have one son, Morris B., who was born on November 21, 1898, and attended three years at the Plumwood high school. He is now a senior at London high school.

Josiah Morris, the father of Mrs. Marion F. Sanford, was born on March 23, 1837, in Monroe township, and was a son of David and Sarah (Weaver) Morris. He was reared on a farm and received a good education, for those days, at the public schools. He went to the Civil War on May 26, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Camp Delaware, September 20, 1862, his term of enlistment having expired. On July 4, 1863, he was elected captain of Company E, Second Regiment of Infantry, Ohio Militia, for the term of five years. At the beginning of the Civil War, he was farming in Missouri, when he was drafted in the Confederate Army, but he deserted and came to Ohio and enlisted, as above stated. Mr. Morris was married on February 21, 1865, to Orpha Sidebottom, who was born on November 10, 1846, at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. She was a school teacher. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris were born two children, Rosa, who became the wife of C. D. Trimble, and is living at Columbus; and Carrie M., who was born on August 18, 1871. Josiah Morris is a member of the Masonic lodge at Plain City, Ohio. He moved to London in 1908. His splendid farm consists of three hundred and forty-five acres and is located in Monroe township. Mrs. Morris is an earnest and attentive member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they are both honored citizens of the section in which they reside.

David Morris, father of Josiah Morris, was married on June 14, 1831, to Sarah Weaver, daughter of George and Elizabeth Weaver. He came with his parents, Joseph and Levina (Drake) Morris, to Clark county, Ohio, in 1812. This union was blest with six children: John W., Benjamin F., Solomon and Josiah, twins, and both living in 1915, Saurilda, and one other. David Morris, after his marriage, located on a farm in Logan county, and lived there until he came to Madison county and settled in Monroe township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served his township as justice of the peace, treasurer, and trustee. His death occurred in 1894.

Mr. Sanford is a strictly honorable man in every sense of the word. He is quiet, retiring in his disposition, and has many loyal friends. He moved to his present farm of one hundred and seventy acres in 1902. On this farm he has put valuable improvements, consisting of a good house and barn, and now has a pleasant, comfortable home, which he and his wife enjoy to the fullest extent.

JOHN C. BUTLER.

John C. Butler, a skillful farmer of Darby townhsip, Madison county, Ohio, who lives on rural route No. 2, out of Plain City, Ohio, and who cultivates two hundred and sixty acres in this township, was born in Union county, Ohio, May 16, 1865, the son of John and Jane (Crego) Butler.

John Butler was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and at the age of fourteen came to the United States a poor boy and located at West Jefferson, Ohio. Later he removed to Paulding county, Ohio, but was married in Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. After his marriage he located in Jefferson township, Madison county. Having acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land in Paulding county, Ohio, in 1882, he removed to Paulding county and lived there until his death. He was the father of six children, three of whom are now living, as follow: Edward is a farmer in Paulding county; Martin is also a farmer in Paulding county; John C. is the subject of this sketch.

Born and reared on the farm in Madison county, Ohio, John C. Butler remained here until seventeen years old, but accompanied his parents to Paulding county in 1882. He remained there eight years, after which he returned to Madison county, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Butler's education was obtained in the common schools of this county.

On February 17, 1892, two years after his return to Madison county, John C. Butler was married to Catharine Holland, the daughter of John and Mary Holland, who was reared in Madison county, Ohio, and educated in the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have had three children, Dorothy, Walter and William Jennings Bryan. Dorothy was graduated from the public schools, and is the wife of R. F. Bailey,

of Union county, Ohio. Walter was graduated from the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation and lives at home. William Jennings Bryan lives at home.

Coming from good old Irish stock, Mr. Butler is recognized as one of the most honorable citizens of Madison county. He is an extensive breeder of live stock and a prosperous farmer on the two hundred and sixty acres of land which he occupies as a tenant. Mr. and Mrs. Butler and family are members of the Roman Catholic church of Plain City. Mr. Butler votes the Democratic ticket, and has served as a member of the Madison county central committee.

EBER W. BIDWELL.

Eber W. Bidwell, farmer, West Jefferson, Ohio, was born on June 11, 1877, on the old Bidwell farm, where his father still resides, and is a son of Monroe and Martha (Kreamer) Bidwell. He was reared on the old farm, and when old enough, attended the district school during the winter months, and assisted on the farm in the summer, quitting school at the age of fourteen years, and was married when eighteen years old. Mr. Bidwell has always given his best attention to his agricultural interests, and has given a portion of his attention to the breeding of fine stock, among which may be found some registered hogs and cattle. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in local politics, outside of being generally interested in the progressive welfare of the community. He is one of the directors of the People's Commercial and Savings Bank, at London, Ohio.

A biographical sketch of Monroe and Martha (Cramer) Bidwell, parents of Eber W. Bidwell, is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Eber W. Bidwell was united in marriage with Maggie Burrell, who was born in Madison county, and died April 2, 1897, at the birth of her child, who was reared by his grandparents, attending the schools at Ada, Ohio. Mr. Bidwell was married, secondly, in 1899, to Alta Ford. They had two children. After the death of his second wife. Mr. Bidwell was married to Mrs. Magdalena (Hansel) Hanson, widow of George Hanson, to which union no children were born. Mrs. Bidwell had two children by her former husband, Leslie and Mabel.

Mr. Bidwell's home place, on rural route No. 2, West Jefferson, Ohio, is known as "Darby Plains Stock Farm," and consists of seventy-three and one-half acres. The place is well and scientifically managed, and Mr. Bidwell enjoys the reputation of being one of the progressive and honorable residents of his township, where he is known and liked by all. Mrs. Bidwell belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society at Gillivan.

CLARK WILSON.

Clark Wilson, farmer and clerk of Monroe township, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was born on October 15, 1860, in Somerford township, and is a son of Valentine and Hannah (Clark) Wilson. His mother died when he was nine days old, and he was reared and cared for by his maternal grandfather, Robert C. Clark, until he grew to manhood. He was given a good education in the public schools of Clark county, Ohio, living with his grandfather until the time of his marriage. Mr. Wilson has always been a stanch supporter of Republican policies, and in the interest of his township served four years as township trustee, and is in his second year as township clerk. He also officiated as township treasurer for four years. He is at present associated with M. E. Thomas in the manufacture of drain tile of all kinds. Mr. Wilson spent five years in Los Angeles, California, but the balance of his life has been spent in Ohio. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plainwood, Ohio.

Valentine Wilson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison county, Ohio, and was a son of Elias Wilson. His youth was spent in Madison county, Ohio,

where he was later united in marriage with Hannah Clark, who was born in Clark county, Ohio. Mr. Wilson died in 1905.

Clark Wilson was united in marriage with Lannie Thomas, daughter of John M. Thomas, by whom he had two children, Blanche, deceased, and Calvin, who is following agriculture in Madison county, Ohio. Mrs. Wilson died and Mr. Wilson was married, August 15, 1895, to Fannie Ronemus, daughter of George and Maggie (Heaton) Ronemus. She was born on May 25, 1868, in Madison county, Ohio, receiving a good education in the public and high schools of London, Ohio. The children born to this union are as follow: Raymond, a student in the Plainwood high school; Robert, and Elmer, twins, and both graduates of the public school, and Frederick.

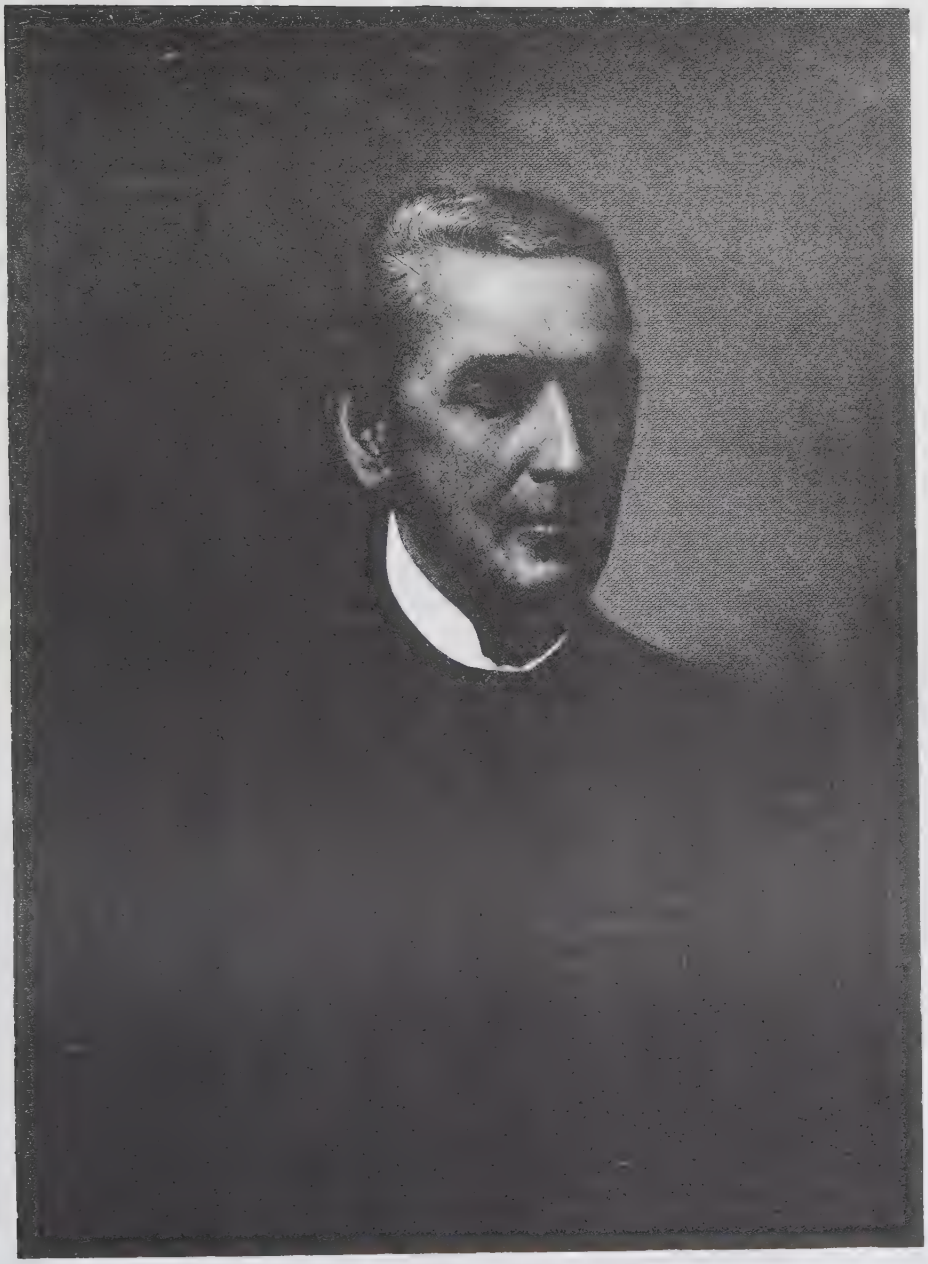
George Ronemus, father of Mrs. Clark Wilson, was born on February 12, 1824, in West Virginia, and is still living in 1915. At an early date, he learned the tailor's trade, which he worked at for a number of years in Plattsburg, Ohio, from where he moved to London in the same state, continuing in the merchant tailor business until 1911. His wife, Maggie (Heaton) Ronemus, was born in October, 1843, at Plattsburg, Ohio, and was the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living in 1915: Florence, a graduate of the high school at London, Ohio; Fannie; Ella, also a graduate of the London, Ohio, high school, and is now the wife of Robert Woodhouse, of London; Arthur, who is married and lives at London; Louise, who became the wife of Elmer Miller, and resides at Lindsay, California; Mabel, who was married to George Brown; and George, who is married and lives at London, Ohio.

Mr. Wilson is very well informed on the topics of the day, and his genial and companionable disposition have won for him a wide range of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM MORGRIDGE.

In Newburyport, Massachusetts, one of the early settlers was John Morgridge, a ship builder, who came from England. He remained but a short time at Newburyport, going to the town of Newbury, Massachusetts on the Merrimac river, locating at a place afterwards called "Morgridge Point." He had three sons, William, Samuel and John. John died young at Newburyport without children. He was a person of quite some means. William was a close friend of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and was a member of the famous "Junto Club" of Philadelphia, organized by Doctor Franklin for public benefit. William Morgridge was the fifth member of the club, which had a membership of but twelve. Samuel, the eldest son of John Morgridge, also a shipbuilder, was a man of learning. He was much injured by a fall and afterward taught school for a number of years. He married Ruth Silvers, who came from Ireland and was sold for her passage, and to that union six children were born. He died, June 26, 1772, at Amesbury, Massachusetts. The house in which Samuel Morgridge lived was a quaint old structure. It was taken down in 1857 and one of the panels of woodwork over the mantlepiece, on which is a rude painting of a ship on the stocks, with Indians at work as carpenters, is still preserved at the public library in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Previous to the Revolution slaves were lawful in Massachusetts and Samuel Morgridge owned several negroes who were employed about the shipyard during the daytime and lodged at night in the barn or woodshed adjoining the house. In the inventory of his estate, recorded at Salem, Massachusetts, there is one item of "three negroes, valued at £133 6s 8d." A great-grandson, George W. Jackman, now owns a portion of the shipyards.

Richard Morgridge, youngest child of Samuel and (Ruth Silvers) Morgridge, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, November 18, 1771; lived with his mother until seven years of age and lived with a Mr. Coffin until twenty-one years of age. He had but little time to learn, but became a fair penman, made good progress in mathematics and



Respectfully Yours
J. Barley Morgridge

gained some knowledge of surveying. When he reached his majority, he left Massachusetts and went to Vermont. Wages were low there and he earned but five dollars a month, but land was also low and he worked and bought land. On May 1, 1800, he married Sallie Emerson, she being eighteen years of age, and they emigrated to Ohio in 1815 with their earthly possessions, all of which were contained in a wagon especially built for the occasion. The distance was great, nine hundred miles, and the roads new and in some places almost impassable, yet with a determined purpose, the pioneer leading the way, the journey was accomplished and the 18th of September found the family sheltered in a small cabin in Licking county, every member afflicted with the ague. A year later, the father, by way of availing himself of the convenience and benefit of western institutions, sold all of his chattel effects, which, together with some currency, he converted into bills of the Muskingum Bank located at Marietta, then the leading bank of the state. Four days later, when in Newark, to which place he had gone to make some purchases, he learned that the bills were worthless, the bank having failed two days before.

It had been the intention of the Morgridges to locate in Hamilton county, but the sickness referred to prevented. In the fall of 1820 the family came to Madison county, settling on land upon which William Morgridge now resides, which had previously been bargained for with Walter Dun, then located at Chillicothe, to whom the early settlers of the county ever were grateful for the kind indulgences extended to them on overdue payments. In moving to this county, Richard Morgridge, impoverished as he was, had been compelled to contract some debts in procuring an outfit in the way of a team and implements to begin farming. For two years a general sickness prevailed in the locality, the seasons were unfavorable for crops and there was a great scarcity of money in the country. Therefore, the year 1824 still found him in debt and, with the expenses incident to the rearing of a large family, unable to pay. He was sued by his creditors, who in their eagerness to collect, sold him out, letting articles go at far less than their value, thus depriving him of the only means he possessed and which would have enabled him, in the near future, to have canceled their claims. When all was gone and the creditors unsatisfied (there being then no chattels or homestead exemption too sacred to be attached by execution, as now), the debtor explaining to the creditors that he had no more property or money with which to pay; in the presence of the harassed man's family the creditor said: "If that be so, I demand that you, Mr. Constable, lay upon the body of this debtor, Richard Morgridge, and take him forthwith into the jail of the county, as is my right and pleasure to do, and there keep him till my claim be fully satisfied."

The mother passed the remainder of the day and evening with tears in her eyes. At five o'clock in the morning on the day following, Richard Morgridge, the debtor, tired, wet and hungry by walking all the way from London in mud and rain, knocked at the door, and was unexpectedly but joyfully admitted. He not having provided for the expenses to the county, as the law required, was released. Under the hardships of a new country, the cares and wants of a large family and misfortune beyond his control. Richard Morgridge's health and resolutions gave way, never to revive, and he died on August 10, 1843.

Richard and Sallie (Emerson) Morgridge were the parents of nine children. Joshua Bailey Morgridge, the fourth son and the seventh of these children, in order of birth, was born on August 2, 1814, amid the beautiful hills of Vermont, in the town of Berlin, Washington county, three miles from Montpelier. He was but two years of age when the family emigrated from his birthplace to the wilds of Ohio and was five years old when the family settled in Madison county. Occasionally in his boyhood he went to school in the primitive log school house of the time, with its rude home-made

furnishings and, in order to reach the school, had to go nearly two miles over the wet prairies. He only went to school about thirty-five days in the year, but was taught at home by his mother, and from her instructions learned more than he ever did at school. At the tender age of ten years the lad became independent, going out to work for his own living, and when fourteen years of age he was able to do a man's work, so vigorous, strong and industrious in his habits was he. He was an expert in handling the scythe and hand-rake in haying time, and with a rope used to haul the hay, to stack it in the field, plowing around the stock to keep the fire from it. The purposes and fixed resolutions of his life rushed to his mind on realizing the causes of his father's break-down and death. He then most fully realized that poverty was most humiliating and inconvenient; that debts and creditors were tyrants, and always strove to be free, at the same time advising all young men to avoid debts if they valued comfort and hoped for freedom.

Joshua Bailey Morgridge, with the assistance and encouragement of his mother, from the period mentioned until 1833, and jointly with her, became the real owner of one hundred and thirty acres of the land bargained for by his father with Mr. Dun and under such circumstances that he was relieved of any fear of old creditors. About this time Joshua B. Morgridge was invited to teach the neighborhood backwoods district school, at nine dollars the month, which was then the customary salary for that honored position. Of books, up to that period, he had seen few and hardly owned any, his mother having been his principal instructor, he never having carried a slate, arithmetic, geography or atlas, history or grammar into a school-room. The little learning he had mastered was ample to serve as a test of his fitness for the position, which ordeal he safely passed, paid the required fee of twenty-five cents to the board of examiners, took charge of the school and remained employed in that capacity for eight or ten "quarters," among his pupils having been youngsters who later became successful as farmers, mechanics, inventors, machinists, surveyors, engineers, architectural draftsmen, merchants, sheriffs, county commissioners, lawyers, doctors, legislators, and, Mr. Morgridge used to recall, one minister, which as he jocularly was wont to remark, was perhaps an accident. Previous to and about this period of his teaching, Mr. Morgridge passed the summer seasons in herding cattle in droves of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty head on the then unfenced and unimproved wild prairies in the northern part of this county, and in this employment he made the acquaintance of many of the pioneer drovers, among whom were Comstock, Williams, the Weavers, Guy, Buell and Minor as well as the large graziers, the Gwynns, the Wilsons, Fullington and the Wildmans. Mr. Morgridge, believing that estates were, in the most instances largely the result of growth, directed his attention in main to the growing of young stock, and purchased, as he was able small parcels of land. His first venture as a drover was in the year 1840, when he purchased one thousand four hundred head of sheep, and drove them to the state of Wisconsin and there disposed of them to the pioneer settlers of that region, stopping ten or twelve days at Chicago, to graze the herd from the wild prairie thereabout, worth then only from five to ten dollars the acre. During the decade beginning with 1840, he was engaged in the cattle business, buying West and driving to the Northern and Eastern markets, and to the feeders in Pennsylvania, having to cross the mountains and ford and swim the intervening rivers. In 1859 he drove cattle, which he purchased in Iowa, through on horseback to the city of Philadelphia and returned to Ohio on the same horse. He drove cattle in herds of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty from Illinois to Philadelphia, the task requiring a period of twenty-five days to Ohio and from there, through the state of Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, about forty-five days, at an expense of from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars and fifty cents per head, swimming such rivers, on the course of the drives, as the

Sangamon, Kankakee, Illinois and the Ohio. After 1850 Mr. Morgridge turned his attention more closely to his farm, which, in the meantime, he had increased in point of the number of acres, but added not much to its productivity.

The lawfully established roads in this locality then were very few and steps were taken by Joshua B. Morgridge in petitioning for better and more direct highways, and he became instrumental in the laying out and establishing of three county roads, in all about fifteen miles, which soon were found to be such useful roads that the county improved by piking and graveling them. The most urgent need of this region at that time was the draining of the lands, a task not so easily accomplished. A large tract of the country was so situated, including a large portion of the three townships, Darby, Canaan and Monroe, that any location of ditches less comprehensive than a system that would drain the whole, must have been a failure. To reconcile the views of some one thousand six hundred persons, owning not less than twenty thousand acres of land, some of whom were non-residents of the county, but none the less watchful and jealous, but mainly all neighbors, was no easy task; especially as each one, in justice, law and equity, was to contribute or be assessed, if the needed improvement was to be made. Without draining, this large tract of land was not only unhealthful, but almost useless for agricultural purposes. Notwithstanding the difficulty and the unpleasantness of the task, the individual as well as the public or common interest Mr. Morgridge had in this matter, impelled him to draw up and present petitions to the county commissioners of the county at different times, though all having the same object in view, a complete system of necessary drainage eventually was adopted and constructed, including a public county ditch, twenty-two miles in length, with more than that length of tributary private ditch, at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, which has been of incalculable benefit, as the lands thus drained have enhanced in value from twenty-six dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars the acre, the once practically worthless land now being second to none in any part of the state. All unkind feelings and differences of opinion or grievances over unequal assessments and benefits were reconciled in Mr. Morridge's lifetime and this, too, without any deplorable or fatal results, except in one instance.

Joshua Bailey Morgridge, or "Bailey," as he was commonly known, prospered largely and was truly grateful to Providence for what he received and proud, too, of the improvement the county made; but prouder, as he often said, "of that representative of our county who was mainly instrumental in the repeal of that barbarous law that sent my father to the jail of my county for no crime but debt." Bailey Morgridge turned his attention to farming and became one of the large land owners of the county, at the same time becoming a prominent factor in local politics. He helped to organize the first Farmers' Alliance in the county and was present at the great Farmers' convention at Galion in 1890, having been active in its deliberations, as one of the committee on resolutions. He was sent as a delegates to Cincinnati when the People's party was formed and in the compaign of 1891 he was nominated by that party for state senator, to represent the district composed of Madison, Clark and Champaign counties. He was endorsed by the Democratic central committees of the three counties, but the district was so overwhelmingly Republican that he was defeated at the polls. Mr. Morgridge was a delegate to the great labor convention held at St. Louis in 1892. He was a welcome speaker at farmers' institutes and similar gatherings, and his practical and interesting addresses, replete with useful information and containing frequent happy hits, were of much benefit to his fellow farmers. He served as delegate-at-large to the Omaha convention, the first held by the People's party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and in 1892 he was a candidate on that ticket for Con-

gress from the seventh congressional district, comprising the counties of Madison, Pickaway, Fayette, Clark and Miami.

In Plain City, this county, on February 17, 1852, Joshua Bailey Morgridge married Harriet Hoyt Tuttle, a native of Darien, Connecticut, and to this union were born eight children, all of whom are living at this writing. Mr. Morgridge died at his "Hickory Grove Farm," April 10, 1893, of pleurisy. His earnest and devoted helpmate had preceded him to the grave about four years, her death having occurred on March 21, 1889.

Mrs. Bailey Morgridge was born on September 23, 1823. Her mother died when she was nine years of age, and she and a sister and brother came with their father to Ohio in 1836, locating near Dublin, in Franklin county, on a farm which the father bought and owned for many years. Mr. Tuttle was in comfortable circumstances and the children knew little of the hardships many families at that early day were compelled to endure. She was an ambitious, studious girl, and was carefully educated at the academy in Worthington, Ohio, the associations and acquaintances made during this educational period, in after years being productive of pleasant memories. She taught school in the villages of Pleasant Valley, Dublin and Amity for ten years, during which time she made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weatherington, who kept the hotel in Pleasant Valley, and a pleasant, cheerful place it was for the travelers who came by stage coach over the postroad.

Harriet Tuttle was prepossessing in looks and engaging in manners. She was a gifted conversationalist, possessing a voice of rare charm and a remarkable memory which made her eminently fitted for her vocation as teacher. Those gifts, which were a pleasure to her friends in her maiden days, were none the less valued in the home on the Darby Plains, when there were many years filled with the routine of domestic duties incidental to the rearing of a large family and the care of the farm help, a part of every farmer's household, that being before the days of maids or house servants in this section. The farm help mainly was recruited from the ranks of immigrants from the old country, and many were the letters Mrs. Morgridge wrote for those boys to sweethearts or home folks. As time passed and these men became settled on the farm, her interest in those new families was always maintained. She saw to it that a way was provided for them to go to the church, and that the babies were properly christened. West Jefferson, twelve miles away, was the nearest trading point and place for church attendance, and the farm team and wagon usually were pressed into service. Never were the material wants of these dependent families overlooked. A garden plot, orchard or potato patch, and a cow were considered essentials and were freely supplied.

Letters in the possession of the family, written by Mrs. Bailey Morgridge to her husband more than a half century ago, pertaining to those days when business called him to the Western cattle country for many weeks each year, are long, interesting missives, full of the affairs of the day, but deploring his long absence from home and children and expressing the utmost confidence in his judgment in the farm management. Those letters were written in even close lines, beginning rather formally and ending with expressions of great love and respect. Then would come the long winter evenings spent around the great wood fire. When the children were quieted the mother would read aloud the papers to the father and the hired men. Frequently some one of the neighboring families would come in to hear the news read. At "Hickory Grove Farm," where her whole married life was lived, Mrs. Morgridge took much pride and pleasure in the upbuilding of the home, which stands today as a memorial to a useful and well-spent life. For her Dublin friends and for the people bearing the imprint and atmosphere of her native New England home she ever cherished a deep sentiment and strong affection. She was a loyal church woman, and her life was full of good works.

Algernon Sydney Morgridge, the youngest child of Richard and Sallie (Emerson) Morgridge and brother of Bailey Morgridge, was unmarried and lived on his farm, his mother and an unmarried sister making their homes with him. He was very fond of his brother Bailey's children, and gave his home place to Hotchkiss Morgridge, eldest son of his brother. Hotchkiss Morgridge was named for Mr. Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Connecticut, who married Mary Sawyer, of Madison county, a life-long friend of Bailey Morgridge. Bailey Morgridge now lives on a farm in Kansas on the banks of the beautiful river Elk, a part of his farm being in the corporation of Longton. He married Miss Rice, and they have two children, Hotchkiss II and Luluvon.

William Morgridge, the subject of this sketch, and the sixth child and second son of Joshua Bailey and Harriet (Tuttle) Morgridge, lives at the old homestead, which is built on the land for which his grandfather, Richard Morgridge, bargained before 1820, and which his grandmother, Sallie Morgridge, and her children afterwards bought, part of the residence having been built by his grandfather, between 1830 and 1835. William Morgridge is a successful farmer, stock raiser and feeder, and is trying to improve his farms by draining and fertilizing so that they may be more valuable and productive. He has always been in favor of public improvements, believing that they are a benefit to all the people.

On March 4, 1893, William Morgridge was married to Effie Roseberry, a school teacher of Madison county, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Taylor and Mary (Carter) Roseberry, of Pike township, this county, to which union two children have been born, Paul William, born on December 2, 1894, and Emerson Roseberry, July 10, 1897.

Ruth Morgridge, daughter of Joshua Bailey and Harriet (Tuttle) Morgridge, married E. L. Williams, who was born near Granville, Licking county, Ohio. After leaving college, Mr. Williams moved to Plain City, where for several years he was engaged in the mercantile business. Later, he went to New York City and accepted a position with the Public Service Railway Company. He is now superintendent of that road, with headquarters in Jersey City, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one child, Richard, named after his maternal great-grandfather, and who, also, is engaged in the railway service.

THOMAS F. HAFEY.

Numbered among the descendants of Irish lineage now located in Canaan township, Madison county, Thomas F. Hafey is doing his share in placing agricultural interests on a high plane of efficiency, the same principle being carried out in his stock-raising enterprise.

Thomas F. Hafey was born on February 9, 1871, in Fayette county, Ohio, a son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Kelley) Hafey. He attended the district schools and after the year 1897 began farming for himself. He took over the home place, paid off the indebtedness, and took care of his mother and sister, and now owns the entire home place, consisting of one hundred and twelve acres, located four and one-half miles southwest of Plain City, on the Converse road. Everything he possesses has been acquired entirely through his own efforts. In addition to his general farming interests, Mr. Hafey is greatly interested in the breeding of fine stock of various kinds, of which he owns a large number. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local politics, serving as school director for the past six years. Both Mr. Hafey and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He is one of the stockholders of the First State Bank at Plain City.

Jeremiah Hafey, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and his wife, Ellen (Kelley) Hafey, was born in County Cork, Ireland. She

came to the United States and located in Fayette county, Ohio, and Mr. Hafey emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clark county, near Springfield, where he was employed by the month, owning but little at the time of his marriage. He went to work with a will, and in due course of time he became the owner of a fine farm consisting of one hundred and twelve acres, located in Canaan township, all of which came through his own efforts. He came to America in 1866, and spent the remainder of his life in Canaan township. His death occurred in October, 1897, in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio. His wife is still living, and resides in California. They were the parents of three children: Thomas F.; John, who died aged fifteen years; and Anna, who became the wife of R. W. Van Winkle and resides in California.

Thomas F. Hafey was united in marriage, in June, 1912, with Alice Minogue, daughter of Michael Minogue, a native of County Carlow, Ireland. She was born on January 7, 1880, in Madison county, Ohio, and received her education at the district schools.

Michael Minogue, father of Alice (Minogue) Hafey, came to America in 1859, and settled in Madison county, Ohio. He was married in 1868 to Elizabeth Sheehan, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, who was born on April 1, 1846, and who came to America with her parents in 1847. Mr. Minogue was a farmer. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are now living: Edward, James, Daniel, Mary, Margaret, Frances, Alice. Sarah, William and John are deceased, and two died in infancy.

Mr. Hafey is of a quiet, retiring disposition, and is happy in the respect of his neighbors, because of the scrupulous exactness in his business dealings.

HENRY FREY.

Henry Frey, farmer, West Jefferson, Madison county, was born on April 29, 1859, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Gottlieb and Mary A. (Holliver) Frey. At the age of one and one-half years, he came with his parents to Madison county, where he attended the district schools until seventeen years of age, after which he followed farming under the instruction of his father, until he was twenty-three years old, and then did farm work by the month. When he was twenty-nine years old he was married and began farming for himself, and now owns a good farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. Mr. Frey is a Democrat, but never takes an active interest in politics. His wife belongs to the Catholic church at West Jefferson, Ohio. Mr. Frey is a member of West Jefferson Lodge No. 412, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Gottlieb Frey, father of the subject of this sketch, and his wife, Mary A. (Holliver) Frey, were natives of Germany, and on their arrival in America settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1856, where he followed the trade of a mechanic. Remaining there a few years, he decided to try the western country. He settled in Madison county, Ohio, where he rented land for a number of years, and later bought the farm now owned by Henry Frey. Here Mr. and Mrs. Gottleib Frey both lived until they died. He died on May 21, 1896. They were both members of the German Lutheran church, and were the parents of six sons, four of whom are living in 1915: Henry; Frederick, a farmer in Van Wert county, Ohio; William, who lives in Clark county; and Charles, who resides in Madison county.

Henry Frey was united in marriage in January, 1889, with Susan C. McNeil, daughter of John and Anna (Corrigan) McNeil. She was born on October 1, 1866, in Jefferson township, and is a member of the Catholic church at West Jefferson, Ohio.

John McNeil, father of Mrs. Henry Frey, was a native of Ireland, and his wife, Anna (Corrigan) McNeil, was born at Dublin. They were united in marriage at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, after which they came to Jefferson township, where

they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. McNeil died on October 3, 1900, and his wife died on November 29, 1913. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living in 1915.

Mr. Frey has led a life of quiet simplicity, and his name stands for honest business methods and patient industry.

JOHN PATTERSON.

John Patterson, farmer, Plain City, Madison county, was born on January 8, 1867, in Clark county, Ohio, and is a son of Abraham and Eileen (Peene) Patterson. His mother died when he was about three years old, and he was reared by an uncle living in Madison county, and was educated in the district schools. Mr. Patterson is a general farmer and stock raiser, and disposes of several carloads of hogs and cattle. He gives his support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at West Jefferson, Ohio, and the West Jefferson lodge No. 412, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Abraham Patterson, father of John Patterson, was born, reared and educated in Ireland, and came to the United States when a young man, settling at Cincinnati, where he became a general merchant, and later moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Patterson was married while in Cincinnati to Eileen Peene, by whom he had three children, George, Samuel and John. George Patterson is a manufacturer of pottery, and lives near Springfield, Ohio. Samuel Patterson is a citizen of West Jefferson.

John Patterson was united in marriage, February 20, 1901, with Mary Flugge, daughter of Fred and Anna (Kallies) Flugge. She was born on May 15, 1878, in Franklin county, Ohio. No children have come to bless this union. Mrs. Patterson is a regular attendant of the Methodist church.

Mr. Patterson is a descendant of Irish ancestry on his father's side, and of English lineage on his mother's side. He and his wife are pleasant, agreeable people, and occupy a high position in the estimation of the citizens of their community.

JOHN L. BUSWELL.

John L. Buswell, farmer, West Jefferson, Ohio, was born on February 28, 1870, in Jefferson township, and is a son of George and Nancy (Toop) Buswell. He grew up on a farm in Jefferson township, where he attended the district schools, remaining at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began to rent land and farm for himself, eventually becoming very successful and now owns one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, all in good agricultural condition, located five miles northwest of West Jefferson. Mr. Buswell is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in local politics.

George Buswell, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England, coming to the United States when a young man, and locating in Jefferson township. His wife, Nancy (Toop) Buswell, was a native of Ohio. They were the parents of six children, as follow: Sarah became the wife of John Penney, who is now deceased; Maggie is the widow of Uriah Blair; Susan was married to William Lombard, who is deceased; Mary is the wife of John Bailey, and lives in Nebraska; George is an agriculturist in Jefferson township, and John L., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Buswell died on March 29, 1899. He was a son of Thomas and Catherine Buswell, natives of England, where they lived and died. He came to the United States on April 18, 1855, settling in Madison county, Ohio, on June 19, of that same year. He at once entered the employ of Edward Roberts, and remained with him four years. He worked by the day when he first came to this country, and when he died he was

wealthy, owning three hundred and thirty-six acres of land. He was married on August 25, 1861, to Nancy Toop.

John L. Buswell was united in marriage on June 30, 1889, with Mary Hennis, daughter of George and Wilberta (White) Hennis. She was born on November 22, 1870, in Pickaway county, Ohio. She was reared on a farm and her education was obtained in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Buswell have been born two children, Leslie, who became the wife of Smith Olney, and Mamie, who is the wife of Leroy Bradley.

George Hennis, father of Mrs. John L. Buswell, was born on June 4, 1847, in Licking county, Ohio, and died on February 9, 1915. His wife, Wilberta (White) Hennis, was born on August 21, 1849, in West Virginia, and lives in Union county, Ohio. She is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living in 1915: Mary, Ida, Laura, Samuel, Emma, Anna, Minnie and John. Willie died in infancy. Ida became the wife of Grant Paugh; Laura was married to Perry Murry; Emma is now Mrs. Harley McFadden; Anna married Samuel Geho; Minnie was united in marriage with Jabez Thompson.

Mr. Buswell has earned and retains the sincere regard of the entire community in which he resides.

BERTHIER LOHR.

The Lohr family has been prominent in the agricultural, financial and political history of Madison county for nearly a century. Later generations of the family have been especially prominent in the religious history of the county, Berthier Lohr, who is now serving his first term as a commissioner of Madison county, having been a commissioner to several general assemblies of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lohr is a retired farmer, who is now living in London.

Berthier Lohr was born in London, this county, November 13, 1847, in an old house on Union street, which is still in use. He is the son of John and Ann (Noteman) Lohr, the former of whom was born in Virginia, the son of Michael Lohr, also a native of that state. Michael Lohr's father, Michael Lohr, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and Michael himself served in the War of 1812. Michael Lohr's widow, who before her marriage was a Miss Miller, became the wife of a Mr. Messmore and, as his wife, immigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1820, driving through directly to Madison county, Ohio, and settling on the Crider farm, three miles west of London. In 1825 she returned to Virginia in company with two other women on horseback and returned to Madison county by the same way, after she had settled an estate.

On Mrs. Messmore's first overland journey to Madison county, she had brought with her two sons and two daughters by her first marriage, George W., John, Margaret and Mary. Of the daughters, Margaret married William Chappel of Madison county. She died later in Toledo, leaving one daughter. Mary married Michael Carr and lived in Fayette county. One of her daughters, Mrs. Clara Irwin, lives in Madison county. Mr. Messmore was a shoemaker by trade at Sedalia, later called Midway, where he died of old age. His wife died in 1862 at the home of her son, George W. Lohr, in London. By her marriage to Mr. Messmore, she had several children. Catherine, who married James Gossard, lived in Range township, later moving to Illinois, where she died. Her children, George and Jephtha Gossard, now live in Fayette county. Isabel married a Mr. Wielmuth and later moved to Kentucky. She had no children. The other children were Samuel, Jane, Marion and Isabelle.

George W. and John Lohr spent their lives in London. They operated a saddlery and harness business in partnership until about 1840, after which George engaged in

the livery business and was thus engaged for many years. George W. Lohr died in London, after having passed the age of eighty years. His wife was Sarah Reeder and they had a family of three daughters, who are still living in London, Josephine N., who is unmarried; Mrs. Mary Dungan and Mrs. Arnold Gardner.

Ann Noteman, who married John Lohr, was born in Madison county and was the daughter of William Noteman, who, with his wife, who was a Smith, lived one mile northeast of London, in Union township. William Noteman was born on the ocean while his parents, of Scotch-Irish descent, were coming to America. They came to Ohio while he was still a boy. His farm was located northeast of London and there he died while still a young man about 1830. Ann Noteman was reared on a farm northeast of London and spent her whole life in Madison county. She was married to John Lohr about 1844, and when her parents' estate was settled she inherited through her mother two hundred and fifty acres of land. After dissolving his partnership with his brother in 1848, John Lohr and wife moved to a farm two miles east of London, on the West Jefferson pike. The acreage was increased until John Lohr owned three hundred and ten acres. He erected the present house and cleared a great deal of the land now under cultivation, having at the time of his death, on December 31, 1898, a very fine farm. He was eighty-two years old when he died. His widow died in London. John Lohr was township trustee for a number of years and also served as school director. Until the very last days of his life, he loked perosonally after his property interests. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church of London and he was an elder in the church for many years and a strict observer of his faith. He was popular in the ranks of the Republican party and an important worker therein.

In 1840 John Lohr was a member of the brass band in London, being a bass drummer. He made a canoe of a large log and the band was taken to Chillicothe for the Harrison campaign of that year, where they played at a big rally. Later he took an active part in the famous Brough campaign in this state. John Lohr was a celebrated exhibitor of Merino sheep at the county fairs held in this section of Ohio. His wife was a great Bible student and was prominent in church work. She was a subscriber to the *Herald and Presbyter* for many years. John Lohr was sent as a delegate to the presbytery and the synod on several occasions.

The family of John and Ann (Noteman) Lohr consisted of eight children, namely: Theresa, who married Robert Moore, a veteran of the Civil War, lives in London; Berthier, the subject of this sketch; Clara, the widow of John Pierce, of London, who was a veteran of the Civil War; Angenette, the wife of James B. Crider, lives on the old Crider farm, three miles from London on the Charleston pike; Smith, a resident of Georgia; Ella, the wife of Arthur McDonald, of Ames, Iowa; Flora, who married Frank White and lives in London, and Charles, an assistant engineer in London.

Of these children, Berthier Lohr has spent all of his life, except one year, in Madison county. One year he lived in Kansas. During his active career, Mr. Lohr was a general farmer and stockman. He took a great interest in hogs and fed a large number. At the age of twenty-eight, Berthier Lohr was married to Mary J. Creath, the daughter of Owen M. Creath, who was born and reared in Madison county and who spent practically all of her life here, with the exception of a few years in which she lived in Iowa. Her father was a member of an Iowa regiment during the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. To Mr. and Mrs. Berthier Lohr five children have been born, as follow: John C., a graduate of the London high school, is a rural mail carrier in Madison county; Owen F., a graduate of the London high school, lives at home; Bessie, who was also educated in

the high school, lives at home; Ira, a resident of Dayton, and Albert Floyd, a civil engineer at Columbus, Ohio, who is graduate of the Ohio State University.

A good many years ago, Mr. Lohr was ordained an elder in the Presbyterian church and he has been an industrious worker in the church. He has been a delegate to various meetings of the church in this state and was a commissioner to the general assembly of the church held at St. Louis in 1900. He also attended the assembly in the years that body was convened at Columbus, at Atlanta and at Des Moines, Iowa.

As a Republican, Mr. Lohr was elected to the position of infirmary director and served in that position for a number of years. He has served as township trustee, as school director and, in 1914, was elected commissioner of Madison county, his term of office beginning in September, 1915. Mr. Lohr succeeded E. E. Willard. Since 1873 Berthier Lohr has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Follows. He has passed all of the chairs in the subordinate lodge and in the encampment. He is also a member of the Grange and was one of the promoters of the Farmers' Club. Beginning back as far as 1874, Mr. Lohr has been one of the active workers in the Grange organization. He has also been active in the work of farmers' institutes throughout this section. He is widely known throughout the county and is held in the very highest regard by his hosts of friends.

WYATT C. PRATT.

Wyatt C. Pratt, farmer, London, Monroe township, Madison county, was born on July 14, 1888, in Clark county, Ohio, and is a son of J. C. and Anna (Hall) Pratt. He was reared amid farm scenes and received his education in the public schools of the district and the high school at Plainwood. After leaving school he followed farming for about six years and then went west, returning after a stay of one year, to Madison county, Ohio, where he is successfully following agriculture, having the sole ownership of two hundred and twenty acres, and an interest in another tract of five hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Pratt is a supporter of the Republican policies.

J. C. Pratt, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on November 28, 1861, in Clark county, Ohio, and was a son of A. G. and Mary (Clark) Pratt. His wife was Anna (Hall) Pratt, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living in 1915; Wyatt C., Robert E., and John E. Their fourth child, Murray A., is deceased. Mrs. Anna (Hall) Pratt was born in Greene county, Indiana, in 1868.

A. G. Pratt, the paternal grandfather, came from Union county to Madison county, Ohio, where he became the owner of a vast estate, consisting of five hundred and fifty acres in Monroe, and three hundred and fifty acres in Clark county, Ohio. He was a man of good business judgment and was considered one of the leading and progressive citizens of Madison county. Mr. Pratt, during his earlier years, was a great stock-raiser, but in his latter years, he withdrew from active farm interests and moved to London, Ohio, where both he and his wife spent their last days. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which lodge he took an active part. His wife was Mary (Clark) Pratt, by whom he had the following children: Charles, Irene, Ida, J. C., Josie, Norma, Blanche and Mable, only four of whom, Blanche, Ida, Josie and Norma, are living in 1915.

Wyatt C. Pratt was united in marriage in November, 1912, with Maud E. Weaver, daughter of Erastus and Anna (Stickley) Weaver. She was born in Monroe township and was educated in the public schools, after which she taught school in Monroe township for several years. This union has been blest with one daughter, Mary Louise, born on March 8, 1914.

The Pratt family has always been interested in fine stock, and J. C. Pratt, uncle

of the subject of this sketch, was a breeder of standard-bred trotting horses, and at one time owned "Baron Del Ray," with a record of 2:08¼.

Mr. Pratt is a hustling young agriculturist, whose outlook is extremely bright for one of his years, and whose aim is "high efficiency," which is the spirit of this age in every direction.

AUBURN L. GRAHAM.

One of the highly-respected citizens of Madison county, is Auburn L. Graham, whose energy and ambition are an inspiration to those who know him. He is distinctively an up-to-date agriculturist, believing that nothing is too good or too expensive that will in any way facilitate farm industry. Mr. Graham has contributed in a material way to the advancement of agriculture in his township.

Auburn L. Graham, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on January 8, 1863, in Pleasant township, Madison county, and is a son of John M. and Gertrude (Smith) Graham. He was reared to the life of a farmer and received his education at the district schools, going later to the London high school. Mr. Graham is unmarried. He has always been especially interested in machinery, and has equipped his farm with all the up-to-date implements that are helpful in high-efficiency farming, among which is a six-bottom gang plow. He does plowing for other farmers, and is such an expert as a machinist that he is enabled to do his own repairing when his machinery is out of order. Mr. Graham never learned a trade, but through his natural interest in machinery and his personal experience has become an expert farm-machine repairer. He votes the Republican ticket, but has never taken an active interest in local politics.

John M. and Gertrude (Smith) Graham, the parents of Auburn L., were both born in Madison county, Ohio, and were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living in 1915: Anna, who has never married, and makes her home with our subject; Jennie, who became the wife of R. J. Woodhouse, of Logan county, Ohio; Gertrude, the wife of Sherman Rea, of London, Ohio; M. N., of Columbus; Auburn L.; and J. S., a single man, who makes his home with the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Graham is known throughout the entire county as one of the eminently successful modern farmers, who also enjoys the distinction of being an authority in his line, being frequently called upon for advice. His valuable tract of two hundred and fifty-one acres is located seven miles south of Plain City, Ohio.

JAMES W. PRATT.

James W. Pratt, farmer, Mechanicsburg, Madison county, was born on May 8, 1865, in Fayette county, Ohio, and is a son of James and Louisa (Edins) Pratt. He grew upon his father's farm in Fayette county, attending school until fourteen years of age, when he began his business career on his own responsibility. He came to Madison county and engaged his services on a farm, working by the month. At the time of his marriage he settled in Monroe township, where he has since resided, and where, through industry, thrift and good management, he was enabled in 1911 to purchase a good farm, consisting of one hundred and forty-four acres. Mr. Pratt is an earnest and loyal member of the Democratic party.

James Pratt, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, and is now a resident of Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio. He was married to Louisa Edins, who died in Fayette county, Ohio, and who was the mother of a number of children, five of whom are living in 1915: Nancy, Mary, John, James W. and Susie. Nancy became the wife of James Reed, now deceased, and lives at Plainwood, Ohio; Mary was married to John Wybright, and lives at Plumwood, Ohio; James W. lives in Monroe township; Susie makes her home in Fayette county, Ohio.

James W. Pratt was united in marriage on December 1, 1885, with Mattie Bethards, daughter of James and Isabella (Wybright) Bethards. She was born in November, 1866, in Madison county, Ohio. There have been born to this union six children, Dilbert, Mollie, Roy, Owen, Pearl and Grace Elizabeth. Dilbert is unmarried; Pearl married a Miss Cunningham, and lives near Nation chapel; Mollie is the wife of Snowden Hatfield, and resides in Madison county; Roy married Ella Baker and lives on the home farm; Owen is at home; Grace Elizabeth goes to Plumwood high school.

James Bethards, father of Mrs. Pratt, was a Union soldier during the Civil War, serving three years and nine months. He was wounded and served in thirty-six battles. He still lives in Rosedale, Pike township, Madison county, at seventy-nine years of age.

Mrs. Pratt is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plumwood, and also belongs to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is treasurer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have gained the loyalty and respect of their entire township, where their children have also won a high name for good citizenship.

W. S. FINLEY.

The man equipped with sufficient ambition is bound to win out, no matter how much he is opposed. To the individual who makes up his or her mind to achieve success, nothing will keep them from it. It may not always come in just the way they had planned, in fact it seldom does, but it comes sometimes in the most unexpected way, and is none the less welcome, because there is always a satisfaction in making a success of anything worth while. The subject of this sketch has not only made a success of his business affairs, but also made his opportunity, for which he deserves the admiration and credit of his fellow citizens.

W. S. Finley, farmer of Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, was born on October 5, 1858, in a log cabin which stood where H. T. Finley now lives, in Monroe township. He is a son of Col. J. H. and Martha (Ruff) Finley. His early education was obtained at the public schools, and after leaving school he went on a visit to Virginia at the age of sixteen years, wher he finished his education. When quite young, Mr. Finley commenced to farm for himself. He has always been a strong believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has given his support in local politics by serving as township clerk for one year, and for twelve years as township treasurer. Mr. Finley is a member of the Christian church at Pickaway, Ohio.

J. H. Finley, father of W. S. Finley, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where his wife also was born. He and his wife, Martha (Ruff) Finley, came to Madison county and settled where the Finley farm is located. Mr. and Mrs. Finley were the parents of eight children: John, William, David W., Amanda, Horace, Margaret, Benjamin and W. S. John Finley joined the army, and died during the Civil War; William moved to Plain City; David W. lives in the northwestern part of Nebraska; Amanda is deceased; Horace lives on the home place; Margaret is the wife of E. W. Fisher.

W. S. Finley was united in marriage on August 11, 1878, with Jennie Heath, daughter of James and Malinda (Barnett) Heath. She was born in Deer Creek township, Madison county. This union has been blest with four children: Emery, who resides at Bozeman, Montana, and is married to Lillian Weaver; Bessie, who became the wife of Thomas W. Stalbird, and lives in Monroe township; Guy, who was married to Alice Lloyd, and resides in Darby township, and Perr, who conducts a store at Resaca, and is single.

Mr. Finley, through his straightforward dealings and honest attitude toward all with whom he comes in contact, is justifiably entitled to the high esteem in which he

MR. AND MRS. W. S. FINLEY.

is held in the community where he resides. Aided by his wife, he has achieved a considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. Finley have a fine farm of one hundred and four acres, seventy acres of which are in cultivation. They have a splendid country home, a ten-room, modern house, built in 1910-11.

SAMUEL N. GUNNETT.

Samuel N. Gunnett, farmer, living on rural route No. 2, West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, was born on March 2, 1881, in Franklin county, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Christina (Shannon) Gunnett. His mother died when he was about two years old, and he was reared by his grandmother and his father. He grew up on a farm in Franklin county, where he attended the district schools in the winter and assisted his father with the farm work during the summer. Mr. Gunnett is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his township. He attended the church of the United Brethren.

Joseph Gunnett, father of the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Christina Shannon, who died when Samuel N. was a small lad. Mr. Gunnett never married again. This union was blest with the following children: E. H., who lives in Union county, Ohio, and is a grain dealer; Rev. H. C., who is a Methodist Episcopal minister at White Cottage, Ohio; Agnes, who became the wife of Harry Doby, of Columbus, Ohio; Eliza, the wife of Samuel Glick, also resides at Columbus; Samuel N., of West Jefferson; and Jennie, deceased.

Samuel N. Gunnett was united in marriage, June 26, 1902, with Oma Gatlon, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Thompson) Gatlon. She was born on December 6, 1882, in Franklin county, Ohio, where she attended the public schools. This union has been blest with four children: Joseph, born on July 3, 1904; Pauline, July 25, 1906; Bertha, April 1, 1909; Ralph, June 10, 1914.

David Gatlon lived most of his life in Franklin county, Ohio. He was a farmer, and in politics was a Democrat. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died on March 11, 1914, aged eighty-six years. They had two children, Mrs. Gunnett and Norman, who died when about thirty years of age. Norman Gatlon married Carrie Coe and had two children, Margaret and Earl.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunnett are congenial and affable people and occupy a position of high respect throughout the entire community in which they reside. Mr. Gunnett has the entire charge and supervision of a farm of one hundred and forty acres belonging to his father-in-law, which brings him good returns for his industry. He raises a mixed breed of hogs, Shorthorn cattle, and does general farming.

CHARLES L. PRUGH.

Charles L. Prugh, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on October 4, 1871, in Somerford township, Madison county, and is a son of George W. and Martha (Heffley) Prugh. He was one year old when his parents moved to Jefferson township, where he grew up and attended the district schools, attending only during the winter months, and helping his father on the farm during the summers, until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Northern University at Ada, Ohio, attending for one year. He then returned home and took up agricultural pursuits, devoting part of his time to the breeding of registered hogs and high-grade stock of all kinds. He is a stanch Republican, and has shown his active interest by serving as trustee of Canaan township for a period of seven years, and of which township he is the present treasurer.

George W. Prugh, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on April 17, 1842, in Somerford township, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Bradley) Prugh. George

W. Prugh was united in marriage with Martha Heffley. She was born on March 28, 1848, in Somerford township, where they were married, and resided four years, after which they moved to Jefferson township, near West Jefferson, in the year 1873. Mr. Prugh became very successful in the agricultural world, and now owns one hundred and ninety-five acres, on which he lives, in addition to which Mrs. Prugh owns a fine tract of one hundred and twelve acres in her own name. This union has been blest with two children, Addie, who became the wife of Isaac H. Braithwaite, and resides in Jefferson township, and Charles L.

Charles L. Prugh was united in marriage, January 17, 1893, with Lillie Haynes, daughter of Emory B. and Sarah J. (Pearce) Haynes. She was born in Jefferson township, where she was reared and educated in the public schools, and later attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Prugh located on their present farm, where they have since followed agriculture. They have been blessed with three children, one of whom died young: Eva M., born in 1897, was graduated from the Plain City high school, after which she became a student in the Ohio University at Ada, Ohio, and George E., born on March 8, 1899, who is at present attending the public school.

Mr. and Mrs. Prugh are regarded as exemplary citizens and good neighbors to their many friends in Canaan township.

HARRY WILSON.

Harry Wilson, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on November 16, 1863, in Canaan township, where he now lives, the son of John S. and Silvina J. (McDonald) Wilson. He was reared on the old Wilson farm and received his education at the district schools of Canaan township, attending during the winter months, and working on the farm in the summer, until he was eighteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one years he rented a farm in Deer Creek township and farmed for himself, remaining here twelve years, during which time he was married. Mr. Wilson is now the proprietor of "Wilson Inn Farm," consisting of eighty-three acres, situated on the Middle pike, seven miles south of Plain City, and five miles north of West Jefferson. This place is one of the oldest farms in Madison county, and the first house, built in 1807, is still standing. Mr. Wilson has for a number of years given his active interest and support to the Republican party, and is at present a member of the board of education of Canaan township. He is especially interested at this time in the breeding of registered Duroc-Jersey hogs and fine grades of various kinds of stock.

John S. Wilson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Canaan township, Madison county, where he attended the district schools. Mr. Wilson was always a hospitable, whole-souled man. He was extremely liberal, and many hungry mouths were fed at his home. His wife was Silvina J. (McDonald) Wilson. To John S. and Silvina J. (McDonald) Wilson were born six children, four of whom are living in 1915: Harry; Charles, vice-president of the First State Bank at Plain City; Eleanor, who became the wife of Rolland G. Bradley, of London, Ohio; Lucy, the wife of Clinton L. Simpkins, lives at Minster, Ohio.

James Wilson was the paternal grandfather, and his wife was Eleanor (Smith) Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a brother of William D. Wilson, and both were large landowners. William D. Wilson at one time owned thirteen thousand acres of land in Canaan township. James Wilson owned eight hundred and fifty acres in Canaan township, and one thousand acres in Deer Creek township. He bought, fed and sold large numbers of stock annually. James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson were the parents of three sons and one daughter: John S., Valentine H., Thomas B., Lucy E., who is now the widow of William Beach, and the only one now living, and one other.

Harry Wilson was united in marriage, October 6, 1889, with Ella Wright, daughter of Moses Wright. She was born and reared in Gallia county, Ohio, receiving her education at the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lived in Deer Creek township for eight years after they were married, and then came to Canaan township, where Mr. Wilson built a fine modern home in 1912. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Grace, born on July 4, 1890. She is a graduate of the public school, and is now the wife of Herbert Lombard. They live in Jefferson township and have three sons, James, Robert and Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Gillivan, of which Mr. Wilson is one of the trustees and a member of the official board. He also belongs to Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Wilson possesses the happy faculty of making friends, of which he has a large number.

EDGAR POWELL.

The subject of this sketch is a good representative of the substantial citizenship of a highly-progressive and prosperous community, and a man whose high ideals of honesty permit no consideration of anything falling short of the mark. He has always been on the lookout for those things tending toward the betterment of conditions in his township.

Edgar Powell, farmer, Plain City, Canaan township, Madison county, was born on April 19, 1856, in Logan county, Ohio, and is a son of Joshua and Lavina (Fisher) Powell. He grew to young manhood in his native township, where he received his early education, going later to the Ridgeville College in Indiana for one year. After his marriage Mr. Powell began the life of an agriculturist, moving to his present farm in 1881, where he has since resided. His attention has been divided between general farming and stock raising, principally to the breeding of registered Duroc-Jersey hogs, of which he has some fine specimens. Mr. Powell has always given his support to the Republican party, taking an active interest in local politics, serving as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he has long been actively interested.

Joshua Powell, father of Edgar was born in New Jersey, of German lineage, and a son of Henry Powell. He served in an Ohio infantry regiment during the Civil War, and won distinction at the siege of Petersburg. His wife was Lavina (Fisher) Powell. He came to Ohio with his father, who located near Cleveland, but afterward moved to near West Mansfield, Logan county, where he reared his family, which consisted of four sons and four daughters, Henry, Thomas, Edgar, Frank, Anna, Melissa, Sarah, and Harriett. Henry is a merchant at Morrow, Ohio; Frank died in infancy; Anna became the wife of Joseph Skidmore, and is now deceased; Melissa married Robert Hindall, and lives in Logan county on a farm; Sarah became the wife of Edson Gordon, and died, leaving one child; Harriett was married to James Medles, a farmer in Logan county.

Henry Powell, the paternal grandfather, was born in Germany, coming to America at the age of nine years. He was a son of George Powell.

The paternal great-grandfather was George Powell, a German nobleman, who was strenuously opposed to the wars of Germany. He was a man of great wealth, and owned a portion of the present site of Berlin. Abandoning his property, he chartered a vessel for the purpose of bringing his mother and brothers to the United States, all of whom were drowned in trying to board the ship. The great-grandmother, who was already on board with her two sons, started for the United States. One of her sons died on the voyage across the water, and she, with her remaining son, landed in America without funds. Her son, grandfather of Edgar Powell, was bound out in

an English family. After arriving at young manhood he was married and became the father of four sons and two daughters, William, Joshua, Henry, Thomas, Mary and Anna.

Edgar Powell was united in marriage, in September, 1880, with Amanda Kilbury, daughter of Thompson Kilbury. She was born in Canaan township, but was reared in Jerome township, in Union county, where she attended the public schools. This union has been blest with four children, Clayton I., Ida, Dale and Glen B. Clayton I. attended the college at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is master of the lodge at West Mansfield, Ohio, where he follows auctioneering. Ida Powell is a graduate of the elocution department at Ada, Ohio, and became the wife of Joseph Zimmerman, of Union county. Dale Powell attended the law school at Cincinnati, Ohio, for one year, and later entered the Bliss Business College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated. He is a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons. He lives at home. Glen B. Powell, who is directing his attention to agriculture, raised an acre of corn which took the premium in the township contest in 1914, giving him a trip to Washington, D. C. He is at home, and unmarried.

Mr. Powell is unassuming in his manner, and is a whole-souled, generous Christian, who never allows anyone needing assistance, to go from his door unaided. Mrs. Powell is as kind as her husband, and is a regular member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their fine farm, known as "Oak Lawn Farm," consists of one hundred and twenty-three acres, and is located five miles southwest of Plain City, Ohio.

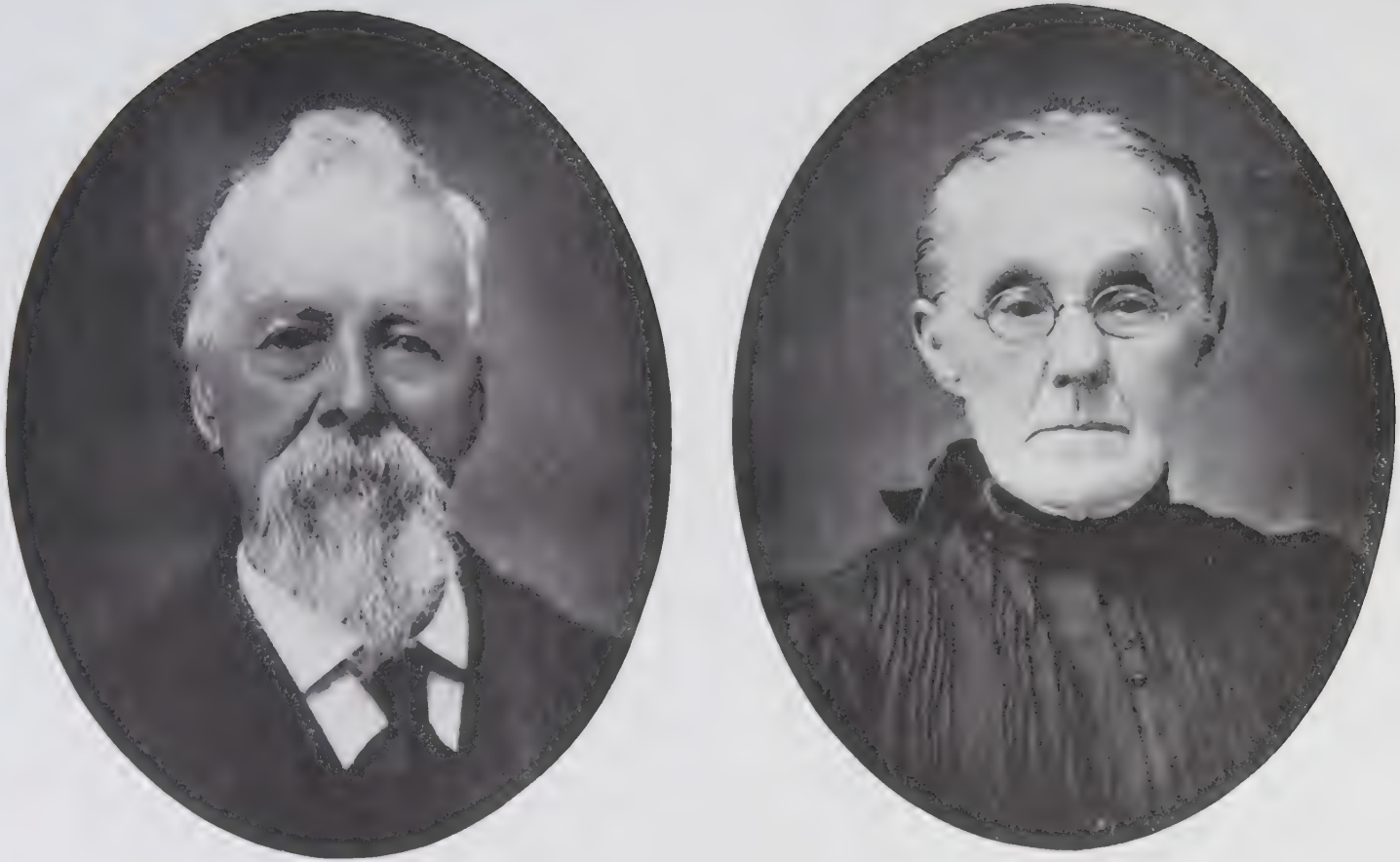
JAMES HAMILTON.

The venerable James Hamilton, a farmer and carpenter of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, is a native-born son of old Ireland, who, although he came to America three-quarters of a century ago, has never been naturalized and has never voted in this country. He has lived to rear a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, and he, himself, reflects great credit upon the community where he lives.

James Hamilton was born in Middletown, Armagh county, Ireland, June 11, 1829, and came to America some time before the Civil War. His father had died when he was an infant, and his mother had married a second time. Mr. Hamilton first landed in Canada and there he learned the carpenter's trade, coming to the United States later with his master in this trade. He stopped in Champaign county, Ohio, at Mechanicsburg, but after remaining there a short time, he came on to Madison county, where he began taking contracts, and where he soon prospered in the carpenter business.

After having worked at his trade for several years, James Hamilton was married on May 23, 1849, to Lois Converse, the granddaughter of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, who was an early settler on Darby plains south of Plain City, Ohio. Mrs. Hamilton is a daughter of Jeremiah, Jr., and Melinda (Derby) Converse, the former of whom was born in Vermont. They grew up together and after their marriage, came to Madison county, Ohio. He died at the age of seventy-nine, and his wife at the age of forty-two, after having reared a large family of children, as follow: Cyrus D., Rhoda, Erastus, Elias, Zelotus, Jeremiah, Lemuel, Melinda, Lois, Rosanna and Samantha, all of whom are deceased, except Lois, now Mrs. James Hamilton. Jeremiah Hamilton was a physician and surgeon in Plain City during his lifetime, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mrs. Hamilton had little opportunity for an education in her youth, having to assist with the work in the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have made all that they have in the world through their own efforts. After their marriage they lived in Liverpool for a time, where Mr.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES HAMILTON.

Hamilton worked at his trade. Later they located on Darby Plains, and still later they purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the corporation of Plain City. Mr. Hamilton has always been a lover of good horses and is an expert judge of these animals. He and his wife are the parents of six children. Charles A. married Nellie Brigg, of San Francisco, California, and is in the mining business in old Mexico. He has a ranch twelve miles wide and twenty miles long. He sold a mine for one and one-half million dollars, and still owns several mines in Mexico, where he lives at Oaxaca. George is a farmer. He married Carrie Channels, and they live at Plain City, Ohio. Homer is a railroad man and farmer, living in Idaho. Albert is a contractor, a resident of Sacramento City, California. Isabelle is the wife of Douglas Sherwood, of Plain City. Daisy is the wife of William Noteman, of Union county, Ohio.

Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian church at Plain City. Mr. Hamilton is in sympathy with the Democratic party, but as stated before has never voted in the United States, never having taken out naturalization papers. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are old residents of this county and among its most highly respected citizens.

GRANT CROSS.

Grant Cross, farmer, Canaan township, Madison county, was born on November 22, 1864, in Wood county, West Virginia, and is a son of Solomon H. and Nancy Jane (Flynn) Cross. At the age of sixteen years he moved with his parents from West Virginia to Missouri, and while still single he came to Ohio where he was employed by Monroe Bidwell for two years, when he was married and began farming for himself on a rented place. After six years spent on a rented place he bought his present farm, which is situated due north of West Jefferson. When he came to Ohio, he was absolutely without a cent of money, and is now the owner of one hundred and nine acres of good land, than which there can be found none better in the state of Ohio. Mr. Cross is a stanch Republican, and has shown his public spirit by serving as trustee for a period of nine years, and has also been road supervisor and constable. His interests have been divided between general farming and the raising of purebred stock.

Solomon H. Cross, father of Grant Cross, was born in West Virginia, as was also his wife, Nancy Jane (Flynn) Cross. They both died in Missouri, near Sedalia. Their children were eleven in number, nine of whom are living in 1915: John A., Mary, Amanda, Grant, Frank L., Katherine, Harrison, Nancy Jane, Cora, Tennie and Albert. Mary married Moses Markley; Amanda became the wife of Daniel Meredith; Frank L., lives in Mississippi; Katherine is the wife of Eli Hammond; Harrison is deceased; Nancy Jane married John Pennecott; Cora became the wife of John Knoache; Tennie married Allen Mosby. These children, with the exception of one, all grew up and resided in Missouri.

Grant Cross was united in marriage, August 15, 1888, with Louie Streator, daughter of Henry and Eliza Streator. She was born on April 10, 1870, in Jefferson township. This union has been blest with six children: Harry is a resident of Canaan township; Roy is with his father; Frank follows farming; Ida is the wife of Clarence Chamberlain, of Kiousville; William H. is attending school and lives at home; Mary Etta is at home.

Henry and Eliza Streator, the parents of Mrs. Grant Cross, were natives of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Streator is of English descent.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Cross was a Spaniard, who came from Oneida county, New York, to Madison county, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cross are well known and well liked in the community for many miles around.

JACOB L. PETERMAN.

The subject of this biographical sketch is a product of Madison county, and has always prided himself upon remaining loyal to the place of his birth, with which he has been well pleased, knowing there were opportunities to be found here to amply fill all the requirements necessary for the achievement of a successful career, if he made the attempt to find them. His success in the agricultural world and his fine farm tell a story of their own as to how his efforts have been directed.

Jacob L. Peterson, farmer, Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, was born on April 12, 1863, in Jefferson township, of the same county in which he now resides, and is a son of Jacob and Matilda (Crego) Peterman. He was reared on a farm in Jefferson township, and was educated at the district schools. At the age of twenty years he began farming for himself, renting at first, and later bought thirty-six acres, to which he continued to add until he is now the owner of one hundred acres of good farm land, situated seven miles south of Plain City, Ohio. Mr. Peterman has put valuable improvements on his place, including a good, modern house, which was built in 1914. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Big Darby Baptist church.

Jacob Peterman, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Madison county, where he was united in marriage with Matilda Crego. Mr. Peterman has always followed farming, and he and his wife reside in Clark county, Ohio. To this union were born three children, all living in 1915: Jacob L.; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Lloyd, and lives in Madison county; Thomas J., who is married and lives in Jefferson township.

Jacob L. Peterman was united in marriage, October 11, 1888, with Amanda Harris, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Lisk) Harris. She was born on June 2, 1861, in Canaan township, and was educated in the public schools of district No. 3. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterman has been born one son, Isaac H., born on November 27, 1899. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Plain City high school, after which he taught school in district No. 3, where his mother had attended school. He is now a student in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

Isaac and Rebecca (Lisk) Harris, parents of Mrs. Jacob L. Peterman, were natives of Madison county and Franklin county, respectively. Mrs. Harris died on September 15, 1915, at the age of eighty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterman are the proprietors of the farm known as "Sunny Brook Farm," consisting of one hundred acres, where they reside and enjoy the friendship of many warm friends.

WILLIAM T. HOOPER.

The gentleman whose name introduces the following biographical sketch, is one whose worth is of the highest character as a straightforward business man, and his consideration of his friends and neighbors is always a matter of high praise by all who know him. Mr. Hooper owns a fine farm in Canaan township, Madison county.

William T. Hooper, farmer, Canaan township, Madison county, was born on July 17, 1868, in Allen county, Ohio, and is a son of Philip C., and Mary (Palmer) Hooper. He was reared in Allen county, where he attended the district schools during the winter months, and assisted with the farm work during the summer. When he was twenty-two years old he began the vocation of an agriculturist on his own responsibility, dividing his attention between farming and his work in the oil field, but later devoted his entire efforts to agriculture. Mr. Hooper has given his support to the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in local politics. He is a member of the Big Darby Baptist church, and belongs to the Franklin Protective Association. At the time

of his marriage Mr. Hooper rented a farm for six years, during which time he saved enough to buy his present farm of one hundred and ten acres in Canaan township, where he now lives, all of which he has earned by his own efforts.

Philip C. Hooper, father of William T., was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and his wife, Mary (Palmer) Hooper, is a native of Union county, Ohio. They are now living as retired farmers at Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio. This union has been blest with five children, all living in 1915: John, who owns and operates a saw-mill at West Cairo, Ohio; Samuel, a merchant of Lima, Ohio; James, a farmer in Union county, Ohio; William T.; and Margaret, who married a Mr. Fisher.

William T. Hooper was united in marriage, December 25, 1892, with Cora Harris, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Lisk) Harris. She was born on August 8, 1870, in Canaan township, Madison county, where she was reared and received her education, attending the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper are the parents of five children, as follow: Jay is in the automobile business at West Jefferson; Ethel; Leona is single, as is Vivian, and Nellie who are at home.

Isaac and Rebecca (Lisk) Harris, parents of Cora (Harris) Hooper, were natives of Franklin county, Ohio. They lived in Canaan township, Madison county, the greater part of their married life. Mr. Harris was a farmer, but is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were the parents of the following children: Elsie, Amanda, Flora (deceased), Ada, Cora and Thomas (deceased). Mrs. Harris died in September, 1915.

Mr. Hooper enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides, where he and his wife are interested in every measure to promote the general welfare.

RAYMOND HARBAGE.

The achieved success of Raymond R. Harbage, whose history is briefly outlined in the following sketch, is an illustration of the fact that the man with the college education is not necessarily a failure when it comes to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Harbage can point with pride to his accomplishments.

Raymond R. Harbage, farmer, West Jefferson, Ohio, was born on November 24, 1889, in Jefferson township, Madison county, and is a son of Charles and Jennie B. (Roberts) Harbage. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and attended the public schools and later went to the West Jefferson high school, after which he became a student at the Ohio State University. Mr. Harbage devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising, principally cattle and hogs, which he sends away each year by the carload. He is a stanch Republican, and believes in furthering the interests of his township in every possible way. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Jefferson, Ohio. His fraternal alliance is with Madison Lodge No. 222, Free and Accepted Masons.

Charles Harbage, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the East pike in Jefferson township, and died in December, 1911. His wife, Jennie B. (Roberts) Harbage, is still living in Jefferson township. Charles Harbage was a son of Owen Harbage. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harbage were born five children: Robert S., a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, is now a farmer in Deer Creek township; Raymond R., a twin of Robert S.; Iva M., who is a high school graduate, is married to Carl Marsh, of Marysville, Ohio; Homer V., a high school graduate, is single and lives at home; and Percival, who also graduated from high school and is at home unmarried.

Owen Harbage, the paternal grandfather, was a native of England, and came to the United States at the age of thirteen years, settling at West Jefferson, Ohio, where he was employed as a farm hand at fifty cents a day, but, through his thrifty and industrious habits, soon became prosperous, and is still living at West Jefferson, where he

owns a large tract of valuable land. He was united in marriage with Minerva Arnett, by whom he had seven children, Addie, Clara, Anna, Charles, Vynul, Arnett and Benjamin. Mr. Harbage is president of the Farmers' Bank at West Jefferson, Ohio, where he made the most of his money at farming and cattle-raising. His wife is deceased.

Raymond R. Harbage was united in marriage, November 1, 1911, with Irma O. Bidwell, daughter of Monroe Bidwell. She was born in Madison county, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the London high school. Mr. and Mrs. Harbage began their married life on a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Canaan township.

A biographical sketch of Monroe Bidwell, father of Mrs. Raymond R. Harbage, is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Harbage is a broad-minded man, and has many friends in Madison county.

LAWRENCE C. ENGELSPERGER.

When the great national road was being constructed through this part of the state nearly one hundred years ago not a few of the men engaged in the work of pushing that monumental task to completion were so well pleased with the prospect then presented in Madison county that they remained here, becoming permanent residents, founding families whose members in the third and fourth generation now are included among the most prominent and influential citizens of the county. Among these workmen who stopped off here was a steady, sober, earnest-minded and industrious German immigrant, Lawrence Engelsperger, who decided to put in his lot with that of the energetic pioneers who at that time were so vigorously engaged in establishing a sound social order in Madison county. Locating at the village of West Jefferson, in the eastern section of the county, Lawrence Engelsperger became one of the strong factors in the development of that town and there he reared his family; his children and his children's children having since then done well their respective parts in this community.

The elder Lawrence Engelsperger was a native of Germany, who came to America in the days of his young manhood and located at Columbus, Ohio. He was a baker by trade and in Ohio's capital city readily found employment. There he met Magdaline Hosess, a German girl, who also had come to America seeking to better her station, and the two were married. When the construction gang reached Columbus, Lawrence Engelsperger joined the workers on the national road, working on the road during the days and baking for the construction crew during the nights. When the force reached West Jefferson he gave up this employment and settled in the village, spending the rest of his life there. That was in the year 1832, and ever since the Engelsperger family has been worthily represented in this county. Lawrence Engelsperger and his wife, Magdaline Hosess, were the parents of nine children, three of whom are still living, those besides the immediate subject of this sketch, being Mary, widow of Charles G. Hood, of Columbus, this state, and Mintie, the wife of Magee Gains, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Lawrence C. Engelsperger, son of Lawrence and Magdaline (Hosess) Engelsperger, was born in the village of West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, on June 16, 1839, and has lived there all his life, during this long period having been a witness of the wonderful material development which has marked the progress of the community since that far-away date. He received such educational advantages as were offered in the village school during the period of his boyhood and was trained in the trade of shoemaker, in which he became very proficient. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Lawrence C. Engelsperger enlisted, on September 5, 1861, in Company A, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served valiantly as a soldier of the

Union for three years and one month, the larger part of this service having been performed in the Army of the Cumberland, under General Sherman. At the close of the war, Mr. Engelsperger returned to West Jefferson and resumed his work at the shoemaker's bench, faithfully and successfully following this trade until the time of his retirement from the active pursuits of industry, in 1906, during all this time being faithful in all his relations in life, a good citizen and a fine neighbor, earning and preserving the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

On October 26, 1871, Lawrence C. Engelsperger was united in marriage to Nora L. Boyle, a native of Ireland, and to this union six children were born, five of whom are still living, namely: Mary, now living in her father's home; Bernard, unmarried, also living under the parental roof; Katie, wife of John Timmons, of Springfield, Ohio; Jacob, a mail carrier, living in West Jefferson, this county, and William, secretary of the local telephone company at West Jefferson.

Lawrence C. Engelsperger is a Democrat and for years took an active part in local politics. For two terms he served his home village as corporation clerk and also had served the township as constable. For years he was active in the work of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, but since his retirement has given less attention to the larger affairs of life, being content to take things easy, enjoying the rewards of his long and busy career. He has hosts of friends in the West Jefferson neighborhood, all of whom hold him in the highest regard.

THOMAS W. STALBIRD.

The subject of this sketch has made good use of his advantages thus far in his agricultural career. Mr. Stalbird is still a young man, and with the knowledge already gained, he bids fair to become a notable factor in the community in which he resides. His progressive work in stock breeding is bringing him to the front ranks, and his splendid line of horses and cattle is attracting the attention of many of the older dealers.

Thomas W. Stalbird, farmer and stock breeder, London, Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, was born on May 30, 1882, and is a son of John and Irene (Carpenter) Stalbird. He was reared in Monroe township and there attended the district schools, in the village of Resaca, giving his attention to his studies during the winter months and assisting with the farm work during the summer, until he was twenty-one years of age, when his father presented him with a team of horses. He then rented a farm and began the vocation of a farmer on his own responsibility. Mr. Stalbird has become the owner of the farm of forty-three acres, which is located in Darby township, about three miles southwest of Plain City. Mr. Stalbird rents his forty-three acres out and farms three hundred and thirty acres which he rents and lives on part of this, dividing his attention between general farming and stock raising. He owns a fine standard-bred trotting mare and colt, as well as a purebred Percheron mare and colt, and a herd of registered Jersey cattle. His place is one of the noted farms in the county, and shows the care of a master hand. Mr. Stalbird is a stanch Republican, and has not allowed his home interests to lessen his interest in the welfare of his township. He has shown his public spirit by serving as township assessor, and officiating as a member of the board of education.

John Stalbird, father of Thomas W., was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Irene (Carpenter) Stalbird, was born in Canaan township, Madison county, and has always lived in that neighborhood.

The paternal grandfather is M. D. Stalbird, who follows farming in Monroe township, and also officiates as trustee of that territory.

Thomas W. Stalbird was united in marriage, March 9, 1904, with Bessie M. Finley,

daughter of Scott and Jennie (Heath) Finley. She was born in Monroe township, and was educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Stalbird played together as children and attended the same school. They have one adopted daughter, Lula M., who was born on June 8, 1910.

Mr. Stalbird is a thoroughly up-to-date business farmer, and is building a reputation worthy of serving as an example for all ambitious young agriculturists.

WILLIAM H. KELLER.

"Hickory Grove Farm," situated two and one-half miles south of the village of West Jefferson, on the Jefferson and Lilly Chapel pike, in Jefferson township, this county, is one of the best-appointed places in that vicinity and its proprietor is regarded as one of the most substantial men in that neighborhood, a man who enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

William H. Keller, proprietor of "Hickory Grove Farm," was born on a farm in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, on September 29, 1860, son of George and Eliza (Fitzgerald) Keller, the former of whom was the son of Peter Keller, who came to this county from Maryland with his family when George Keller was a boy, and located on a farm on the national road, near Glade run, where he spent the rest of his life. George Keller grew to manhood on this Glade run farm and after his marriage rented farms in Madison and Franklin counties, in his later years buying a farm of ninety-nine and thirty-five hundredths acres in Jefferson township, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, his death occurring on April 8, 1908, she surviving until January 2, 1913. Upon the death of his father, William H. Keller bought the various interests of the other heirs in the home farm and has lived there ever since. He is unmarried and makes his home with his farm assistant and the latter's wife, who occupy the old Keller home.

To George and Eliza (Fitzgerald) Keller were born five children, four of whom are still living, namely: Ida C., who married Cornelius Recob, of Springfield, Ohio; William H., the subject of this sketch; E. E. J., a farmer of Logan county, this state, and Mary, who married John Grasley, a farmer living near West Jefferson, this county.

William H. Keller is a Democrat and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of the county, though not an especially vigorous party worker. He is a progressive farmer and is rated as a substantial citizen, one who ever has the best interests of the community at heart, giving his earnest support to all local movements looking to the general betterment of conditions hereabout, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

MERITTE D. STALBIRD.

Having nothing of the speculator in his make up, Mr. Stalbird has achieved his business success through a methodical routine of business effort. He made up his mind at an early day to make sure of a comfortable living, and has the satisfaction of knowing he has been successful.

Meritte D. Stalbird, farmer and trustee of Monroe township, Madison county, was born on June 25, 1877, in Canaan township, and is a son of John and Irene (Carpenter) Stalbird. He was reared on the home farm, and attended the public schools of Canaan and Monroe townships, remaining under the parental roof until he was past twenty-one years of age, when he began farming for himself, renting at first, after which he bought thirty-three and one-third acres at Resaca, Ohio. Mr. Stalbird gives his support to the Republican party, taking an active part in local politics, and serving as one of the trustees of Monroe township. He has made all he owns entirely through his own efforts.

John Stalbird, father of Meritte D., was born in the state of New York, and moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, and thence to Madison county, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Irene Carpenter, a sister of Burr E. Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Stalbird are residents of Canaan township, and are the parents of two children, Meritte D., and Thomas W., a prosperous farmer of Monroe township.

Meritte D. Stalbird was united in marriage, September 25, 1899, with Estelle Reed, who was born on March 10, 1888, near Gillivan, Canaan township, in Madison county, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of Monroe township. To this union have been born two children, Marion Everette, born on August 26, 1900, a graduate of the public school at the age of fourteen years, and Florence I, born on January 7, 1903.

Mrs. Estelle (Reed) Stalbird is a daughter of Perry and Missouri (Miller) Reed, both of whom have lived for many years in Monroe township, where Mr. Reed is a farmer. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of six children, as follow: May married Samuel Skeels; Lennie married Major Gammel; Estella was the third in order of birth; Clara married Kirk Phillip; Edith married Fay Fenner; Harrison married Inez Anderson.

Mr. Stalbird has made all he possesses without any outside assistance, and being a gentleman of marked domestic tastes, thoroughly enjoys his home and family.

HORACE T. FINLEY.

While endeavoring to advance his own interests, Horace T. Finley, whose name introduces this sketch, has never neglected any favor that would tend to the promotion of the welfare of a friend or neighboring citizen. He is the owner of fine farming lands in Monroe township, and springs from aristocratic Virginia ancestry. His financial success has been the outcome of strict attention to business, and the high principles upon which he has always conducted his work.

Horace T. Finley, farmer, residing in Monroe township, Madison county, was born on October 25, 1848, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and is a son of Col. J. H., and Martha (Ruff) Finley. He was educated in the public schools, after which he taught school for some years, and then took up the vocation of a farmer, which he has successfully conducted, and is now well fixed with the material goods of this world. Mr. Finley is a Democrat, in behalf of which party he has shown his public spirit by serving as trustee and township clerk at various times. His farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres, is located in Pike, Monroe and Darby townships. He is a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, of the Masonic Order, at Plain City.

Col. J. H. Finley, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and a son of Michael Finley. His wife, Martha (Ruff) Finley, was a daughter of John R. Ruff. Colonel Finley was at one time a slaveowner, and conducted a flour-mill. When Colonel and Mrs. Finley came to Ohio, they located where Horace T. Finley now lives, and built a log cabin for their home, spending the remainder of their lives on this farm. Colonel Finley was a Democrat. He was well educated and well informed on the important topics of the day, and took an active interest in local politics. In his younger days Colonel Finley taught school for a number of years. To this union were born nine children, as follow: John R. enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel McMillan, participating in the siege of Vicksburg; W. A. was killed at Plain City by a railroad train; Samuel died when two years of age; D. Wallace is following agriculture in Nebraska; Amanda is deceased; Horace T., of Monroe township; Matilda died in infancy; Margaret became the wife of E. W. Fisher; W. S. lives in Monroe township. A biographical sketch of the latter is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Horace T. Finley was united in marriage, October 1, 1874, with Ada A. Dillow,

daughter of Hugh and Susan (Heath) Dillow. She was born in Madison county. This union has been blest with five children, only three of whom are living in 1915: J. T., Oscar W., Ethel (deceased), Bertha (deceased), and Fay. J. T. is manager of the home farm; Oscar W. lives near Plain City; Bertha became the wife of John Barley, of Gillivan road; Fay is also at home. Mrs. Horace T. Finley died on March 7, 1915, aged fifty-seven years.

Mr. Finley has established himself in the high regard of all who have had the pleasure of knowing him.

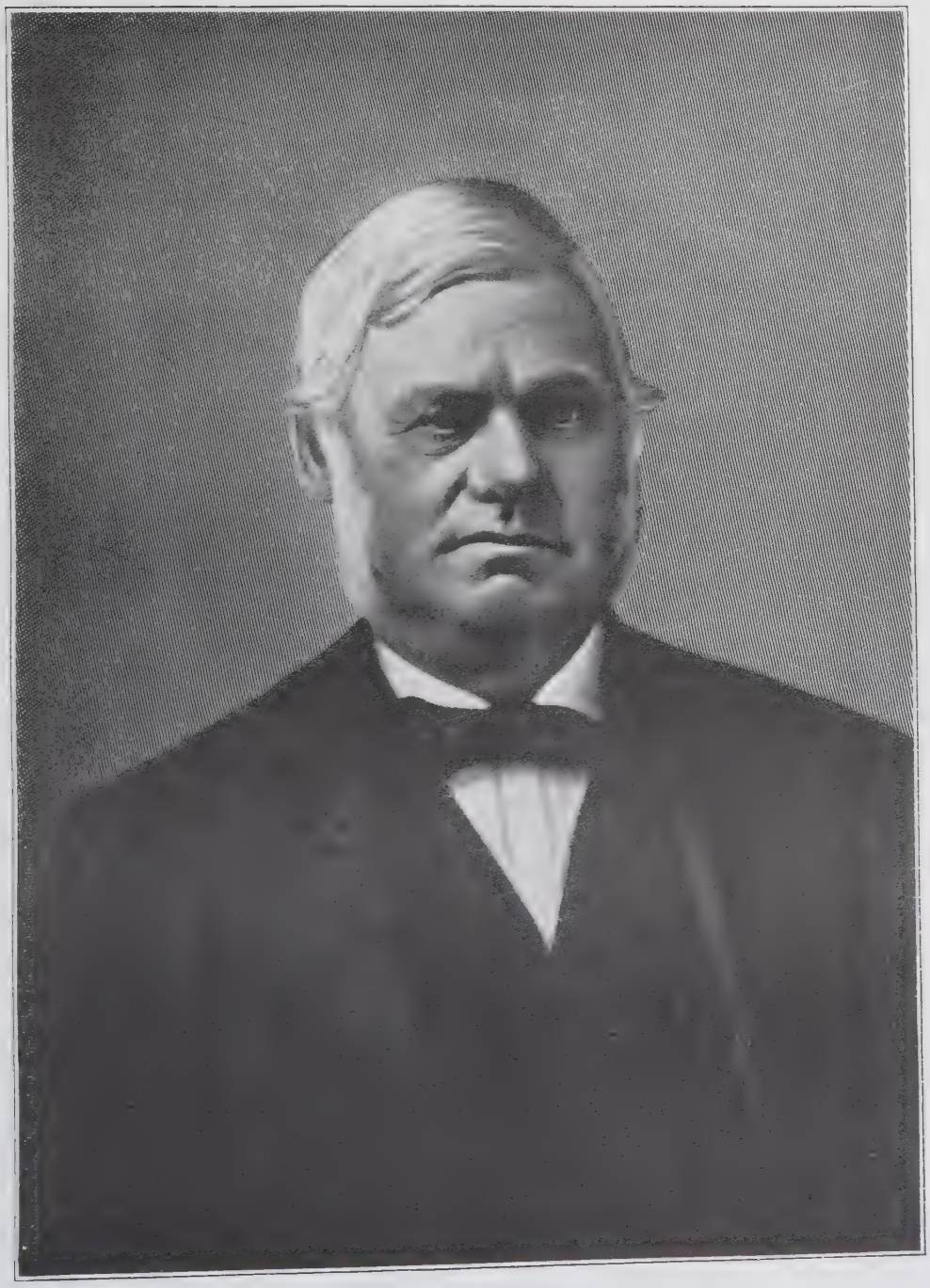
OWEN HARBAGE.

The gentleman whose name is noted above is a member of one of the old and honored families of this county, who, though not native-born, have made a name and a place for themselves, and have become in every sense of the word American, except in the matter of birth. Coming to this country when a mere lad, Owen Harbage has worked out his destiny by reason of ability and perseverance, until he has come to occupy an important place in the vicinity of his home, and has won many friends, whose entire confidence he has. He is the son of parents who braved the dangers of the ocean to establish their home in the New World. It is "a far cry" from the little town in England in which he was born on May 2, 1838, to the presidency of a bank in Ohio, but such is the cycle of his life.

Joseph and Sarah (Kutley) Harbage, parents of Owen Harbage, were English-born, and after their marriage came to the United States, about the year 1853. Arriving in New York City, they bought tickets for Madison county, and located immediately on a farm near West Jefferson, where they spnt the remainder of their days, acquiring two hundred and twenty-five acres of land in that part of the county. Joseph Harbage was a quiet, forceful man, a Republican in political belief and a good, conscientious farmer. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, those besides the subject of this sketch being John, Elizabeth (widow of Patrick Caragan), Sarah (deceased), Joseph, William (living in Indiana), and Edwin.

It is not difficult to imagine the struggles of an English lad of fifteen coming to a strange country where so many customs and institutions differ from those of the Old World, but, with determination, Owen Harbage set to work, and here in the Madison county schools finished the education begun in England. Until the year of his majority, he lived under the paternal roof, and then started to carve his own destiny. It would seem that Fate was rather kind to him, for she not only brought him a wife, but in so doing determined the direction along which he should carry out his economic activities. In other words, after his marriage to Minerva Arnett in the fall of 1859, he became manager of his mother-in-law's Madison county farm, afterwards purchasing it, and he still owns nine hundred acres in Jefferson township. Continuing his residence on the farm until 1905, he then moved to West Jefferson, where he now resides, one of his business interests centering in the Farmers Bank, which he organized, and of which he is the president.

To Owen and Minerva (Arnett) Harbage seven children were born, four of whom are living, namely: Vynul, who has become a wealthy farmer, of Jefferson township; Arnett, who possesses six hundred acres in Monroe township; Clara, who married J. Wilson Goodson, a prosperous resident of Jefferson township, and Addie, who married David Lloyd, a successful farmer of Franklin county. The mother of these children died in 1901 and three years later, August 26, 1904, Mr. Harbage married, secondly, Mrs. Elizabeth Riddle, who was born in Madison county on August 4, 1849. The daughter of a farmer, she was educated in the local schools, and reaching womanhood,



OWEN HARBAGE

chose for her husband Abner Riddle, to which union two children were born, Ellen, who married David Sidner, a farmer of West Jefferson, and Gertrude, deceased.

The church to which Mr. and Mrs. Harbage have been most strongly attracted is the Methodist Episcopal, and to this they have contributed both of their time and means, Mrs. Harbage being quite active in the church work, especially that of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Although an active Republican, Owen Harbage has never held any office of a public nature. He is of a kindly, cheerful disposition, attracting friends and retaining them, and is one of the honored and respected citizens of the county in which he has spent nearly all of his life.

LAWRENCE CASSETT HOUSTON.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by its representative citizens and yields tribute of admiration and respect to those whose words and actions constitute the record of the state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Madison county who are well known because of the part they have taken in public life, as well as the fact that they come from an old and honored family, is Lawrence Cassett Houston, a farmer by occupation, who lives two miles north of Summerford, in Somerford township, on a part of a military tract granted by the state of Virginia to members of the Marsh family for services performed in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Houston has a modern farm, known as "Liberty Hall."

Lawrence C. Houston was born on October 13, 1872, in Clark county, two miles west of his present home, the son of William Laus and Mary J. (Bales) Houston. They also were born in Clark county. William L. Houston was the son of Thomas F. Houston, who was the son of Robert, the son of Joseph. It was Joseph Houston who brought the family to Ohio from Maryland in pioneer times. The founder of the family in America, who came from Scotland, was Robert Houston. The family seat is situated at Houston, Scotland, and a coat of arms granted by the king, bears the motto "In Time." It was granted on account of his having appeared on the field of battle with his serfs and having saved the day. The Houston castle is still standing and is a fine specimen of Scotch architecture, with its turrets, etc. Joseph Houston, who established the family in Ohio, was a brother of Gen. Sam Houston's father. Joseph Houston's son, Robert, the father of Thomas F., settled about 1862 in Pleasant township on the farm where he lived until late in life, when he moved to Springfield and died at the age of sixty-five years. He was saddle and harness maker in South Charleston in early life, and an old ledger shows that he made a saddle for George Murray some sixty years ago. It was a fine piece of handiwork and was handed down in the Murray family, reaching Mrs. Lawrence C. Houston, and she still has it.

William Laus and Mary J. (Bales) Houston succeeded to the old homestead, where they lived until a few months before his death, when he moved to London. He died on March 11, 1900, at the age of fifty-six years. Mrs. William Laus Houston lives in London. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also her husband. Mary (Bales) Houston is the daughter of Calvin and Julia Bales, who lived near Tradersville, in Somerford township, where she was born. She is now sixty-nine years old. Her brother, Charles, still lives in the old Bales home. To William L. and Mary Houston were born three children, Lawrence C., the subject of this sketch; Morris Charles, an automobile dealer of Duncan, Oklahoma; Stella B., the wife of Edward B. McCarter, of Columbus.

Lawrence C. Houston lived at home until seventeen years old. He attended the high school at London and subsequently entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Later he took a course in Nelson's Business College at Springfield, Ohio, and entered the London Exchange Bank, where he remained for three years in a clerical capacity. At this time his father was a stockholder and director of the bank. After this he clerked in the Citizens National Bank at Springfield for a year and a half, until the death of his father, when he returned to London and was made administrator of the estate, comprising eleven hundred acres of land. A part of his present home farm was included in the Houston estate. Here he owns two hundred and forty-two acres. Mr. and Mrs. Houston also own a farm of eighty-seven acres nearby.

On February 17, 1898, Lawrence C. Houston was married to Clara Murray, of South Charleston, the daughter of John M. and Sallie (Nesbitt) Murray, both of whom are of Scotch descent. Mrs. Houston's grandfather, George Murray, came from New York with his parents and later settled in Clark county, Ohio. He was a farmer and stockman at South Charleston and died at the age of seventy-one years. His son, John Murray, now lives in Clark county, aged seventy-five years. He is a stockman and farmer. Mrs. Houston was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, and reared in South Charleston. She was educated in Ohio Wesleyan University and was a classmate of her husband, having graduated in 1895. She was graduated from the South Charleston high school in the class of 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston have been the parents of two children, Murray, who is a student in the London high school, class of 1917, and Helen, who will graduate from the high school with the class of 1919. Murray is very much inclined to nature study, and in 1913 discovered an ancient turtle in the woods of the old Willard farm, bearing the date "1812," with the initials "J. W." carved on its back, thought to be the initials of J. Willard, who owned the farm at that date.

Practically all of the members of the Houston family have been Republicans, but Lawrence C. Houston is inclined to the Progressive party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at London. Mr. Houston is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and one of the radical dry workers in Madison county. He is also a member of the Grange, the Farmers Club, the Young Men's Christian Association and takes an interest in all of these organizations.

ASA F. BURNHAM.

Tireless energy, combined with honesty of purpose, and a good supply of proper business judgment, is bound to end in successful achievement in most any line of business, and this fact is illustrated in the life of the subject of this sketch, Asa F. Burnham, who is prominently known throughout Madison county as a high-grade, twentieth-century farmer and stock raiser.

Asa F. Burnham, farmer and stock raiser, Mechanicsburg, Madison county, Ohio, was born on February 12, 1855, in Pike township, and is a son of John and Selina (Fullington) Burnham. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools, after which he entered the Akron College and at the end of two years returned home and became engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is now the proprietor of the valuable farm known as "Maple Lawn Farm," located on rural route No. 3, six miles east of Mechanicsburg, in Pike and Monroe townships. Mr. Burnham is a stanch Republican.

John Burnham, father of Asa F. Burnham, was born in Connecticut, and his wife, Selina (Fullington) Burnham, was born in Ohio. They were early settlers in Madison

county and Mr. Burnham was always considered a money-maker. He began on his own responsibility in very meager circumstances, but was industrious and thrifty, and soon became the owner of fifty cows and a good dairy farm, which he later gave up and engaged in general farming and stock raising, principally sheep and cattle. John Burnham was a man of high moral character, and upright in all his business dealings.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burnham were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living in 1915: Henry, a veterinarian in Indiana; Charles L., a retired farmer at Mechanicsburg; Darius J., also retired and living at Mechanicsburg, where he is one of the large landowners; Pearl J. is cashier of the Central Bank at Mechanicsburg, and is also the owner of a large tract of land; Ada Burnham is the wife of M. D. Bradley; Marion L. is the present mayor of London, Ohio; and Asa F.

Asa F. Burnham was united in marriage in October, 1882, with Amy F. Burnham, daughter of Henry and Eveline (Williams) Burnham. She was born in Pike township, in Madison county.

Mr. Burnham has always been a man of temperate habits, and because of his sterling qualities is deservedly popular among his acquaintances.

WILLIAM JOHNSON EDWARDS.

The human life is most useful which results in the greatest good to the greatest number. Though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure, each can reach success and make life a blessing to his fellow men. It is not necessary for one to occupy eminent public position to do so, for in other walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for the exercise of talent and influence, which in some way will touch the lives of others. Among the farmers of Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, William Johnson Edwards has, for many years, occupied a conspicuous place. He is the proprietor of "Needmore Farm," located on the London and Urbana pike, two and one-half miles north of Summerford, in Somerford township. It is the old David Ward farm and contains one hundred and seventy-five acres, having been purchased by Mr. Edwards five years ago.

William Johnson Edwards was born in Wise county, Virginia, February 4, 1865. Many of the members of the Edwards family still live in Wise county, Virginia. Mr. Edwards was reared on a farm and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber in Carroll, Wise and Grayson counties, Virginia. During a period of sixteen years he had extensive experience in operating mills. Coming to Ohio in December, 1903, he settled in Clark county, his object being to obtain better educational advantage for his children. Mr. Edwards rented land for two years and then purchased land in Madison county. He first bought the Arbuckle farm in Somerford township, a tract of one hundred and seventy-one acres. It was a run-down farm, for which he paid fifty-five dollars an acre. In four years, he sold out and received eighty-five dollars an acre. He then rented the Angus Bonner farm of seven hundred and forty acres, and one year later sold out his interest in the farm and purchased his present home, which had been rented for many years. There were no fences on the farm and this farm also was very much run down, and it gave Mr. Edwards a chance to improve and rebuild. The land is now in a high state of cultivation. He has blown out several acres of stumps and put this into cultivation. He grows corn, wheat and oats and buys considerable grain to feed to his stock. A rather large herd of cows is kept on the farm and the cream is sold as a principal product. He has splendid wells on the farm, which are operated by windmills and the water piped to a tank in the yard. The farm also has a silo. Besides cattle and hogs, Mr. Edwards keeps draft stallions and is doing a great deal to improve the breed of horses in this county.

In 1888 William J. Edwards was married in Grayson county, Virginia, to Sarah

Frances Shupe, a native of Grayson county. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been the parents of eight children: Hattie May, who is the wife of Louis Ackermann, of Rosedale, Madison county; Earl Eugene, who owns a part of the Edwards farm, but lives in Clark county; Everett Clinton, who is a graduate of the London high school and is a teacher; Ernest Kyle, who married Gladys Wilson, the daughter of Valentine Wilson, and occupies Mr. Wilson's farm; Clara and Martha Ann, who are students in the London high school; William Austin and Vernie Clyde, who live at home.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Edwards are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Summerford. They have been active in church work since 1892. Mr. Edwards is a trustee of the church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic lodge at London. The Edwards home is located in a magnificent grove which makes one of the most desirable home sites in Madison county.

WILLIAM I. BALLINGER, M. D.

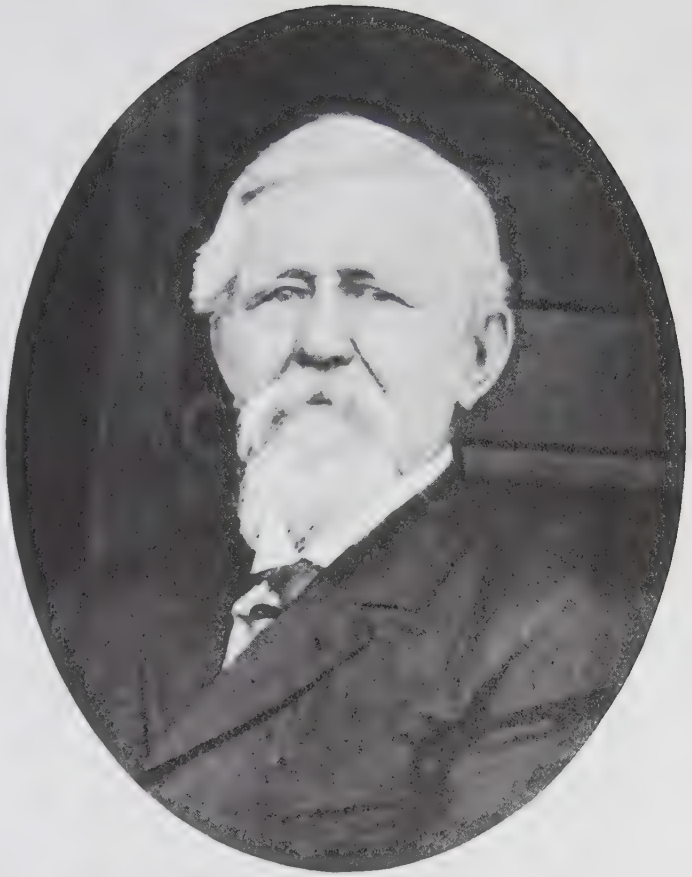
Among the resourceful and enterprising citizens of Madison county, Ohio, is Dr. William I. Ballinger. Although well advanced in years, Doctor Ballinger is still wonderfully active and wide awake. His progressive spirit has been very helpful to his township, and he has performed his part as a public-spirited citizen. He began his career as a physician, but the call of the commercial life proved more attractive to him, and his last years in active business were spent in his flouring mills, in which business he has also been eminently successful. He retired from business in 1908.

William I. Ballinger was born on October 18, 1828, in Logan county, Ohio, a son of Joshua and Delila (Inskeep) Ballinger. He was reared on a farm in Logan county, and obtained his early education in the public schools, remaining on the farm until nineteen years of age. When a boy he was injured, making it impossible for him to follow agricultural pursuits, and in deciding upon a vocation he selected the study and profession of medicine and surgery, entering the college at Marysville, Ohio, presided over by Dr. D. W. Henderson, where he was one of the leading students. He later went to college at Delaware, remaining from 1850 to 1853, after which he studied with Doctor Henderson in Marysville for two years, and was later a student at Starling Medical College at Columbus. From there he went to Cleveland, during which time he devoted much of his time and attention to surgery, graduating from the medical college at Cleveland with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in April, 1856,

Doctor Ballinger located at Plain City, where he established a good practice, until 1885 or 1886, when he discontinued his medical practice in order that he might have more time to devote to his flouring-mill, which he had built in 1873. It was one of the first mills and proved a success. Dr. Ballinger personally took charge of it in 1885. It was burned down in 1898 and he at once rebuilt it on better and more modern plans, taking out the buhrs and replacing them with the roller system, and in 1904 or 1905 he again took active charge of the mill, assisted by his sons. Doctor Ballinger was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican, to which party he has since given his loyal support. He has always been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active worker in that denomination. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic lodge of Plain City, of which he has officiated as secretary for many years.

Joshua Ballinger, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1803. His wife was Delila (Inskeep) Ballinger, whose parents were natives of Virginia, and both died in Logan county, Ohio, where her father was a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Joshua Ballinger had five brothers and two sisters, the only one of whom now living is Hester A., the widow of E. P. Williams.

Dr. William I. Ballinger was united in marriage, in February, 1857, with Matilda M. Taylor, by whom he has had three children—John, Llew and Eva, who married



DR. AND MRS. WILLIAM I. BALLINGER.

Rev. A. L. Rogers, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and they live in Plain City, Ohio. Doctor and Mrs. Ballinger have been married fifty-eight years, and are among the best known and most highly respected citizens of Plain City, Ohio.

Mrs. Ballinger's father was John Taylor, who was born on the old Taylor homestead, located in Darby and Canaan townships. He was a farmer and large stock man. He died on the old home place. Mrs. Ballinger's mother was Eliza Marks, who was born on the banks of Little Darby, in Madison county, Ohio. She was the daughter of James Marks, a prominent farmer and one of the early settlers of Madison county, who came to this section when it was a wilderness. John and Eliza (Marks) Taylor were the parents of the following children: David, deceased; Matilda; Elizabeth, deceased; James, deceased; Eva, deceased, and J. B. F., who lives at Lafayette.

EDWIN E. WILLARD.

Large undertakings are entrusted only to men of large vision and great ability. During the past few years, Madison county has been engaged in tremendous road building projects, at the head of which has been Edwin E. Willard, the president of the board of county commissioners, who was elected to his present office first in 1910 and who is now serving his second term. During his administration, Madison county, in conjunction with Franklin county, has built two large bridges over Big Darby as a result of the flood. These bridges cost about seventy thousand dollars each. Moreover, the county is constructing about fourteen miles of state and inter-county roads, a total cost to Madison county of about fifty-five thousand dollars.

During Mr. Willard's administration, the county has also rebuilt several miles of roads, one of which is the old turnpike. A movement is now on foot to change the route of the old national road so that it will leave the old line at West Jefferson and pass through London and by the way of the state farm to Summerford. The present national road is a straight line from West Jefferson to Summerford, by the way of Lafayette. London lies four miles south of Lafayette, so that the new line makes a slight detour to the south, returning to the old line at Summerford. The increase in distance, however, is very slight. This project means an expense of one hundred thousand dollars to Madison county and is about one-half the total cost as the state will pay the other half. Mr. Willard is a man of large ability and has given a full measure of satisfaction during his previous years of service. He is thoroughly experienced in politics and public affairs, having served as township assessor of Somerford township, as trustee and as a member of the school board. The people of any county are pleased to honor a man possessing the ability of Edwin E. Willard.

Edwin E. Willard was born on the old home farm near his present home on May 9, 1856, and is the third in the family born to James M. and Eleanor (Hull) Willard, the former of whom was born in Somerford township, October 2, 1829, and the latter in Madison county, July 2, 1830. James M. Willard was the son of Abner S. and Hulda (Colver) Willard, the former a native of Vermont, born in 1797, and the latter born on the shore of Lake Champlain, in New York state, in 1796. Abner S. Willard went to Canada in early life, then returned to New York, and in 1812 settled in Champaign county, Ohio, where he remained until 1815, when he came to Madison county. He died on December 16, 1872. He was married in Madison county in 1817. His wife died on June 3, 1861, in this county.

James M. Willard was married to Eleanor Hull on November 25, 1851, and after his marriage engaged in farming and stock raising, renting land until he purchased two hundred acres, adding to it until he owned two hundred and fifty-eight acres. Elected as a Republican he served three years as county commissioner and faithfully discharged the duties of the office. He also served as township trustee at different

times and school director for twenty years. James and Ellen (Hull) Willard were the parents of six children, of whom four are living: Edwin E., the subject of this sketch; Horace M. lives on the old homestead; Olive J. is the wife of Walter Dickason, of Columbus; Louie R. is the widow of Frank Newman, of Rosedale, Madison county. Tabitha and Nettie O. are deceased. Tabitha was the wife of Marion Candler and died on June 14, 1886, her hsuband having since died. Her daughter, Myrtle, married Eugene Dixon and died on June 19, 1905, leaving no children. James M. Willard was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife were members of the Universalist church. He died on February 17, 1905, and his remains were buried in the Summerford cemetery. His wife died in December, 1896.

The life of Edwin E. Willard has been passed mainly in Madison county, either on the farm or in London, where he was engaged in breeding light harness horses. He followed the race circuit for many years, driving his own horses, and during that period owned several fast horses which brought him good prices. He has now been living on the farm for eight years and owns seventy-five acres of land. On the farm he lives in a neat concrete house, which has been made modern and is a desirable home. It it situated two miles north of Summerford.

Edwin E. Willard was married on January 19, 1877, to Alice E. Evans, the daughter of William and Anna Evans, who were, for many years, proprietors of the hotel at Summerford. William Evans died on August 5, 1915, and was buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Willard are the parents of four children: Forrest, who is employed by the Ohio Electric railway at Columbus, Ohio; Edwina, who is the wife of A. J. Leonard, an electrician of London; Jeannette, who was graduated from the high school with the class of 1915; and Irene, who will graduate from the high school with the class of 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Willard and family are prominent citizens of Madison county. The family is popular socially and enjoys the wholesome respect of their neighbors. At no time in the history of the county has any county commissioner had so much to contend with as Mr. Willard. He is acknowledged one of the best men who ever held that position.

ROBERT HARBAGE.

Robert Harbage, a prosperous young farmer of Somerford township, is the proprietor of "Spring Hill Farm," a tract of two hundred acres, lying three miles north of Summerford and back from the main pike from London to Mechanicsburg. The farm lies on Georges creek and is excellently watered and well adapted for stock raising.

Robert Harbage was born in Jefferson township, Madison county, November 24, 1889, and is the son of Charles and Jennie (Roberts) Harbage, the former of whom is deceased and the latter is still living on the old home place.

For a period of three years, Mr. Harbage operated the farm of his uncle, Vymul Harbage, in Deer Creek township, but after his marriage moved to his present farm, which is known as the old David Ward farm. Since moving to the farm he has rebuilt most of the fences and by installing an elaborate system of drainage, has reclaimed a great deal of waste land. The farm was very much run down when he took possession of it, but it is now in a high state of cultivation. At the present time Mr. Harbage has one hundred and fifty acres of land in cultivation and is clearing more land every year. He is engaged principally in stock raising and specializes in hogs and sheep, being one of the well-known breeders of this community.

Mr. Harbage is a graduate of the West Jefferson high school and spent two years in the University at Columbus. He was a charter member of the Farmers Club.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Harbage was married to Bertha Fields, the daughter

of Nathan and Esther (Sheridan) Fields, who are prosperous farmers of Deer Creek township. Mrs. Harbage's father was born in Carroll county, Ohio, June 1, 1854, and her mother was born at Mishawaka, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Fields have owned the old Beals farm since 1891. It consists of one hundred and twenty-seven and one-half acres. Mrs. Harbage is one of a family of eight children and the third in the family. The others are: Wealthy, the wife of Earl Woodruff; Margaret, now a student at the State University; Amy, the wife of Lester Stroup; John, a farmer and carpenter at Bernstad, North Dakota; Clarence, who is in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad; Alice and Gladys.

Mrs. Harbage was born in Somerford township and is a graduate of the London high school. She was a student in the summer school of Ohio State University and, for five years, was a teacher in Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harbage have two children, Charles Nathan and Ben. The family is highly respected and well known in Somerford township and, altogether, Mr. Harbage is one of the leading young citizens of the township.

VALENTINE WILSON.

Valentine Wilson, a son of Washington and Linnie (West) Wilson, and the grandson of Valentine and Susan (Umble) Wilson, is a farmer of Somerford township, owning three hundred and eighty acres of his father's old homestead, and altogether three hundred and ninety acres in this township. His farm is located on the London and Mechanicsburg pike, one mile north of Summerford.

Valentine Wilson was born two and one-half miles west of his present home, in Clark county, Ohio, June 30, 1851. Mr. Wilson's father first purchased land in Clark county, where he lived until 1856, when he came to the farm now occupied by his son. Valentine inherited half the land and built the house, which still stands on the farm, in 1856. Here he lived until his death, at which time he was the owner of about eight hundred acres of land. This old house has been the gathering place for the ministers of the Christian church for a great deal more than a generation. Washington Wilson was a man who had many friends, and so thoroughly and widely was he trusted that he was appointed by the court to settle up many estates. His life and his children are referred to elsewhere in the sketch of the Wilson family. It may be said here that he was a stanch Republican in politics and took a very active part in public affairs locally. He was fond of fine horses. During the Civil War he was heavily interested in raising sheep.

Valentine Wilson, the immediate subject of this sketch, inherited from his father's estate what was called the Heffley farm, and there he lived for thirty years. After the death of his brother, Charles, he bought the old home farm, where he has now lived for four years. He is heavily interested in live stock and buys great numbers of cattle, which are fed off to grass.

In 1878 Valentine Wilson was married to Flora Overturf, who died in 1900, leaving three children who grew to maturity. Tweed, the widow of Willard Dickason, lives with her father; Ralph married Bertha Mershon, and operates a part of the home farm. He and his wife have one child, Valentine Harold. At one time Ralph took a commercial and business course at Greenfield, and for a year worked in an office in Chicago. Gladys A. attended London high school for four years and was graduated in 1910. On March 3, 1915, she was married to Ernest Kyle Edwards, who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, a son of William and Sarah F. (Shupe) Edwards. They now live in Somerford township, this county, where Mr. Edwards is a farmer and stock raiser. The late Willard Dickason was a son of Oscar Dickason, of Somerford township, this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and for three years fought off the

dread disease of tuberculosis by travel and change of climate, but all to no purpose, for subsequently he returned to his old home and died among his friends. He died on January 31, 1911.

An ardent Republican in politics, Mr. Wilson has taken an active part in public affairs. He has served as township assessor, and as a member of the township school board. He served as director of the county infirmary for a term of six years, and has always taken an active part in the conventions of his party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, London. He is affiliated with the Christian church at Summerford, in which he is deeply interested, and to the support of which he is a liberal contributor, and for several years has served on the board of trustees of this church.

ARNETT HARBAGE.

"Maple Shade Stock Farm," consisting of three hundred and forty-four acres, situated on rural route No. 8, London, Ohio, is the property of Arnett Harbage, in addition to which he owns a fine tract, consisting of three hundred and thirty acres in Champaign county, Ohio, making in all, six hundred and seventy acres, the greater portion of which is devoted to stock raising, from which Mr. Harbage reaps a handsome annual profit.

Arnett Harbage was born on April 21, 1873, in Jefferson township, and is the son of Owen and Minerva (Arnett) Harbage. He was reared on the farm and was graduated from the West Jefferson high school in 1890, attending later the Ohio State University and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, but never practiced his profession. He is a breeder of fine Percheron horses, of which he has a number of good ones, including three registered stallions, and several registered mares. Mr. Harbage is a Republican but has never been active in politics.

Owen Harbage, father of Arnett Harbage, was born in England, and his wife, Minerva (Arnett) Harbage, was born in Oak Run township, Madison county, Ohio.

Arnett Harbage was united in marriage on March 2, 1899, with Helen Postle, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Busbey) Postle. She was born on April 4, 1877, in Franklin county, and was educated in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Harbage have been born three children: Frances, born on October 30, 1900, and died on February 7, 1915; Minerva, November 24, 1902, and Mary, May 27, 1909. Mrs. Harbage is an attentive member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harbage are members of the Madison County Farmers' Club. Mrs. Harbage is a member of the Harmony Club at Rosedale (a literary club) and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Harbage is a leader of the Plumwood Young Men's Christian Association.

Theodore Postle, father of Mrs. Arnett Harbage, was born on March 28, 1848, and died on January 21, 1915. His wife, Mary (Busbey) Postle, was born at South Vienna in Clark county, Ohio, and is now living in Franklin county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Postle were the parents of five children: Helen; Dr. Carl D. Postle, of Columbus, Ohio; Fred W. Postle, a successful practicing attorney, and member of the city council of Columbus; Edna Grace, died on January 17, 1887; and Mary Lucile, died in April, 1901.

Mr. Harbage enjoys the distinction of being one of the largest, if not the largest, stock dealers in Madison county, and his beautiful home is pointed out as one of the places of interest in Monroe township. He raises horses, hogs and sheep, and has bought and sold a great deal of stock. He has also bought and sold farm lands in this county. Mr. Harbage has been trustee, clerk and member of the school board in his home township.

MR. AND MRS. ARNETT HARBAGE.

JOHN SCOTT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign county, Ohio, half way between Bellefontaine and Urbana, July 14, 1836. He grew to manhood on his father' farm, was educated in the high school of West Liberty, and at the first call for volunteers for the Civil War enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Battery, Light Artillery. He fought at the battle of Shiloh, and after the battle was placed under the command of General Buell and sent to Kentucky, and was discharged on account of sickness a few months later.

John Scott married Rachel Jane Green, November 1, 1863, and after terms of residence in Tennessee, Kansas and Illinois, they settled in Madison county in 1875. Mr. Scott lives on his well-improved ninety-acre farm, which he acquired by his industry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Scott has served as justice of the peace for several years. He is a member of Harry Scribner Post No. 222, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander and chaplain. He is a member of the Grange, of which he is past master.

Both Mr. and Mrs. John Scott are of English and Scotch descent. His great-grandfather was Thomas Scott, who emigrated to Philadelphia from Wexford county, Ireland, about 1783. In 1800 Thomas Scott and his three children by his first wife, Samuel, William and Sarah, and his second wife, Ann (Owen) Scott, and their eight children moved to Chillicothe, Ohio. Samuel was born in Wexford county, Ireland, October 15, 1778. He served in the War of 1812, and married Ruth Hopkins, daughter of John and Elsie (Goodwin) Hopkins. Their sixth child, William Scott, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on June 18, 1814, and married Emily Gillilan in 1835.

The paternal grandmother, Ruth Hopkins, belonged to an old family of Maryland, the first Hopkins having come there from England about 1660. Her father, John Hopkins, served in the War of the American Revolution, having first enlisted at the barracks, Dover, Delaware, February 17, 1776. He saw service under Col. John Hazlett and Capt. Henry Neill. On July 16, 1780, he received one thousand pounds from Capt. Alexander Thompson for enlisting troops. John Hopkins married Elsie Goodwin, of Glasgow, Scotland, and had six children, three of whom were Archibald, Ruth and Robert. About 1797 John Hopkins with his family moved to the banks of the Scioto, below Chillicothe, and later to Pickaway plains, where he died before 1810.

Emily (Gillilan) Scott, mother of John Scott, was born in what is now Greenbrier county, West Virginia, April 9, 1819. She was the daughter of William and Ann (Edmondson) Gillilan. William Gillilan was a son of James and Lydia (Armstrong) Gillilan. Both families were from Ulster, Ireland, and originally from Scotland. The Gilliians belonged to the Clan MacGillychallum or Clan MacLeod of Rasay, and the Armstrongs were a border clan.

Emily Gillilan's mother, Ann Edmondson (or Edmonstone), was the daughter of James and Jane (Smith) Edmondson of Augusta county, Virginia. James Edmondson was a soldier of the American Revolution and fought at the battle of Kings Mountain. He was the son of Mathew and Margaret Edmondson, and the grandson of Sir James Edmonstone, royal standard bearer at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. The Edmonstones were a powerful family of Scotland, being descended from Celtic kings and closely related to the house of Stewart; their family seat was Dunreith castle, county Stirling. They lost their title and estates after the "rising of 1715" and emigrated to Virginia.

Rachel Jane (Green) Scott, the wife of John Scott, was born on August 17, 1840, in Monroe township, Champaign county, Ohio. She was the tenth child of George and Ruth (Williams) Green. Her father was the youngest son of George Green, Sr., and

Mary (Death) Green. George Green, Sr., was born in England, and at the age of thirteen, having heard much of America, ran off and hid himself in the hold of a ship bound for Baltimore. He was not found until the ship was three days out. On arrival at Baltimore he was put up at auction to pay for his passage, and was bought by John Death, of Baltimore county, whose daughter he afterward married. George Green fought in the American Revolution, enlisting from Pennsylvania. After the war he moved to Fleming county, Kentucky, and about 1810 to Logan county, Ohio.

John Death, the father of Mary (Death) Green, with his brothers, John, Edward and Randolph, fought in the Colonial wars.

Ruth (Williams) Green, mother of Mrs. Scott, was a member of a Quaker family of Guilford county, North Carolina. Her first ancestor in this country was George Williams, who came from England about 1690, to Philadelphia, with William Penn and the Quakers. His son, Richard Williams, with his wife, Prudence (Beales) Williams, of King George county, Maryland, moved to Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1752. They were living there at the time of the American Revolution and their home was used as a hospital by the English officers from whom Richard Williams caught smallpox and died. He gave forty acres to the Quakers for their meeting house.

The battle of Guilford Court House was fought on land owned by John Robinson, grandfather of Ruth (Williams) Green. The Robinsons were a Scotch-Irish family of Maryland, and were Quakers also. Hannah Clarke, wife of John Robinson, was from Scotland.

John Williams, son of Jesse and Eleanor (Johnson) Williams, and grandson of Richard Williams, and his wife Mary (Robinson) Williams, grandparents of Mrs. John Scott, emigrated to Logan county, Ohio, in 1811.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott are the parents of three children. Emily Scott was born on February 22, 1865, and married Archibald E. Smith, October 7, 1886. Their children are Muriel, Sydney Scott, Mildred (who died in infancy), Junius Percy and Archibald Lawrence. MacKenzie Scott was born on March 17, 1868, and married Myrtle Stockman, in November, 1900. Their children are John Jerome and Herbert, who died in infancy. Elizabeth Scott was born on September 9, 1891, and married James Calvin Bushey, February 25, 1891. Their children are Oren Jay, Leslie Leigh, Leo James and Juanita.

WILLIAM L. DEBOLT.

The life of the gentleman whose name initiates the following paragraph has been one of closely-applied energy, accompanied by the necessary qualities for achieving the desired results in an agricultural vocation, and deserves worthy consideration in this volume. Mr. DeBolt has fortunately been situated in a thriving agricultural community, where farmers have been on the alert for advancement along any lines tending toward a higher grade of farm produce.

William L. DeBolt, farmer, Plain City, Madison county, was born on October 23, 1860, in Union county, Ohio, and is a son of G. W. and Emily (Cole) DeBolt. He was reared amidst farm scenes, and his elementary education was obtained in the district schools in Darby township, Union county. At the age of twenty-one years he began to farm for himself, forming a partnership with his father, and working for others during his spare time. By close attention to business, and with his mind made up to win the best to be had in the vocation of a life on the farm, Mr. DeBolt is now the owner of a splendid farm of one hundred and forty acres, located five miles west of Plain City, all of which has been acquired entirely through his personal efforts. He has put valuable improvements on his place, including a fine modern house, and a good, substantial barn, built in 1914 and 1913 respectively. Politically, he is a stanch

Republican, but has never taken an active interest in local politics, his entire time and attention having been divided between his farming interests and the raising of fine stock, principally hogs and horses, and he is considered one of the most up-to-date agriculturists of Darby township.

G. W. DeBolt, father of the subject of this sketch, was married to Emily Cole, who was an aunt of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. He died on May 22, 1912, and Mrs. DeBolt died on September 17, 1912. They were the parents of six children: J. L., a farmer in Madison county; William L., of Darby township; Minnie, who became the wife of Frederick Kaline; Myrtle, who was married to R. W. Brown; Ida, the wife of H. E. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, who is a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad; and Elton, who follows farming in Madison county.

William L. DeBolt was united in marriage, April 13, 1914, with Zena Dunfee, daughter of S. W. and Sylvia (Bailey) Dunfee. She was born on October 5, 1880, in Darby township, and received her education in the public schools, after which she became a nurse, in which capacity she served for a number of years. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Gladys Pauline, born on January 19, 1915.

Mr. DeBolt has the reputation in his community of being a wide-awake, hustling farmer, and has been the means of inspiring his neighbors with the same ambitious spirit.

DAVID DAVIS.

Wise and judicious business management have been the principal elements which have contributed largely in the success attained by the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Enjoying a position of unquestioned honor, and possessing in a marked degree an insight into agricultural possibilities and conditions far beyond that of the average farmer, Mr. Davis is one of the foremost citizens of Darby township, in whose behalf all his efforts have been actuated by unselfish motives.

David Davis, farmer, Darby township, Madison county, was born on June 21, 1860, and is a son of Benjamin and Rachel (Davis) Davis. He is a native of Union county, but was reared on a farm in Franklin county, Ohio, where he was educated in the district school. After leaving school Mr. Davis engaged in business for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and has been rewarded with success in return for his industry and untiring efforts. Politically, he has always been a loyal advocate of Republican principles, to which party he has given his support by serving as trustee of Darby township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plain City, and is a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lois Chapel.

Benjamin Davis, father of David Davis, was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, and his wife, Rachel (Davis) Davis, was a native of Cardiganshire, Wales. They emigrated with their families to the United States and settled in Franklin county, Ohio, where they were married, and settled down to home building, but at the end of one year they moved to Union county, returning again to Franklin county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were both members of the Baptist church, and were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living in 1915: George, Stephen, David, Mary, Jenkin, Sarah, Ada and J. B. George is a resident of South Dakota; Stephen is a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Mary is the wife of Dell Sands, and lives in Arizona; Jenkin is a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Sarah became the wife of F. High, and lives in Jefferson township; Ada is single and lives at home; J. B. is a resident of Franklin county, Ohio.

David Davis was united in marriage, February 2, 1882, with Mary Edwards of Franklin county, Ohio, daughter of William and Ann Edwards. She was born in Franklin county, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had

two children, Gracie, deceased, and William J., who was born on November 28, 1883, in Madison county, Ohio. He is a graduate of Plain City high school, and was graduated from the Ohio State University at Columbus in 1907. After finishing his education he became a teacher of chemistry in the State University. He was married to Edna Andrews, of Union county, Ohio. They had one child, Elizabeth Grace, deceased.

Mr. Davis is a gentleman of quiet, unassuming manners, and is a whole-souled, earnest Christian, and no man occupies a higher standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens than he.

MRS. JENNIE LOMBARD.

Wholly devoted to home and domestic duties, doing through all of the best years of her life the lowly but sacred work which comes within her sphere, there is not much to record of the life of the average woman, and yet, what station is so dignified, what relations so loving and endearing, what office so holy and tender and ennobling, as that of home-making, wifehood and motherhood. Man's equal in every qualification, save the physical, and his superior in the gentle, tender and loving amenities of life, she fully merits a conspicuous notice in the historical annals of any county. Mrs. Jennie Lombard, of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, is a noble woman who is numbered among the most respected and esteemed residents of this part of Madison county.

Mrs. Lombard, who is the widow of Frank E. Lombard, was born in Madison county, Ohio, April 18, 1864, and is the daughter of Joseph and Luella (Morse) Bidwell, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Ohio, and the latter in Union county, Ohio. They had two children, Ellsworth and Jennie. The former was a graduate of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and was a prominent teacher in Madison county. The mother of these children died in 1869, and after her death her husband married again and had two children.

Born and reared on a farm near Resaca, in Pike township, Jennie Bidwell received her education in the district schools of that township. On December 24, 1885, she was married to Dewitt C. Bradley, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, in Monroe township, September 30, 1860. He was a graduate of the teachers' course at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and was a teacher in Madison county. One child born to this union died in infancy. She was Grace, born on October 6, 1886, and died on March 19, 1887.

Dewitt C. Bradley was a prominent member of the Christian church and a member of Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons, at Plain City, Ohio. He was also a prominent member of the lodge. A Republican in politics, he was active in public affairs. He died on March 30, 1887.

On December 24, 1894, Jennie (Bidwell) Bradley was married to Frank E. Lombard, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the farm where his widow now lives, June 3, 1857. He received his early education in the district schools of this county and attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He also was one of the prominent teachers of Madison and Union counties, a member of the Universalist church at Plain City and a Republican in politics, who was elected treasurer of Darby township at one time. During his entire life he was prominent in local and county politics and a man much respected in the councils of his party. He died on May 6, 1912, and was the father of three children, Asa B., born on October 11, 1895, who graduated from the common schools and farms the old home place; Halma A., December 8, 1898, who was a student one year at the high school at Chuckery, and two years at Plain City; and Roy E., October 30, 1903, attending the grade school at Plain City.

Mrs. Lombard owns one hundred and thirteen acres of land, known as "Maple View Farm," situated one mile east of Chuckery, Ohio. She lives on the old Lombard

homestead, known as "Tanglewood Farm." Mrs. Lombard is a woman of culture and refinement and of charitable impulses. She is a member of the Universalist church at Plain City, Ohio.

LEWIS WEAVER.

It would be well worth the time of anyone interested in agricultural matters to take a trip through Pike township, Madison county, and gain a personal knowledge of the great number of splendid farms in that section, all in a high state of cultivation, one of which is owned by the gentleman whose biographical sketch follows. Lewis Weaver is known as a citizen who has always been essentially helpful in the growth of the community in which he resides.

Lewis Weaver, farmer, Irwin, Madison county, was born on February 27, 1841, in Pike township, on a farm, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Moss) Weaver. He grew to manhood on the farm and obtained his education at the district schools, remaining at home until he was married. In 1863 he located on his present farm of one hundred and forty acres, which is located eight miles east of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Politically, he has always been a loyal supporter of the Republican principles.

John Weaver, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on May 18, 1807, a son of George and Elizabeth (Hempleman) Weaver. He was united in marriage, in 1836, with Elizabeth Moss, who was born on February 22, 1817. Mr. Weaver settled on a farm in Pike township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Weaver was a native of Virginia, but was married in Ohio, where she died. They were the parents of nine children, only three of whom are living in 1915: William, who follows farming in Pike township; Addie, who became the wife of Benjamin Black, and lives in Pike township, and Lewis.

Lewis Weaver was united in marriage, September 11, 1862, with Celia Lucetta Morse, daughter of Caleb and Huldah (Arnold) Morse, and niece of Elizabeth (Morse) Kennedy. Mrs. Weaver was born on September 23, 1838. She was reared on a farm in Pike township, and was the youngest of thirteen children. Her education was obtained in the district schools. This union has been blest with one son, Harold, who was born on July 31, 1863, and was educated in the public schools. He is now the husband of Myrtle (Figley) Weaver, by whom he has had one child, Celia, born on September 30, 1908.

Caleb and Huldah (Arnold) Morse, parents of Mrs. Lewis Weaver, were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom are living in 1915: Albert E., who lives at Irwin, Ohio; George, of Mechanicsburg, and Celia Lucetta.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver occupy a position of high esteem in Madison county and have a large circle of friends in this neighborhood.

STEPHEN M. SMITH.

Stephen M. Smith is a successful farmer living on rural route No. 1, out of Plain City, Ohio. He is a native of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, born on May 12, 1853, the son of John W. and Esther (Keyes) Smith.

John W. Smith, the father of Stephen M., was born in Scioto county, Ohio, May 22, 1824, the son of Orson Smith, a native of Vermont, who came to Ohio and located in Scioto county. Orson Smith had three sons by his first marriage, Horatio, John W. and Stephen. He was married the second time to a Miss Kimball, and to them were born three daughters and a son, Mariah, Caroline, Ira and Elvira. John W. Smith moved to Union county with his parents early in life and grew to manhood in that county. He was married to Esther Keyes and to them were born ten children, eight of whom are

now living. These children are: John A., who is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and is now a lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, in the firm of John A. Smith & Son; Winnie, the wife of Esau Reed, of near Broadway, Ohio; Stephen M., the subject of this sketch; Elmira, the wife of James Baldwin, of near Broadway; Anson, who is a farmer in Lake county, Ohio; Orson E., a farmer in Darby township, Madison county; May, who is the wife of a Mr. Hart, an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio; Laton, who lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Ellen and Loren are deceased.

Stephen M. Smith, who was reared on a farm in Union county, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of that county, attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and after finishing his college education became a teacher in Union county, teaching for two terms.

On June 16, 1874, Stephen M. Smith was married to Frances Carpenter, the daughter of Rodney and Arvilla (Keyes) Carpenter, and to them were born two sons, John W., June 23, 1875, who is married and lives in Texas; and Earl, July 18, 1882, married Luto Edwards and lives in Delaware county, Ohio.

After his marriage Mr. Smith took up farming on his father's farm and in 1875 bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of one hundred and three acres.

On April 27, 1899, Mrs. Frances Smith died and four years later, in 1903, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Viola Wells, who was born in Kane county, Illinois, June 4, 1851, and who was brought to Union county, Ohio, by her parents when six months old. They located in Jerome township and she was educated in the district schools of that township and in the select school, where she spent two terms.

Mrs. Smith had also been previously married, her first husband being Joseph Wells. Before her marriage to Joseph Wells, her name was Viola McKitrick and she was married to Mr. Wells on October 15, 1871. To them were born three sons, two of whom are living, Clare and Guy. Clare was born on February 15, 1876, and married Laura Gossage, of Columbus, Ohio. Guy was born on October 27, 1880, and married Grace Bigelow. They live at Perrysville, Ohio. Everett Wells, born on September 24, 1878, died in 1891.

Stephen M. Smith is a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was formerly a noble grand in this lodge. He was a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. Formerly, Mr. Smith was a member of the Grange. He is a Republican but has never taken a very active part in political affairs.

HARRY E. BAY.

"Pioneer Place," an attractive farm in Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio which is now owned by Harry E. Bay, is a part of the old Howard farm and includes the Howard home, an old landmark in the northern part of Somerford township, which was held by the Howard family for a period of more than a century.

Harry E. Bay is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, the son of C. M. Bay, who lives near Mechanicsburg. In 1892 Mr. Bay was married to Mary Linvill, also a native of Champaign county, who has been the mother of two children, Alice and Howard. Mary (Linvill) Bay was the daughter of T. B. and Pleasy (McCarty) Linvill, both born and raised in Champaign county. Mrs. T. B. Linvill died about twenty years ago and T. B. Linvill lives with his daughter. Their children are Edgar (deceased), George (deceased), Mary, Kemp and Benjamin.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bay moved to the Howard farm and continued to operate it as tenants until the death of Marion Howard, its owner, who died on December 31, 1911, at the age of seventy-one.

Marion Howard was the son of Amos J. and Rachael (Kirkly) Howard, the former of whom was six years old when brought to Madison county, Ohio, by his parents,

Amos, Sr., and Marian (Mills) Howard. Amos Howard, Sr., was born on Goose Island, in the Connecticut river, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, in 1775. He was married to Marian Mills, March 22, 1796, and in the fall of 1808, moved to Virginia, where he taught school. In the spring of 1809, he came down the Ohio river on a flatboat. He died on January 15, 1843, and his wife in 1860. Amos J. Howard, who died on April 16, 1882, was twice married. After the death of his first wife in 1858, he was married in 1861 to Elizabeth Cowan, who survived him. Amos J. Howard was father of the following children: Napoleon B., Mary J., John M., Clinton, Marion, Edwin, Belle and another daughter. Marion was born on the old farm in the northern part of Somerford township. Marion Howard owned nine hundred acres of land in Madison and Champaign counties. The relations between him and his stepmother were of the closest and most cordial kind. He always consulted her in business transactions since she was an unusually capable woman.

At the death of Marion Howard in 1911, Harry E. Bay purchased the old Howard homestead, of one hundred and fifteen acres of land, and has since purchased a small tract, three-quarters of a mile away in Champaign county, which was also a part of the Howard estate. Mr. Bay has been making many improvements in the last three or four years and has laid several miles of tile on his farm. Now it is one of the most productive farms in Madison county. Mr. Bay grows alfalfa and corn and the ordinary crops raised in this section. He feeds all of his grain to his stock.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Bay has never taken an active part in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grange.

HUBERT S. WORTHINGTON.

From the earliest ages agriculture has been an honored vocation for men of energy and ambition, and from it have developed the substantial and representative citizenship of our country. Hubert S. Worthington, whose name initiates the following sketch, has, by patient adherence to well doing, succeeded in establishing for himself and family a life of comparative comfort in the community in which he started on life's journey empty handed.

Hubert S. Worthington, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on June 16, 1860, in the township which is his present home. He is a son of John H. and Candace (Smith) Worthington. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and obtained his early education at the district schools, attending later, the schools at Ada, Ohio, after which he began the life of a farmer. Mr. Worthington had but little of this world's goods when he took upon himself the responsibility of providing for a wife and family. He started out with a rented farm, and at the end of two years rented a portion of the home place, and bought the remainder, to which he has added, until he now owns a valuable tract of one hundred and eighty acres, known as "Bur Oak Farm," located on rural route No. 1, Plain City, about four miles south, on the Plain City and Mechanicsburg pike.

Mr. Worthington is an active supporter of the Republican party in local politics. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Plain City, and on the board of that church he has served as trustee for the past four years. He has also served as a member of the board of education for a number of years, and with the exception of five years spent in North Dakota, from 1884 to 1888, he has always lived on his present farm. While in Dakota he was employed for one year by Jones Brothers, after which he and his brother farmed for themselves.

John H. Worthington, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1825, at Colchester, Connecticut, coming to Madison county, Ohio, at the age of sixteen, and was educated at the West Jefferson schools. His wife, Candace (Smith) Worthington,

to whom he was married in 1851, was born in 1827, on the farm where Hubert S. Worthington first saw the light. After his marriage, John Worthington spent the most of his remaining years at Plain City. His wife died in 1883. This union was blest with nine children, seven of whom were living in 1915: Ida, Eva, John C., Hubert D., Alathea, Myra and Harry B. Ida became the wife of T. K. Sherwood; Eva is the widow of E. G. Converse; John C. was married to Harriet Beach, and lives at Plain City; Alathea became the wife of Herbert Holycross; Myra lives at Columbus, Ohio; Harry B. also resides at Columbus. John H. Worthington was married, secondly, to Cloe Beach Bartlett.

Hubert S. Worthington was united in marriage, May 29, 1889, with Rose Mitchell, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Worthington) Mitchell. She was born on September 15, 1868, in Darby township, Union county, and was educated in the district schools and high school. To Mr. and Mrs. Worthington were born the following children: Nila V., died at the age of twelve years; Willis M., died at the age of eight months; Mary E., born on October 9, 1896, graduated from the Plain City high school in the class of 1915, and now attending the state university; Alice A., born on May 22, 1904.

Mr. Worthington is descended from an aristocratic old pioneer family of Ohio, and he and his family move in the best social circles of the community. He is a gentleman of pleasant address and enjoys the confidence and high esteem of his fellow citizens. His success is due to the co-operation of his good wife.

ALVAH CALHOON.

One of the strong, self-reliant characters of Madison county is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. His unlimited supply of energy and his determined and industrious efforts toward success in his agricultural pursuits have rewarded him with a splendid tract of two hundred and eighty-three acres of as fine land as could be found in the state of Ohio. During his long residence here he has become well and prominently known and is considered as one of the eminently successful agriculturists of Madison county, Ohio.

Alvah Calhoon, farmer, living on rural route No. 3, London, Jefferson township, and proprietor of "Maple Shade Farm," consisting of two hundred and eighty-three acres, was born on February 21, 1859, in Canaan township, Madison county, and is a son of Lawson and Mary A. (Smith) Calhoon. He attended the public schools of the county, and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he entered a private school at Plain City, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Calhoon gave close attention to his farming interests, the result of which is his present valuable tract of land, situated on the Lucas road, eight miles northeast of London, Ohio. Mr. Calhoon has always been a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Lawson Calhoon, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Darby Plains, and his wife, Mary A. (Smith) Calhoon, was born at Galena, Ohio. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon located in Canaan township, near Amity, Ohio, where they reared their children, and resided for many years, moving later to Darby Plains, but returned to their old home near Amity at the end of three years, and later moved to Plain City where they spent the remainder of their days. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Calhoon were born four children: Emery died at the age of six years; James, who died aged forty-two years, was married and was the father of four children; Elizabeth became the wife of G. M. Russell, of Columbus, Ohio; and Alvah.

Alvah Calhoon was united in marriage, April 7, 1887, with Hannah A. Timmons, a daughter of Thomas W. and Hannah (Oglesby) Timmons, born in Jefferson township. Mrs. Calhoon was reared on a farm and attended the public schools of Madison county.

MR. AND MRS. ALVAH CALHOON.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon located on the old Calhoon farm, located west of Plain City, Ohio, where they lived for sixteen years, renting at first and later purchasing a part of the home farm. In 1905 they came to Jefferson township, where they now reside.

Thomas W. Timmons, father of Mrs. Alvah Calhoon, was a native of Ross county, Ohio, near Chillicothe. His wife was Hannah (Oglesby) Timmons. He came to Madison county, Ohio, with his parents, John W. and Lottie (Williams) Timmons.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Alvah Calhoon, was John W. Timmons, and his wife was Lottie (Williams) Timmons, daughter of Reverend Williams, who at one time was a slave holder in Maryland, but later became convinced that slaves had souls, and set his slaves free, after which he moved to Ohio. Mr. Timmons was married in Maryland and brought his family to Ross county, and afterward moved to Madison county, settling in Range township, where he accumulated five hundred acres of land and where he lies buried. Matthew Rea now owns the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living in 1915: Jennie became the wife of M. R. Roberts, of Nebraska; Alice H., wife of the subject of this sketch; Doctor Catherine, the widow of W. M. Vickers, is practicing her profession at Cleveland, Ohio; Ruth is the wife of E. H. Stuckey, and Grant lives in Jefferson township.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Calhoon form their part in the substantial and honored citizenship of the township, and rightfully deserve the high place they occupy in the esteem of their many friends.

JAMES S. PARKER.

James S. Parker is a prosperous young farmer of Darby twonship, who lives three and one-half miles southwest of Plain City, and who cultivates altogether two hundred and three and one-half acres of land. He has made a specialty of raising registered Berkshire hogs and is well known in Madison county.

James S. Parker was born on June 4, 1873, and is a son of Sidney and Maria (Sisson) Parker, the former of whom was born in Athens county, Ohio, and who was killed by a falling tree in his native county. The latter lives at Pleasanton, in Athens county.

Sidney Parker and wife were the parents of eight children: Benjamin F., a farmer in Athens county, Ohio; William S., a farmer in Athens county, and for twenty-one years a teacher in the public schools of that county; Edward B., living in Athens county; James S., the immediate subject of this review; Mary E., the wife of Oscar E. Chase, of Athens county; Oliver M., a farmer living in Alberta, Canada; Lydia M., the wife of William Lash, a farmer of Athens county; and Charles A., a farmer living near Manitou, North Dakota.

James S. Parker was reared on his father's farm in Athens county, receiving his education in the public schools of his native county, and as soon as old enough began to learn the rudiments of farming by assisting with the work of the home farm. After he was twenty years old, Mr. Parker was employed as a brick burner at Gloucester, Ohio, and remained there for ten years. Subsequently he engaged in the real-estate business at Athens. He came to Madison county, November 1, 1914.

James S. Parker was married to Bessie I. O'Hara on September 14, 1910. Mrs. Parker is a daughter of Smith T. and Alice M. (Kilbury) O'Hara, and was reared on the farm where she is now living. She was born on July 19, 1885, receiving her early education in the common schools of her home county, afterwards supplementing her educational training by a course in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which institution she was graduated in 1908. After leaving college she taught school for

one year at Nelsonville, Ohio, in Athens county. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of one son, Robert O. Smith, born on March 13, 1914.

Smith T. O'Hara, the father of Mrs. Bessie I. (O'Hara) Parker, was born in Jerome township, Union county, on February 5, 1857. He is now living retired in Plain City, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph and Ann (Rickard) O'Hara, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. They were married in Union county and lived and died there. Joseph O'Hara was a farmer and stock man. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Frank (deceased) and Smith T.

Smith T. O'Hara was educated in the public schools and later attended the business college at Delaware, Ohio. On April 25, 1882, he was married at Marysville, to Alice Kilbury, who was born at Plain City, Ohio, a daughter of Isaac and Lavina (Ketch) Kilbury, of Union county, Ohio. Isaac Kilbury was a son of Thomas Kilbury, one of the oldest settlers of this county; he was nearly one hundred years old when he died. Mrs. Alice (Kilbury) O'Hara was the only child of Isaac and Lavina (Ketch) Kilbury. Isaac Kilbury died in 1863 and his widow was married, secondly, to Perry Douglass, of Union county, Ohio. To this union were born five children, S. A., Cora F., Clara W., Thurman P. and Daisy L.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith T. O'Hara were the parents of one child, Bessie I., who married James S. Parker. Mr. O'Hara has always been a farmer He is a Republican, and has held township office. He is a Mason and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Mrs. O'Hara is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.'

The Parkers are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City, Ohio, in which they take an active interest. Mr. Parker is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Glouster, Ohio, and is a Republican in politics.

OSCAR DICKASON.

Oscar Dickason is a successful farmer of Somerford township, who was born on Georges fork, near his present home, on April 29, 1850. He is the son of Samuel R. and Eliza (Rafferty) Dickason. Samuel R. Dickason was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Countz) Dickason, the former of whom was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, on Greenbrier river, in 1785, and who, when six years old, was taken to Monroe county, Virginia, where he lived until 1811. In 1814 Samuel Dickason was married and a little later came to Ohio. After a short stop at Dayton he settled at the Glade and soon thereafter secured a tract of unimproved land and there he lived and died. His death occurred on August 15, 1877, when he was in his ninety-third year. At that time he was the oldest citizen in Somerford township. In the sixty-six years of his residence he had failed but twice to cast his ballot. He was the father of fifteen children, and at the time of his death had thirty-three grandchildren, sixty-six great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

The ancestors of the Dickason family are traced to the very earliest settlers of the Old Dominion state. Samuel Dickason's father was, for nine years, a prisoner of the Indians and escaped finally, after having failed many times and having gone through many thrilling experieces. Samuel Dickason built a cabin on Wahoo Glade, so called for Chief Wahoo, whose camp was not far distant. Georges fork was also named for another Indian chief, as was Spring creek, for Chief Springer. The Indians were numerous in the days of Samuel Dickason and the forest was filled with game. The dense undergrowth of the Glade afforded shelter for the wild hogs, and Samuel, once hearing a cry for help, sent his two big dogs ahead and, with his trusty gun, mounted his horse and followed. A wild boar had treed a man and was making frantic efforts to tear down the sapling when Samuel's bullet killed him. Samuel Dickason had very little trouble with the Indians. Once, when skinning a deer, his

gun was laid aside and an Indian, coming up unnoticed, picked up the gun and left his own broken-stocked gun. He was making off, when Samuel took the gun from him and compelled him to take his own broken gun.

Samuel R. Dickason was born in Virginia and spent most of his life on the farm where Oscar Dickason now lives. He was not an office seeker. He passed away in Clark county, Ohio, on July 24, 1895, in his seventy-fifth year. None of his fourteen brothers and sisters are now living. His widow spent her last years with her son, Oscar, and died at the age of eighty-seven. To them were born six children, two of whom are living, Oscar and Walter. The latter is a retired farmer of Columbus and owns a farm in Clark county. Jacob, Marshall, Angeline and Sarah Ann are deceased.

Reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, Oscar Dickason was married in Clark county, Ohio, at the age of twenty-five, to Alsaretta Couples, who was an orphan, born in Madison county. They began housekeeping on their present farm, located on the Lafayette and Mechanicsburg road, nine miles north of London. The farm is known as the Rafferty farm and belonged to Mr. Dickason's maternal grandmother. His mother inherited a part of the farm and he afterward bought one hundred and four acres. He has a good house and a fine barn and is engaged in general farming. Having spent his whole life on the farm he is interested exclusively in agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dickason are the parents of five children, as follow: Addie Loen is the wife of Wilbur Foreman, of Columbus, and has one child, LaMarr W.; Willard died died at the age of thirty-three; Walter R. is an engineer on the Big Four railroad at Sharonville, Ohio; Harry Lamar is single; Alice Fern, now Mrs. Ashmore, who, with her son, George Oscar, live with Mr. and Mrs. Dickason. Walter R. Dickason very much enjoys hunting for big game and spends a portion of each year in the Maine woods and other good hunting sections of the country.

The Dickason family are members of the Christian church at Summerford. Mr. Dickason is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all of the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

ELMER P. DAUGHERTY.

It requires not only a very high order of business ability, but a most expert knowledge of agriculture and agricultural problems to manage an enormous estate comprising five thousand acres where general farming and stock raising are carried on. It is a most fitting tribute to the career of Elmer P. Daugherty that he has succeeded in a magnificent way, not only in the management of "Houstonia Farm," No. 4, a tract of three hundred acres, but in the supervising capacity which he exercises over the entire Houston estate. He has shown himself to be a man possessed of great commercial logic and wide vision, and has well performed the task which he set about to accomplish.

Elmer P. Daugherty, superintendent of the Houston estate, and manager of "Houstonia Farm" No. 4, was born at Darbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio, January 15, 1866, but has been a resident of Madison county for the past twenty-one years.

As superintendent of the Houston estate, Mr. Daugherty has under his immediate supervision twelve tenants, each of whom operates his own farm. Mr. Daugherty, however, looks after all the improvements on the estate. He also has direct charge of the operation of three hundred acres, and lives in Deer Creek township in a residence built especially for him. Many years ago he engaged in general farming and for seven years worked by the day. He next rented a ninety-acre farm for one year, and then three hundred acres for five years, investing heavily in live stock in the

meantime. He has lived on the Houston estate during the past twelve years. "Houstonia Farm" No. 4 originally produced but forty pounds of corn to the shock, it now produces sixty-five bushels to the acre. This land has been developed to its present high state of productivity under the careful and skillful management of Mr. Daugherty. On the farm of which he has direct and sole charge, he raises registered Shorthorn cattle and deals in imported Belgian horses. In addition to feeding cattle and hogs he keeps thirty-seven head of cows and grows his own young stock. He also makes a specialty of Duroc-Jersey hogs, all of which are registered. In recent years he has exhibited the products of this farm at different fairs in this section of the state.

In 1891 Elmer P. Daugherty was married to Rhoda Hill, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and to this union have been born six children, Glenn, Veta, Marie, Edna, Hilda and Thelma, all of whom are living at home with their parents. Marie is a graduate of the business college of Columbus.

One of the noteworthy features of the Houston estate is a social club, which maintains a hall thirty-five by seventy feet, built and supported by the members. The club maintains a baseball team, a basketball team and other athletic organizations. Its fifty members hold dances occasionally, support an orchestra, and an amateur theatrical society. The club house stands on the site of the old Dunn church. It is essentially a young people's club, but the older citizens of the community are honorary members. Altogether the Houston Athletic Club provides the most up-to-date social advantages, not only to the Houstonia family, but to all the families in the vicinity.

Elmer P. Daugherty is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is also prominent in the Rural Protective Association. Elected as a Democrat, he has served as a justice of the peace in Deer Creek township, and also as township assessor. He is a member of the school board and is one of the commissioners appointed to secure the repair of the Marysville road. Mr. Daugherty is a very busy man, and a very useful one in the community where he has spent the most active years of his life.

VYNUL HARBAGE.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Madison county, Ohio, none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than Vynul Harbage, a successful farmer of Deer Creek township, living on the national road. He has long been engaged in agricultural pursuits of this county, and the years of his residence here have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his neighbors.

Vynul Harbage was born on September 22, 1869, in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of Owen and Minerva F. (Arnett) Harbage, the former of whom was born in Oxfordshire, England, and who at the age of sixteen came with his parents to the United States. His father, Joseph Harbage and family, lost one child on the voyage to America. The child was thirteen years old and was buried at sea. Landing at New York, the Harbage family came west to Buffalo and Cleveland and finally to West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, settling on the East pike. They became farmers by occupation, Joseph dying at an advanced age and is remembered by his grandson, Vynul. Owen was married, at the age of twenty-three, to Minerva F. Arnett, the daughter of William Arnett, a neighbor of his father. The Arnett family comes from Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland. Mrs. Owen Harbage was born near Lower Glade church in Madison county, Ohio, December 31, 1835.

After their marriage Owen and Minerva (Arnett) Harbage took up farming, residing on the East pike in Jefferson township. The original Arnett homestead was subsequently purchased from the other heirs. The old Arnett home has been built for nearly thirty years. The family built another house which is still standing, but, in 1889,

MR. AND MRS. VYNL HARBAGE.

removed to the farm one and one-half miles away on the national pike, known as the Roberts home. Here Mr. Harbage's mother died on March 10, 1903, at the age of sixty-eight years. The father is still living and resides mostly in West Jefferson. He is a public-spirited citizen, but has not been an office seeker. He is still active as a business man and still attends to his own affairs although he has been partially disabled for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Harbage had seven children, four of whom, Addie, Clara, Arnett and Vynul, are living. Charles, the eldest, died at the age of forty-seven. He was a farmer in Jefferson township. Annie, who was unmarried and a stenographer at Columbus, Ohio, for some time, is now deceased. Her remains were buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery. Ben, who was cashier for the Farmer's Bank at West Jefferson, died at the age of twenty-eight. Of the living children, Addie is the wife of David Lloyd of Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio. Clara is the wife of J. W. Goodson of Jefferson township, and Arnett lives in Monroe township.

Vynul Harbage was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, in the high school and at Ohio State University, where he spent some time. He lived at home until his marriage. He was associated with his father in the management of the farm.

Vynul Harbage was married on October 31, 1894, to Celeste Wilson, the daughter of Jasper N. and Ellen (Prugh) Wilson, of Jefferson township. Mrs. Harbage's father was a native of Harmony township, Clark county, Ohio, and her mother was born in Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio. Jasper N. Wilson was the son of Michael and Lavina (Henry) Wilson. Michael Wilson was a Kentuckian of Irish origin. Jasper Wilson spent most of his life in Jefferson township. He was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died on his farm in Jefferson township, September 25, 1893, of milk sickness. He was a stanch member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Ellen Wilson makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Vynul Harbage.

The Harbage farm is located five miles west of West Jefferson in Deer Creek township. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres. Not long ago Mr. Harbage constructed a handsome modern house on the national road. He has fed stock and is engaged in general farming. Mr. Harbage still owns, in Monroe township, a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which is in first-class condition. He is devoted sincerely to the interests of agriculture and gives his farming land the best thought and the best attention of which he is capable. Mr. Harbage is president of the Farmer's Bank of West Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. Vynul Harbage are the parents of four children. Jasper Wilson, who died on January 9, 1915, at the age of nineteen years, had been keenly interested in athletics. He was a graduate of the London high school, and a sophomore in Ohio State University at his death. Throughout his entire educational course he was popular both with his teachers and fellow students. He died of pneumonia. Gladys is a sophomore at Ohio Wesleyan University. Lois is a junior in the London high school. Eleanor, eight years old, attends district school.

Mr. and Mrs. Harbage and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Harbage is a Republican. Mrs. Harbage is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Mr. and Mrs. Harbage and family belong to the Grange and also belong to the Farmers' Club, of Madison county.

A brother of Mrs. Vynul Harbage, Wilbert D. Wilson, served as auditor of Madison county for six years, dying on April 9, 1904. He was elected to the office from Jefferson township. Charles D. Wilson, another brother, lives at West Liberty, Champaign county, Ohio. Samuel P. Wilson, still another brother, was a well-known attorney of

London, who died on October 22, 1912, at the age of forty-four. He had been educated for the law at the normal school at Ada University.

The Harbage home and surroundings are very attractive. The home is a modern residence and the well-kept lawn makes a splendid setting. The residence consists of eight rooms, with all appointments and conveniences found in the modern residence.

Mr. Harbage raises Duroc-Jersey hogs, making a specialty of purebreds. He is active in everything that relates to the advancement of education, which is best attested by the liberal education extended to his children.

DANIEL ANDERSON.

One of the well-known citizens of Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, is Daniel Anderson, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch. Mr. Anderson is one of those worthy men who through long years of labor and faithful performance of duty has acquired a competence, and now in the later years of life he is able to retire from the more active duties of his farm home. Mr. Anderson started out for himself in life when only a youth and he owes solely to his own efforts all of which he stands possessed at the present time. His homestead of one hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land is located mainly in Canaan township at the point where both Monroe and Jefferson townships touch the border of the former named, the land being located in all three townships. In this same county and close to the town of London, Mr. Anderson was born on May 28, 1841, being a son of Daniel and Louisa (Allen) Anderson.

Daniel Anderson, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was also a native of the state of Ohio, born about four miles from Xenia, and was in his turn a son of Daniel. This first Daniel, together with his wife, came from Scotland, where both had been born and reared, and were numbered among the early settlers of Greene county, this state. They located on the Buckskin road, in that county, and there passed their remaining days, having the reputation of being numbered among the most excellent and enterprising citizens of that time and community.

Daniel Anderson, Sr., was married in Clark county to Louisa Allen, and there they made their home for the following four years, after which time they came into Madison county, where the balance of their lives were spent. Daniel and Louisa (Allen) Anderson had a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, but of the number only three are now living: Drucilla, the eldest of the family, died at her home in Illinois; Allen, who was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company A, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from 1861 to the close of hostilities in 1865, is also deceased; Miranda is deceased; William, deceased, went through the Civil War as a private in the same company with his brother Allen; Nancy died at her home in Illinois; Daniel, the immediate subject of this sketch; Frances M., the wife of Thomas Pugh; Wesley, the youngest of the family, makes his home in New Carlisle; Gus, who was a private in the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is deceased.

Mr. Anderson's father died when he was but a boy and his mother married again. Soon after, when fourteen years of age, he began life independently on his own account, turning to the work of a farmer as the way he would win his living. Daniel Anderson was married on October 16, 1861, to Manzella Ortman, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harlin) Ortman, both natives of Maryland, the former descended from German emigrants and the latter from an Irish family. Mr. Anderson's wife was also born in Maryland, close to Harper's Ferry, and was a child of eight years when her parents made the journey to Indiana. The family located first in Wayne county of that state, where they remained but a year, and then moved to Franklin county,

Ohio, where they spent the balance of their lives, close to the town of West Jefferson. Both parents died as a result of pneumonia, the father on November 18, 1856, and the mother about one year later, on November 28, 1857. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to years of manhood and womanhood except one child who died in infancy. Out of that family there are four living at the present time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born two children, Thomas M., who at the present time resides on the home farm with the father; and Maude, who became the wife of George Wear, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Anderson is and has been for a good many years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he votes for his choice of man, regardless of any party ticket.

Mr. Anderson has many interesting stories to tell of his early struggles to gain a foothold on the ladder of success and also many interesting things to recount concerning the conditions surrounding life in this community when he was young. He relates that when he was married his sole worldly possessions consisted of one horse, saddle and bridle, and of this he disposed in order to raise sufficient money to purchase the necessary articles with which to go to housekeeping. He then rented a farm from "Billy" Wilson and remained there over four years, when he purchased the farm where he has since resided, having lived continuously in this township for over fifty years.

It has been said that about the highest tribute which can be paid a man is an honorable and long-continued residence in any one locality, and when it is stated that Mr. Anderson enjoys most justly the respect and high esteem of his fellow citizens, he is accorded the fine tribute to which he is entitled.

RALEIGH MITCHELL.

Raleigh Mitchell is a prosperous young farmer of Somerford township, who was born on the old homestead farm, of which he now owns a part, November 20, 1873, son of the late Charles E. and Mary E. Heffley Mitchell, the former of whom was born on what is known as the Cramer farm in Somerford township, the only son of Newman and Cassandra (Bradley) Mitchell. Newman Mitchell was born on April 29, 1811, forty miles above Cincinnati on the banks of the Ohio. He was the son of Ensign and Lucy (Hubbard) Mitchell, who, in 1815, settled on a farm, four and one-half miles southeast of Mechanicsburg, in Madison county. In 1826 they moved to a farm of six hundred acres near Rosedale. Charles E. Mitchell owned, at the time of his death, over two thousand acres of land, which he had accumulated by diligent, industrious and honest effort and management.

Although the late Charles E. Mitchell was the only son born to his parents, he had two sisters, Jennie, who married David Bales, and after their marriage moved to Texas, where both died; and Lettie, who married Louis Kremer and lived on the old Mitchell farm in Somerford township, where she died, leaving two children, Iva and Roy. The administrator of the Mitchell estate, after the death of the late Charles E. Mitchell, was Dr. Morrow Beach.

After spending his boyhood on the home farm and receiving a good education in the common schools of Madison county, Raleigh Mitchell remained with his father until the latter's death. He inherited a part of the old homestead and also about one hundred and seventy-one acres, which comprised his father's home farm at the time of his death. The former farm Mr. Mitchell sold, since which time he has devoted his time, energy and attention exclusively to the latter place. Mr. Mitchell has erected good buildings on the farm and has continued the drainage of the land which was begun

by his father. The soil is a very fine black loam and exceptionally fertile. Mr. Mitchell devotes himself to raising horses and Duroc-Jersey hogs. The Mitchell home in Somerford township is one of the most attractive spots in Madison county. The house is an attractive modern residence, consisting of six rooms, and the barn is a commodious, up-to-date structure. All the buildings are painted in a pleasing, harmonious color scheme.

In November, 1907, Raleigh Mitchell was married to Metta Rafferty, a cousin of the wife of his brother Noel, and the daughter of N. S. and Elizabeth (Geer) Rafferty. Mr. Rafferty lives in London. Mrs. Mitchell was born in Somerford township. To this union have been born two children, Charles Nathaniel and Dolly Elizabeth.

Since his marriage, Mr. Mitchell has devoted himself almost altogether to farming and has had little time for outside interests. He is one of the most highly-respected young farmers of Madison county.

ARTHUR BRADLEY.

One of the conspicuous names on the list of prominent agriculturists entitled to special mention in this volume is that of Arthur Bradley, the proprietor of the old Peter Paul homestead, located in Monroe township, and consisting of one hundred and eighty-nine and one-quarter acres. Mr. Bradley has long been recognized as an enterprising and successful agriculturist, and his advice is often requested and followed.

Arthur Bradley was born on January 17, 1850, near his present home, on the old John Bradley farm, and is a son of John and Sarah Ann (Jones) Bradley. He lived at home until twenty-two years of age, during which time he received a public school education. He then decided to travel and visited the states of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, working his way, and at the end of eighteen months he returned home. After his marriage he settled on his mother's farm, where he lived until 1875. In 1912 he moved to London, on account of his wife's health, but on February 22, 1915, moved back to his farm. Mr. Bradley has demonstrated his loyalty to the Republican party by voting that ticket, and serving as township trustee for ten years, and school director for twenty years. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John Bradley, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1812, in Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, and his wife, Sarah Ann (Jones) Bradley, was born on Deer Creek, Madison township. They were the parents of seven children: Calvin, deceased; Adelia, the wife of Joseph Williams; Martha Ann, who died aged eight years; Arthur, of Monroe township; Albert, deceased; Charles, a farmer in Montana, and Emma, who became the wife of Hezekiah Ammons. John Bradley was a prominent man in the township, and a great fancier of cattle and horses. He became eminently successful, owning over one thousand acres of land, on which he grazed cattle in the days when Ohio had no fences. He lived at home until he was married, at the age of thirty-five, and then bought the John Weaver place, which he disposed of and again lived at home.

Jonah Bradley was the original settler of the family in this county, coming as a married man, from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He bought one hundred and sixty acres in 1804, located in Madison county. David Bradley followed, and then James. David lived to old age, although he was always sickly. James died young, and Jonah died at the age of sixty-nine years. The Bradley family was well represented in the Civil War, numbering eight in all, six of whom returned at the end of the war.

Arthur Bradley was united in marriage, November 12, 1875, with Jemima Booth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Booth. She was born in September, 1854, in Clark county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have been born four children: Anna is the wife of Carl Roseberg and lives in Pike township, Madison county; Edith is the widow

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR BRADLEY

of George Vogleburg, and is living at home; Albert lives in the state of Wyoming; and Myrtle.

James and Elizabeth Booth, parents of Mrs. Arthur Bradley, were natives of Madison county, Ohio. He was a farmer and shoemaker for many years. Both parents are deceased.

The grandparents came from England at an early date, settling in Clarke county. The Booths were all prominent people in the county.

On his fine farm in Monroe township Arthur Bradley carries on general farming, and raises Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Bradley is an affable and congenial gentleman, and one to whom all give high praise as to his upright character and unswerving conscientiousness.

HOWARD A. LEWIS.

Agriculture has always been an honorable vocation, and at the present time the agricultural output of the United States is more than equivalent to the total output of all the factories in the country put together. There is one thing in the life of a farmer that distinguishes it from any other occupation, and that is his ability to exist independently of every other vocation. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, all depend absolutely on the farmer's crops. A famine throughout this country would bankrupt the strongest merchant, wreck the largest bank and close the most extensive factory. Business men can see their business collapse within a week, but nothing short of an earthquake can ruin the farmer. Land is, as it has always been, the most permanent financial investment. Madison county has a group of farmers unexcelled by those of any other county in the state of Ohio. Many of them have shown their wisdom and judgment in converting their profits and their wealth into farm real estate. Among the citizens of Madison county, who belong to a family of very successful farmers, is Howard A. Lewis, of Somerford township. Mr. Lewis is the proprietor of "Tradersville Stock Farm."

Howard A. Lewis was born on the site of his present home, November 22, 1872, and is the son of Schuyler and Eliza (Candler) Lewis, the former of whom was born in New York state, February 25, 1812, and who was the son of Gardner and Martha (Barber) Lewis, natives of New York, born in 1786 and 1788, respectively. They were married in New York state in 1811, and in 1822 emigrated to Vermont. In 1836 they came to Ohio and settled in Somerford township. His wife died in 1845, and he was married, secondly, to Ruth Hutchinson, who died on September 1, 1880. He died in 1862.

At the age of seventeen Schuyler Lewis began working by the month at eight dollars a month, and continued for eight years. He purchased one hundred acres of land in Somerford township after coming to Madison county. This land was located three miles from the present Lewis home in Somerford township, and grew in area from year to year until it was finally increased to three hundred acres. He added to his land until he eventually owned sixteen hundred and sixty acres in three tracts, part of which was in Deer Creek township. The supervision of this land required his very careful attention. He began early in his career to lay tile and remained a thorough believer in drainage throughout his life. He was principally engaged in stock raising, and was accustomed to buy young stock, cattle and sheep. After feeding them on grass, they were prepared for the market. During his entire life he acted as his own manager and rode a horse back and forth to his various farms. He was a stockholder and director in the Farmers Bank at Mechanicsburg, and did his principal banking business at this place. The bank was situated five miles away. Although he voted the Democratic ticket, he was never an office-holder and never aspired to office.

The late Schuyler Lewis was married, October 25, 1836, to Lydia Hazzard, of Vermont, who came with him to Madison county. They had no children. Mrs. Lewis died on April 4, 1862. Mr. Lewis was next married to Eliza Dickason, the daughter of Jesse and Agnes Dickason, and a sister of Samuel R. Dickason (referred to elsewhere in this volume). To this marriage there was born one son, Howard A., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Eliza Lewis survived her husband and is still living in Summerford, where she has resided all her life. In spite of limited educational advantages offered to Schuyler Lewis, he became a well-informed man and one of the Buckeye state's most successful farmers and stockmen.

Howard A. Lewis spent his boyhood days on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one took charge of his father's farm property. He keeps one hundred and fifty head of cattle practically all the time, and sometimes has as many as two hundred and fifty head. He also breeds horses and has been very successful in this particular. Mr. Lewis has added to the home place until it now consists of thirteen hundred and fifty acres, and owns altogether twenty-six hundred and fifty-two acres, whereas his father's greatest holdings amounted to sixteen hundred and sixty acres. This enormous tract of land is managed in three separate farms and requires from eight to fifty men and fifty head of work horses. Mr. Lewis has continued tiling and has made substantial improvements on all the farms. He holds the place in the bank at Mechanicsburg which was formerly held by his father. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Howard A. Lewis was married at the age of twenty-seven to Mary Goings, the daughter of Martin and Flora (Brougher) Goings, of Somerford township. Mrs. Lewis's father still resides in Somerford township and has spent his whole life here. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have four children, Howard, Jr., Charles, Marvin and Bernard, all of whom live at home with their parents.

The young man who is favored by inheritance and who adds nothing to his legacy is entitled to little credit in this world. Mr. Lewis, however, although still a young man, has almost doubled the estate left by his father. For this reason he is entitled to the admiration of the people of Madison county. It is needless to say that he is a highly-respected citizen of the county, and one who is well known in agricultural and financial circles.

CLYDE B. WORTHINGTON.

Clyde B. Worthington, farmer, Plain City, Darby township, was born on October 6, 1884, on his father's farm in Darby township, and is a son of Charles and Hattie (Beach) Worthington. He was reared on the farm and received his education at the district schools, attending during the winter seasons and devoting his time to agricultural pursuits in the summer. Charles Worthington was forced to retire from active farm work in 1900. At that time Clyde B. Worthington was sixteen years of age and was attending high school. He gave up two years of high school in order to take charge of the farm and has been farming continuously since. His father's farm, of which he has charge, consists of one hundred and thirty acres, and is located four miles southwest of Plain City, and his home place is known as "Fair Oaks Farm." His skill in so successfully managing his property has placed him in the position of being an authority along this line. Mr. Worthington is a stanch Republican, and takes a deep interest in all that adds to the betterment of the conditions in his township.

Charles and Hattie (Beach) Worthington, parents of the subject of this sketch, are residents of Plain City, Ohio, to whom have been born four children, namely: Clyde B.; Sylvia, who became the wife of Roy Sells, of Plain City; Edith, who is

the wife of E. Kyle, of Kyleville, Ohio; and Thomas H., who is single and lives at Plain City, where he is engaged in business.

Clyde B. Worthington was united in marriage, June 6, 1907, with May Dutton, daughter of John and Retta (Drumm) Dutton. She was born on April 20, 1886, in Licking county, Ohio, and received her education at the district schools. This union has been blest with five children, Charles, Alpharetta, Martina, Elton and Paul.

Mr. Worthington has wisely and vigorously applied practical industry, which, accompanied by progressive ambition, has resulted in returning to him the best there is in the line to which his attention has been directed.

WILLIAM J. BOERGER.

Among the descendants of the early German settlers in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, is William J. Boerger, a well-known and prosperous citizen, residing on rural route No. 1, Plain City, and the proprietor of the splendid farm known as the "W. J. Boerger Farm," consisting of one hundred and forty-five acres of as valuable farm land as will be found in the township.

William J. Boerger, farmer, Plain City, Madison county, was born on August 28, 1872, in Darby township, Union county, and is a son of John K. and Margaret (Maegerline) Boerger. He grew to young manhood on his father's farm, and attended the district schools, and afterward, the parochial school at St. John's Lutheran church. After leaving school Mr. Boerger remained at home until he was eighteen years of age and then began to work out by the month, returning in two years to assist his father on the farm. Again, in 1895, he worked by the day at various kinds of employment, saving enough by the year 1902 to buy a farm of his own, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres, paying for one-half at that time, the other half in three or four years, and in 1904 bought twenty acres, and now owns in all, one hundred and forty-five acres, the most of which he has made unaided. Mr. Boerger is a Democrat, but has never taken any special interest in politics. He belongs to St. Paul's Lutheran church at Chuckery, of which he has been one of the elders. He is a stockholder in the Home Telephone Company. At present he makes a specialty of raising high grade Percheron horses.

John K. Boerger, father of the subject of this sketch, came with his parents to the United States when three years of age. They settled in Columbus, Ohio, and lived there fifteen years, when they moved to Darby township, Union county, where they both died. Mr. Boerger was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Margaret Maegerline, and settled on a farm in Darby township, where he became the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres of good farm land, all of which was acquired unaided. Mr. and Mrs. Boerger became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living in 1915: Fred, who is married and lives at Racine, Wisconsin; John was married to Caroline Rausch, deceased, and now lives in Pike township, Madison county; Mary, the wife of George Rausch, who lives in Darby township, Union county; Lena, who became the wife of George Rausch, and resides in Union county; Emanuel was married to Dora Ell, and lives in Darby township, Union county, Ohio; William J., of Darby township. By his second marriage, John K. Boerger had five children: Alfred, who is married, and lives in Ohio; Ernest is single, and lives in Wisconsin; Gerhard is married and resides in Union county; Carl is single and lives in Union county; Walter is married and resides at Columbus, Ohio.

William J. Boerger was united in marriage, April 9, 1896, with Catharine Rausch, daughter of John A. Rausch. She was born in Union county, Ohio. This union has been blest with five children, four of whom are living in 1915: Elmer, Henry, Kilian and Frieda.

Mr. Boerger has always displayed an unusual amount of good, sound business judgment in the management of his agricultural interests, as the result of which he is now in a position to enjoy the fruits of his industry, as well as the admiration and high esteem of many sincere friends and neighbors in his township.

MRS. MARGARET S. ROBERTS.

Mrs. Margaret S. Roberts is a descendant of the fine old Virginia family of Snyder, whose ancestors did their part in establishing the independence of America, and as such, she is justly entitled to membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an honor to all who have that privilege.

Mrs. Margaret S. Roberts, widow, West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Kiser) Snyder. She was reared on a farm in Champaign county, and attended the public schools of that county and later entered the Westville school. After completing her education she became the wife of John W. Houx, of Maryland, by whom she had three children: Laura, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, married Dr. L. E. Evans; Martha, who is the wife of Myron A. Silver, lives in Jefferson township; and Charles E., who was married and is a shoe salesman at Columbus, Ohio. John W. Houx died in 1878. Mrs. Margaret Houx was married, in 1885, to John E. Roberts, who died in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were blest with three children, all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Roberts is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church at West Jefferson, Ohio.

Daniel Snyder, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and his wife, Anna (Kiser) Snyder, was born in Champaign county, Ohio. He came with his parents to Champaign county, where he grew to manhood, and was married, settling on a farm in that county. He was a man of great wealth, and his farm consisting of four hundred acres was situated near Westville, Ohio. At the time of his death he was one of the most prosperous farmers in the county, and all he possessed was gained entirely through his own efforts. In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Snyder was a large stock owner. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was a general in the War of 1812, and was always known as General Snyder, and was a clever, sociable man. He belonged to the Universalist church, and his fraternal membership was with the Masonic lodge. His death occurred in 1871, and his wife died later. They were the parents of fourteen children, six of whom are living in 1915.

Mrs. Roberts is a lady of refinement and culture, and has a large circle of friends in this neighborhood.

JOHN R. STATELER.

John R. Stateler, a successful farmer and stockman of Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, who is now the proprietor of the Stateler estate, was born on July 28, 1853, the son of Jonas W. and Phoebe B. (Rowand) Stateler, the former of whom was born in June, 1819, the son of George Stateler, who was born on March 24, 1788. Jonas W. and Phoebe B. (Rowand) Stateler were married on May 2, 1843, and to them were born six children: William, born in 1848, was killed in a mine in Colorado at the age of sixty years; Chester, 1850, lived on the old farm until his death in 1870; George, 1851, died in boyhood; John R., the subject of this sketch; Mary, 1856, is the wife of John Love, of Hannah, Illinois; Fred, 1861, died in young manhood.

The late Jonas W. Stateler was probably born on the same farm as his father, the grandfather of John R., and from him inherited the land in Somerford township, still held by the family. The grandfather died before the birth of John R. Stateler, who, however, recalls his grandmother. She died when he was eight or ten years old.

After acquiring the old Stateler farm, Jonas W. Stateler added to the tract until he owned about six hundred acres of land in one tract. He spent his life in the log house still standing on the farm and which was built by George Stateler. During the later years of his life, he lived retired in London and died there in 1898. His wife died about three months later. Having spent his life in farming and stock raising, he had no time for other interests. A Democrat in politics, he never aspired to office. He was active in school affairs and the neighborhood school in this township is now known as the Stateler school. The cemetery on the Stateler farm is also known as the Stateler cemetery.

John R. Stateler was born in the house where he now lives. He spent fifteen years in Montana, where he was engaged in sheep raising on a ranch, but he found it a lonesome life and eventually returned to the old farm in Madison county, and with his brother William took charge of the place, William being administrator. The estate consists of about three hundred acres and was operated jointly until shortly before William's death, when John R. became administrator. The farm is located on the London and Urbana road, two miles north of Summerford, and is all situated in Madison county. John R. Stateler has made a great many improvements lately, especially in the installation of drainage. He operates the farm with hired help principally. Mr. Stateler is not married.

WALLACE C. MORSE.

Being a man of active temperament and untiring industry, Wallace C. Morse, by his sound methods and strict attention to duties as they were presented to him, has won the admiration and high praise of his fellow farmers in Pike township, where he has always resided.

Wallace C. Morse, farmer, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, Ohio, was born in the township where he now resides, November 7, 1857, and is a son of William A. and Caroline (Kimble) Morse. He was reared on the farm on which he now lives, and received his education at the district schools. After leaving school he remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then took entire charge of the farm, which he has improved at great expense, including a fine modern residence, built in 1911, which is equipped with hot and cold water service throughout the entire house, also with an acetylene gas lighting system. Politically, he has been actively interested in the Republican party, serving as trustee, assessor and was a member of the school board of Pike township and now a member of the school board of the Chuckery schools. Mr. Morse has been very successfully interested in the breeding of fine Duroc hogs.

William A. Morse, father of Wallace C., was born on September 17, 1831, in Milford Center, Ohio, and was a son of Ray G., and Sarah (Pathamoor) Morse, and his wife was Caroline (Kimble) Morse. He was reared among farm scenes and attended the public schools of Union county. Mr. Morse was married in 1857, to which union four children were born, three of whom died in infancy.

Ray G. Morse, the paternal grandfather, was born on November 16, 1808, at Providence, Rhode Island, and his wife, Sarah (Pathamoor) Morse, was a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, William A., George N., Clara, Joseph, John P. and Ray J. Ray G. Morse came to Ohio from Rhode Island with a party of immigrants who traveled overland by ox-team. The wagon broke down near Milford Center and while stopping for repairs Mr. Morse was persuaded to settle in this neighborhood. The men in the party walked most of the way and were forty-nine days on the road, encountering many hardships. In that party were a number of persons whose descendants still live here.

The maternal grandparents were Archibald McAdams and Amanda (Kimble) McAdams. The former was born in Champaign county, Ohio. His parents were natives of Veront. They emigrated to Ohio nad located in Champaign county.

Wallace C. Morse was united in marriage, September 28, 1887, with Ella Rice, daughter of Elias and Janie (Mitchell) Rice. She was born on April 20, 1866, in Union county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Morse have been born two children, as follow: Harry R., born on March 7, 1890, a graduate of the Bliss Business School, of Columbus, Ohio, now has charge of his father's farm; Helen C., July 23, 1895, is a student at the Plain City high school.

Through his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Morse has amassed a comfortable fortune, of which he is duly appreciative. His home place is situated about nine miles west of Plain City, on rural route No. 1, and consists of one hundred and seven acres of land, all in a fine state of cultivation.

DANIEL PERRY.

Daniel Perry, retired carpenter, Plain City, Ohio, was born on January 2, 1847, in Delaware county, and is a son of Ezra and Phoebe (Gardner) Perry. He was reared in the village of Jerome, Union county, Ohio, and at the age of fourteen enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 13, 1862, and served until the close of the Civil War. He enlisted twice before, but was rejected on account of his age. Mr. Perry was captured at Atlanta, Georgia, and on July 22, 1864, was taken to Andersonville, from which prison he was sent to Florence, South Carolina, and was paroled at Goldsboro, in April, 1865. Mr. Perry receives a pension. In 1867, Mr. Perry came to Plain City, where he engaged in carpenter work, and later became a contractor, in which line he is still engaged. Mr. Perry is not a member of any church. His fraternal membership is with Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife belong to Elizabeth Chapter No. 56, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Perry is past worthy matron. Mr. Perry is a stanch Republican, and a public-spirited citizen. He has served four years as postmaster of Plain City, Ohio, and has also been active in county politics. At the present time he is a member of the Madison county executive committee of the Republican party.

Ezra Perry, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Vermont. His father, Martin Perry, died when he was a very small lad, and he was reared by his uncle, Seth Perry, to the age of seventeen years, when he began to learn the shoemaker's trade at Plain City, which trade he followed there for a number of years, and then went to Jerome, in Union county. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Robbs, in 1864. At the battle of Murfreesboro, he was wounded and was thus disabled from further service. He returned to Union county, Ohio, and later moved to Madison county, where he died in Plain City.

Ezra Perry was united in marriage with Phoebe Gardner, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living in 1915: John E., Luther, Charles S., Daniel and two others. John E. Perry is living at Plain City. Luther and Charles S. were soldiers in the Civil War. The former entered the army in Company E, Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, taking part in the battle at Kenesaw Mountain, in which he was disabled from further service. Charles S. served in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro.

Daniel Perry was united in marriage, January 13, 1870, with Lucina Allen, daughter of Lucius and Betsey Allen. She was born in Madison county, Ohio, and was

reared on a farm in Darby township, attending the district schools. Her religious membership is with the Presbyterian church. Lucius and Betsey Allen, the parents of Mrs. Daniel Perry, settled in Madison county, Ohio. He was a native of Vermont and she of Greene county, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Perry were born two children, Nellie and Rolla A. Nellie died when six years of age. Rolla A., born on August 6, 1872, was graduated from the Plain City high school, and was later a student at Ada, Ohio, after which he entered a business college at Columbus, Ohio. Rolla A. Perry is a Republican, and served as postmaster of Plain City for a period of eight years.

Mr. Perry has done a good citizen's part in the progress of his home city, and is now willing to allow others to shoulder his burdens in that direction.

G. A. GREENBAUM.

Given but a limited education in his younger days, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, deserves great credit for having won success in opposition to the greatest drawback to a business career. Mr. Greenbaum, in the absence of both the necessary education and the financial aid in starting out in life for himself, has always been fortunate in possessing qualities of ambition and courage.

G. A. Greenbaum, farmer, Plain City, Canaan township, Madison county, was born on October 15, 1860, in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Maggie (Long) Greenbaum. He grew to young manhood and lived on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. His opportunities for attending school were limited as it was necessary for him to assist in supporting the family at quite an early age, his father always drawing his wages on pay day. When he started out for himself he bought a wagon and team of horses with the money he earned, and later rented land. After his marriage Mr. Greenbaum moved to his father's farm, but afterward rented a larger place of one hundred and forty acres, which he cultivated for seven years, making his substantial start on this place, after which he purchased a small farm in Canaan township, Madison county, which he soon sold, and bought the place where he now lives. Mr. Greenbaum is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics. He and his family are members of St. John's Lutheran church.

Michael Greenbaum, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, and his wife, Maggie (Long) Greenbaum, is a native of the same country. They came to the United States and were married in Franklin county, Ohio, settling in Union county. Mr. Greenbaum became very prosperous, all through his own efforts, and at the time of his death owned one hundred and thirty-seven acres. He was a shoemaker by trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greenbaum were members of St. John's Lutheran church. Mr. Greenbaum's death occurred on October 4, 1892, and his wife died in 1907, leaving two children, John Jacob, who lives on the old farm in Darby township, Union county, and G. A.

G. A. Greenbaum was united in marriage, May 19, 1887, with Anna M. Hilbert, daughter of Michael and Mary (Ruhl) Hilbert. She was born in Darby township, Union county. This union has been blest with seven children, Mary C., Albert (who lives in Iowa), Walter F., Michael E., John A., George and Clara.

Mr. Greenbaum resides on rural route No. 1, Plain City, on his prosperous-looking and well-cared-for farm, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, and known as "Oak Grove Farm," and where he and his family enjoy life in the fullest sense of the term. A handsome new residence consisting of nine rooms, all modern and splendidly and artistically constructed, is just nearing completion. It will be one of the finest country residences in this vicinity.

CHARLES F. ATKINSON.

Charles F. Atkinson, farmer, of Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, was born on June 17, 1870, on the home farm where he now lives, in Canaan township, and is a son of William and Lucinda (Nunemaker) Atkinson. He was reared on the old homestead, and obtained his early education at the public schools, after which he attended the Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio, where he took the scientific course. He then returned to the farm and assisted his father until the latter's death, and now has charge of the farm, owning in his own name four hundred and forty acres. He controls six hundred and fifty acres all told, and devotes his special attention to cattle and hogs, of which he disposes of about three carloads annually. Mr. Atkinson has always been a strong supporter of the Republican principles, and has shown his interest in local politics by serving as township treasurer. He officiates as one of the directors of the Farmers' National Bank at Plain City.

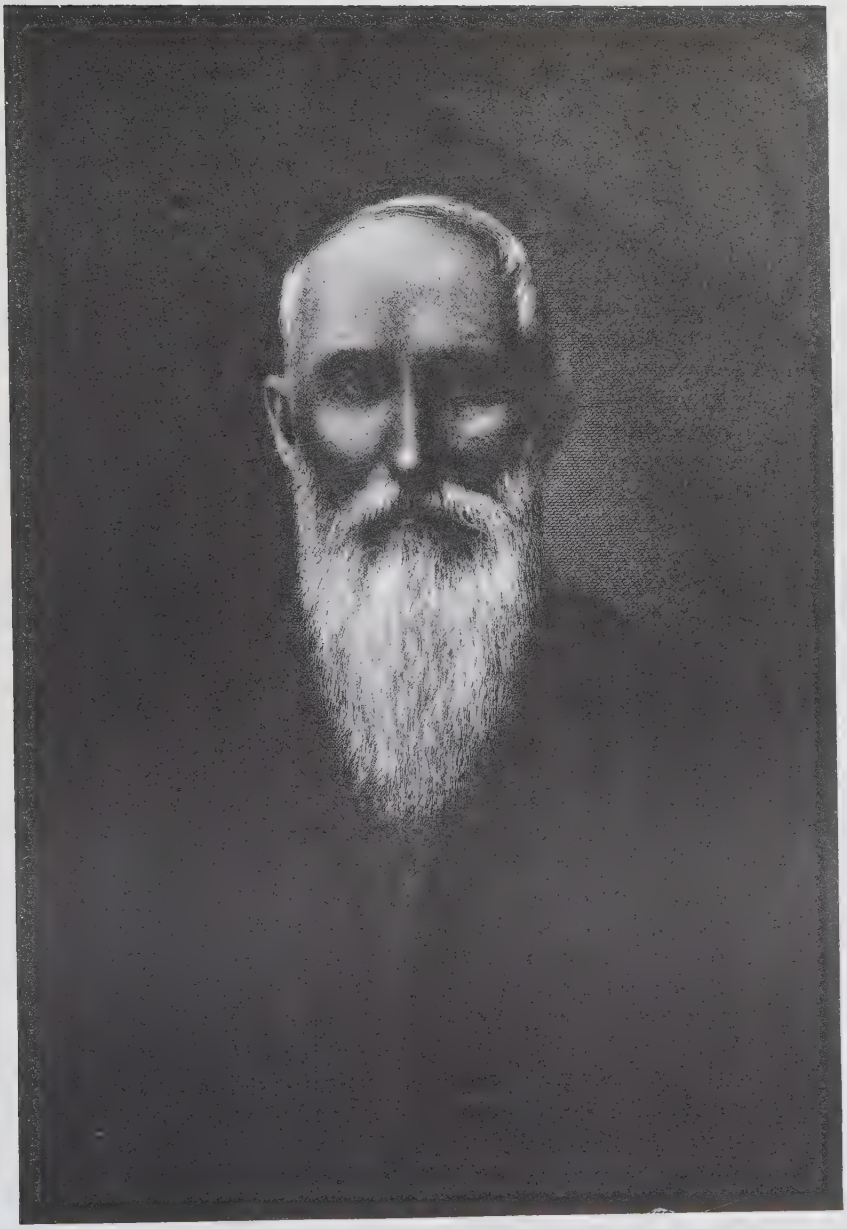
William Atkinson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on February 2, 1832, in Greene county, Ohio, and was a son of Cephas and Abigail (Oren) Atkinson. His wife was Lucinda (Nunemaker) Atkinson, to whom he was married in 1866, when he moved to the farm now owned by Charles F. and built the brick house which stands a quarter of a mile north of the Wilson pike, living there until his death, which took place in July, 1908. William Atkinson was a Republican, and took great interest in local politics, holding several of the township offices. He was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belonged to Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a past master. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank at Plain City, of which he was president until it was re-organized as the Farmers' National Bank, and was president of that bank up to the time of his death, which took place in July, 1907.

Mr. Atkinson was successful in all his undertakings, and was a natural money maker. He took a leading part in the educational life of the county. He also served on the school board for many years and was prominent in the Grange. He was one of the first to introduce the use of tile in Madison county. He was interested in stock raising, and fed cattle, hogs and sheep in great numbers, selling carloads each year. William and Lucinda (Nunemaker) Atkinson were the parents of three children: Eva, the wife of Henry Francis, and the mother of two children: Charles F., of Plain City; and Cephas, who is now the president of the Farmers' National Bank.

Cephas Atkinson, the paternal grandfather, was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, locating in Greene county, but afterward moved to Champaign county, where he spent the remainder of his years, and where he became the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land, in Canaan township. His wife was Abigail (Oren) Atkinson.

Charles F. Atkinson's fine property, known as the "Oakland Farm," is situated on rural route No. 1, Plain City, where his personal worth places him in an enviable position in the community.

Mrs. Lucinda (Nunemaker) Atkinson, mother of Charles F., was the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Ruhlen) Nunemaker, both born in Wittenburg, Germany, the former of whom came to this county when three years of age with his parents and the latter came with her brother at the age of sixteen. Mr. Nunemaker settled with her parents in Fairfield county, Ohio, and Mary Ruhlen settled there also and they were there married. They lived there for some years and then moved to Union county, on a farm and they lived there until death. Their children were Martha, Lucinda, Catherine (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Samuel, and Nancy Ann. Of these Jacob and Samuel served in the Civil War, Jacob in the Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio



William Atkinson

Volunteer Infantry, and Samuel also in an Ohio regiment. Jacob died during his service. The father of these children was sixty-nine years of age at death and the mother eighty-nine. They belonged to the German Evangelical church, and later joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Lucinda Atkinson was previously married to Robert F. Fleming, at the beginning of the Civil War. This marriage was solemnized in Union county. During the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Fleming was killed. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to lieutenant for gallant conduct on the field of battle and on the day of his death was acting captain. He was about twenty-three years of age at the time of his death.

ELMER C. OVERTURF.

Elmer C. Overturf, farmer, Plain City, Madison county, was born on January 18, 1862, at Appleton, Licking county, Ohio, and is a son of William M. and Hannah J. (Long) Overturf. He was reared on a farm in Somerford township, where he attended the district schools, and later entered Antioch College. Mr. Overturf has been eminently successful in his agricultural pursuits, and his fine farm, known as "Eastdarbyside," is situated eight miles west of Plain City, on rural route No. 1. Mr. Overturf is a Republican, but has never taken much interest in politics, giving his entire time and attention to general farming and stock raising.

William M. Overturf, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1832, in Licking county, Ohio, and died on December 7, 1884. He was married to Hannah J. Long, who was born on November 6, 1834, and is now a resident of Summerford, Ohio. William M. Overturf was educated in the public schools, after which he began studying for the ministry. His religious belief was with the Christian church. This union was blest with five children, two of whom are living in 1915: F. M., Flora B., Hattie J., Clark and Elmer C. F. M. Overturf became a farmer in Somerford township; Flora B. was united in marriage with V. J. Wilson of Summerford; Hattie J. became the wife of William Prugh.

Nathaniel Overturf, the paternal grandfather, was for many years a resident of Licking county, Ohio. He was a "hard-shell" Baptist minister. His wife was Elizabeth Overturf, the mother of William M. Mr. Overturf died at the age of fifty years. He was married three times and was the father of seventeen children, three of whom are living in 1915: T. J. Overturf, of Mount Gilead, Ohio; N. F. Overturf, who was a practicing attorney at Delaware, Ohio; and Ameretta.

Elmer C. Overturf was united in marriage, March 28, 1884, with Mary Yeazel, daughter of William E. and Lydia A. (Bennett) Yeazel. She was born on December 7, 1865, in Clark county, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that county. Mrs. Overturf died in 1898, leaving surviving her husband and three children: William L., who was married to Bertha Miller; Ohmer, who was married to Celestia Brown; and E. Dot, who became the wife of John J. Houston. Mr. Overturf was married, secondly, to Nancy A. Kennedy, October 18, 1904. She is a daughter of Oramel and Areal Kennedy, and attended the district schools, after which she entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and taught school for two years prior to her marriage. Mrs. Nancy A. (Kennedy) Overturf was born on August 20, 1861, in Union county, Ohio. She is a lady of considerable literary talent, and has done some good work in that line.

Oramel Kennedy, father of Mrs. Elmer C. Overturf, was born on August 27, 1830, in Pike township, Madison county, Ohio, and died on February 17, 1909. He was a son of John Kennedy and his wife was Areal (Lyons) Kennedy, to whom he was mar-

ried on October 27, 1854. She was born on May 31, 1837, and is a daughter of David Lyons. They were the parents of six children: Alfred V., born on August 10, 1855; Rebecca E., April 1, 1857, died on April 9, 1915; Swain, March 25, 1859; Nancy, August 20, 1861; John, August 19 1863; and William, October 12, 1866. In 1865 Mr. Kennedy brought his family to the eastern part of Pike township, where he settled and became prominent in promoting the interest and welfare of his community. He was a prosperous man, and was in every sense a capable officer for the capacity of trustee. At the time of his death Mr. Kennedy was a large landowner in both Union and Madison counties.

John Kennedy, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Elmer C. Overturf, was born in 1802, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and came west with his parents when a small child. He learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, which he followed until he was forty years old, when he purchased a farm and followed agriculture until his death. He was a wide-awake and progressive man in all his undertakings. His death occurred in 1863. Mr. Kennedy was a well-educated man for his time, and was united in marriage, in 1824, with Elizabeth Morse, daughter of Joseph and Renunah Morse. She was born on July 7, 1797, in Kent county, Rhode Island, and died on July 7, 1881. They were the parents of six children, Mary A., Oramel, Joseph, Eliza J., Matilda and Huldah. Prior to her marriage Mrs. John Kennedy was one of the first girls employed in the spinning department of the Dennison Cotton Factory at Providence, Rhode Island, which is said to have been the second factory of that kind in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy resided in various places before they finally settled in Pike township, where they remained until Mr. Kennedy's death, which occurred on June 4, 1864, after which his widow was married to Ralston Williams, who died in 1877, and on July 14, Mrs. Williams passed to the "great beyond."

David Lyons, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Overturf, was born in Vermont, and came, when a very small child, with his parents to Union county, Ohio, where his father remained until a short time before his death, which occurred at the home of his son in Iowa. His wife was Martha Cox, by whom he had three children.

Mr. Overturf is very quiet and retiring in his manner, and occupies a position of high esteem in Madison county, where he is known and respected by all.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HOUSTON.

In Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, is the old Houston homestead, the residence consisting of a fine old brick house, erected in the early sixties. Here Thomas Jefferson Houston, a well-known business man and farmer of Madison county, spent the last years of his life.

The scion of an old and honored family, Thomas Jefferson Houston was born on April 24, 1842, on the farm where his last days were spent, and where his death occurred on January 24, 1902. He was a son of John Maddox and Maria (Cartwell) Houston, who were natives of Clark county, Ohio.

Mr. Houston spent twelve years altogether in the grocery and hardware business, but returned to his father's old homestead in 1892. His father had died previously, January 31, 1879. Thomas J. Houston was the only son of his parents who reached maturity. There were six sisters in the family, none of whom are now living, Thomas J. being the last survivor of the family.

On November 9, 1875, Thomas J. Houston was married to Kate Locke, the daughter of John B. Locke, and to this union were born four children, three of whom are now living. One daughter died at the age of two years. After his return to the farm Mr. Houston engaged extensively in breeding Shorthorn cattle and purebred sheep. He was a very successful farmer, and quite as successful in business as he was in farming, and

at the time of his death he ranked among the highly respected and substantial farmers and business men of Somerford township.

Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Houston, John Locke Houston, the proprietor of "Willow Springs Farm," was born on February 11, 1882, in London, and on December 24, 1910, was married to Dot Overturf, the daughter of E. C. and Mary (Yeazell) Overturf. Mrs. Houston's parents were farmers in Pike township, Madison county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Houston are the parents of one son, Robert, who is now two years old. Mr. Houston is an enterprising farmer and dairyman. The other children were Eva, Eldon B. and Ora, deceased. Eva is single. Eldon B. married Nell Van Wagner and lives in Idaho.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Houston is still living on the home farm. John Locke Houston is farming one hundred and twenty-two acres of his own and also supervises the cultivation of the old homestead of two hundred acres.

FENTON M. ROSEBERRY.

Fenton M. Roseberry, farmer and retired blacksmith, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, was born on January 15, 1865, at Rosedale, Ohio, and is a son of Ebenezer T. and Mary E. (Carter) Roseberry. He was reared on a farm near Rosedale, and when old enough attended the public schools at that place. He learned the blacksmith's trade with Brown Brothers, at Irwin, working for them from 1888 until 1895, when he went into partnership with his brother, Carl A. Roseberry, conducting the business under the firm name of Roseberry Brothers, until 1914, when F. M. Roseberry retired from the business, turning it over to his brothers, Joseph and John, and it is now managed under the firm name of J. C. & J. B. Roseberry. Mr. Roseberry has always voted the Republican ticket, and has shown his public spirit by serving as a member of the board of education, and was also a member of the board of centralized schools at Rosedale. He and his brother own twenty-five acres of land, and he, personally, is a stockholder in the Farmers' Telephone Company. Mr. Roseberry belongs to Homer Lodge No. 474, Knights of Pythias.

Ebenezer T. Roseberry, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on March 10, 1832, in Pike township, where he grew to manhood. He went to the Civil War in Company C, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a "hundred-day" man. Mr. Roseberry was married prior to the war, to Mariah Tway, by whom he had two children, Ella, who became the wife of William A. Carter, and a daughter who died young. His second wife was Mary E. (Carter) Roseberry, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom are living in 1915: Effie, Fenton M., Mary, Margaret, Carl A., Nettie, Charles H. (deceased), Joseph C., John B., Bessie P., and one who died in infancy. Effie became the wife of William Morgridge; Mary is the wife of Ed. Stoddard; Margaret married Pearl J. Stoddard; Carl A. was united in marriage with Anna Bradley; Nettie married B. F. King; Joseph married Blanch Newman; John B. married Mabel Hanson; and Bessie married Nathaniel Harter.

The paternal grandfather was Michael Roseberry, who came to Pike township from Pennsylvania, and was united in marriage here with Elizabeth Jones, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters, Joseph, John and Ebenezer. John died in infancy and Joseph died when twenty-one years of age. His daughters were: Eleanor, Mary P., Hannah, Elizabeth, Pernella, Sarah, Jane and Julia. Eleanor became the wife of Ira Stacy; Mary P. was married to John Lockwood; Hannah was married to Joseph Rice; Elizabeth became Mrs. John Fox; Pernella became the wife of Isaac Fox; Sarah was married to Isaac Fox; Jane became the wife of William Kitelinger; and Julia was married to William Hunt.

Fenton M. Roseberry was united in marriage, June 27, 1895, with Dollie Haynes,

daughter of Henry and Rebecca Haynes. She died in July, 1899, leaving surviving, her husband and two children, Mary E., born on March 29, 1896, who was graduated from the Rosedale and Mechanicsburg high schools, and is a student in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio; and Frank M., born on November 24, 1898, who is a student in the high school. Fenton M. Roseberry was married, secondly, November 25, 1905, to Nettie Reed, daughter of James and Mary (Stewart) Reed. She was born on May 23, 1864, in Hardin county, Ohio. She was reared on a farm and obtained her education at the district schools.

James Reed, the father of Mrs. Fenton M. Roseberry, was a "hundred-day" soldier in the Civil War. His wife was Mary (Stewart) Reed, and they were the parents of six children, five of whom are living in 1915: Margaret J., Finley T., Stewart G., Edward G., deceased; Orra-Euphema and Nettie.

Mr. Roseberry is well known in this part of Madison county, and he and his wife and family are held in high esteem throughout the community.

HENRY B. CONVERSE.

Henry B. Converse was born on January 8, 1850, in Canaan township, a son of James N. and Julia A. (Calhoun) Converse. He was educated in the public schools of the district and the Lutheran College at Columbus, Ohio, after which he attended a business college in the same city during the year 1870, and soon after took unto himself a wife, and settled down to the vocation of a farmer. Politically, Mr. Converse was a Democrat, and demonstrated his public spirit by serving in all the township offices, save that of township clerk. He was active in local politics to the extent of officiating as assessor, trustee, treasurer and supervisor. He was a member of the Big Darby Baptist church. Mr. Converse belonged to Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons; London Council No. 41, Royal and Select Masters, and Mount Vernon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason at Columbus, Ohio, and was past master of Urania Lodge No. 311, and past worthy patron of the Ohio Eastern Star.

James N. Converse, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Charles and Phoebe (Norton) Converse, was married to Julia A. Calhoun, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Calhoun, by whom he had two children, Henry B. and Elizabeth, who became the wife of A. C. Milliken, and is now a widow, living at West Jefferson, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather was Charles Converse, who was a son of Reverend Jeremiah, who emigrated to Darby Plain in 1814. The wife of Charles Converse was Phoebe (Norton) Converse.

The maternal grandfather was James Calhoun, who was born on February 27, 1802, on the Portage river in northern Ohio. He came with his parents to Darby Plain in 1810, coming through that portion of Ohio where Columbus now stands when there were but two houses on the site and they were built of logs. His father was drafted during the War of 1812. The father went to Columbus, Ohio, and started north. His family never saw him again. His grave is somewhere on the Sandusky Plains. James Calhoun was left to care for his mother, one brother and three sisters. He kept the farm, paid for it, and managed to keep the family together until his mother was married, secondly, to a Mr. Kilbary, who was the father of Thomas and Asa Kilbary. She was the mother of one child by this marriage, Alexander Kilbary, who became prominent as a physician at Sacramento, California. Mrs. Kilbary lived and died on the Darby Plains. By her first marriage, Mrs. Kilbary had five children: James, Jr., who was married to Elizabeth Carpenter, of Licking county, Ohio, and they were the parents of five children,

H. B. Conwise

three of whom died in infancy; Julia, who married James N. Converse, and was the mother of two children; Elizabeth, the widow of A. C. Milliken; and two others.

James Calhoun, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was married to Elizabeth Carpenter, November 20, 1823. She was born in 1797 and died on March 19, 1846. Mr. Calhoun was married, secondly, to Mrs. Lucretia Burnham, to which union no children were born. By her first husband, Mrs. Calhoun was the mother of the following children: Annie, John, Henry, Dwight, Asa, Emeline, Lucius and Flora. James Calhoun was a pioneer in Madison county, and made his living as an auctioneer, crying all the sales in this part of the county, in addition to which he was endowed with considerable skill as a veterinary surgeon. He was a Democrat, and voted in Canaan township when there were but two Democrats there. He was always public-spirited, and showed his interest by serving in several of the township offices.

Henry B. Converse was united in marriage, September 16, 1875, to Elizabeth Beach, daughter of Uriah and Eleanor (Downing) Beach, born April 25, 1857, in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, and lived there until her marriage. She was a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. This union has been blest with four children, Walter, Julia E., Uri B.; Eleanor Downing. Walter Converse was educated first in the district schools, and was later a graduate of the Plain City high school, and the Ohio State University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation from the latter institution. He was married to Zella M. Beck, and follows farming in Washington township, Franklin county, Ohio; Julia E. Converse is a graduate of the Plain City high school. She also attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which she graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, and is now the wife of William Walker, a farmer in Canaan township. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Walker taught in the grade schools of Plain City and in the high schools of Mt. Vernon and Circleville. Uri B. Converse is a farmer in Franklin county, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Blanche Cramer. Eleanor Downing Converse received her early education at the Plain City schools, graduating from the high school of that place, after which she entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mrs. Converse is a member of the Big Darby Baptist church, in which she takes an active interest, and has served as president of the local missionary society. She is president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is past worthy matron of the Elizabeth Chapter No. 56, Order of the Eastern Star, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Converse were charter members. Mrs. Converse is an agreeable, whole-souled woman, who has the sympathy of all in her bereavement.

Henry B. Converse died on April 23, 1915, and his remains were interred in the Plain City cemetery. In his lifetime he was an earnest citizen in every respect and a splendid type of man. He gave unfailingly to the common good of the community and took a leading part in all movements for the betterment of Canaan township and the county in general. For the benefit of the people of his community he maintained a part of his land as a picnic ground at his own expense for the enjoyment of his fellow creatures. He was founder and one of the early presidents of Farmers' Institute at Plain City. From his early manhood Mr. Converse was active in fraternal affairs and few men were better known in this part of the state in Masonry than he. He was selected on many occasions to act as guardian for children who were bereft of their parents and his splendid influence and protection has shaped the course of many children who were entrusted to his care. Being an expert judge of land values Mr. Converse was often appointed to appraise estates and was also an expert judge of live stock, particularly sheep, and often officiated as judge of stock at the county and state fairs.

HOWARD J. CONVERSE.

Farmer and civil engineer, Howard J. Converse, a distinguished citizen of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, is descended from Revolutionary stock. He is the proprietor of "Rose Lawn Farm," a tract of twenty-eight acres of land, located three miles southwest of Plain City, Ohio. He is the scion of an old family established in this section as early as 1814, more than a century ago.

Howard J. Converse, a native of Darby township, was born on September 2, 1851. His parents were Dr. Jeremiah and Hortense (Hemenway) Converse, the former of whom was the son of Jeremiah and Malinda (Derby) Converse, and he in turn was the son of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, a Revolutionary soldier.

Dr. Jeremiah Converse, the father of Howard J., was born in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, June 11, 1822, eight years after his father, who was a pioneer minister, had located in this county. He was born in a season marked by an epidemic, which was well remembered by the older citizens of a half century ago, having made deep inroads upon the thinly-settled community of Darby Plains, and having thickly populated the primitive grounds on Big Darby, set aside and sanctified with tears as a burying ground for the dead. The mother of Dr. Converse was Malinda Derby, descended from the old English titled family of that name, and was a woman of remarkable characteristics of mind. Her keenly active faculties, aided by untiring devotion to her family, under less harrowing circumstances than those which surrounded the pioneers, would naturally have led to a careful, discriminating education for her children, but the school house and text-books of today were beyond her dreams and beyond the dreams of her time. It was by studious application of all his energies and the precious little spare time he could get from labor in the fields and woods, that young Converse obtained the rudiments of an education. The thud of the grubbing hoe, the crash of falling trees and the wielding of the ox-goad in preparing the land for cultivation, were interjections in his educational progress until about 1844, when he turned his mind to the study of the science of medicine and graduated four years later from the Starling Medical School at Columbus, Ohio.

About the time he began the study of medicine Dr. Jeremiah Converse was married to Hortense Hemenway, a young lady of excellent family and fine qualities of mind and heart. To them were born six children. Following his graduation he began a professional career which lasted for twenty-five years and with it began an observance and study of the physical condition of the country, especially its sanitary requirements, together with the advancement of social, agricultural and general ideas which kept him prominently before the public. He never entirely gave up his farming interests and these, with his extensive practice, required the major part of his time. Yet in all these he was careful to give his children excellent educational advantages. For one-fourth of a century he ministered to the sick over an extensive scope of country on horseback, traveling through the woods, over the mud roads and through the swamps, all of which impressed him with the idea that he could make himself more useful by establishing pikes and ditches to drain the country. He did much for the benefit of those who lived in his community. He served with distinction, for many years, as clerk, trustee and assessor. In 1860 he was elected to the office of county commissioner of Madison county. He was truthfully a high minded and helpful man, not only to Darby township but to Madison county as well. He always had a good word for everybody and no one ever went hungry from his door.

Rev. Jeremiah Converse, the founder of the Converse family in Madison county, who came here in 1814 from Vermont, had nine children, Sandford, Parley, Squire, Lathrop, Orinda, Surviah, Jeremiah, Silas and Charles. Jeremiah, the seventh child in this family, was born in Vermont. By his marriage to Malinda Derby, there was

a large family of children, Cyrus D., born on September 5, 1814; Rhoda, January 31, 1817; Erastus, December 23, 1818; Elias, April 10, 1821, and died on April 21, 1821; Dr. Jeremiah, June 11, 1822, and died on November 2, 1895; Lemuel D., January 31, 1826, and died on January 26, 1909; Zelotus, June 8, 1828, and died on August 9, 1829; Malinda D., July 12, 1830; Lois D., January 15, 1833; and Rosanna C., April 12, 1835. Lois D. is the only member of the family now living.

To Dr. Jeremiah and Hortense (Hemenway) Converse were born six children, Hortense, born on July 15, 1845, and died on June 2, 1850; Maschal D., August 18, 1848, died in September, 1908, who married Mary Hornish and had one son, William H; Howard J., the subject of this sketch; Eldon G., deceased, July 20, 1854, who married Eva Worthington and had three children; Avis I., January 28, 1859, who married Charles F. Crawson, of Bloomington, Illinois, and has three children; and Carrie H., July 6, 1860, who is the wife of Price M. Walker, and has one child.

Howard J. Converse was reared on the farm in Darby township and received a common-school education, attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer until he had reached his majority. During the next sixteen years Mr. Converse was engaged in teaching, and after he quit teaching took up civil engineering. This was about 1885 and he has followed this profession ever since, in connection with a little farm work.

On January 1, 1879, Howard J. Converse was married to Rose Faulkner, who was born at Oswego, New York, October 21, 1855, and is the daughter of John and Margaret (Hanlin) Faulkner. Mrs. Converse's father was a native of England, born in Buckingham and having come to the United States at the age of eighteen, when he located at Oswego, New York. Her mother was born in Toronto, Canada, and educated in the Canadian schools. Mr. and Mrs. Converse have had one daughter, Maude B., who was born on November 21, 1879, and who died on November 23, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Converse are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City, Ohio. Mr. Converse is a Republican in politics and Mrs. Converse is an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

M. E. GORDON.

M. E. Gordon, farmer, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, was born on October 4, 1867, at West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, and is a son of John and Eliza (Kelley) Gordon. He came with his father to Madison county when four years of age and was educated in the public schools of Rosedale, Ohio, and later became a teacher in the public schools of Madison county, and followed that vocation for five years, after which he became engaged in the general merchandise business, which he followed for ten years at Rosedale. His business was a prosperous one, enabling him to purchase his present valuable farm consisting of one hundred and ten acres, located in Pike township, where he has since followed farming. Mr. Gordon is a Democrat in national politics, otherwise he is an independent voter. He is a member of the Catholic church at Mechanicsburg, Ohio. He has made a specialty of breeding fine stock of various kinds. At present, Mr. Gordon is one of the directors of the Farmers' Telephone Company.

John Gordon, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ireland, as was also his wife, Eliza (Kelley) Gordon, to whom he was married before coming to the United States. They settled in Logan county, Ohio, in 1861. Mr. Gordon went to the Civil War in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the end of the war. Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living in 1915: C. C., P. H., W. P., Martin, M.

E., and Mary. C. C. Gordon is a prosperous attorney at Marion, Indiana; P. H. Gordon is a resident of Rosedale, Ohio; W. P. Gordon lives at Osborne, Ohio; Martin Gordon makes his home at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; and Mary Gordon is the wife of F. J. Roll, of Belle Center, Ohio.

M. E. Gordon was united in marriage, August 26, 1901, with Nellie E. Donlan, daughter of John and Mary Donlan, of Plain City, Ohio. Nellie E. Donlan was born in Champaign county, Ohio, and was educated first at the public schools of Plain City, and later entered the college at Ada, Ohio, where she became a teacher, remaining six years. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have one daughter, Lucile, who was born on July 7, 1902.

Nellie E. (Donlan) Gordon was a daughter of John and Mary Donlan of Plain City. John Donlan was born in County Galway, Ireland, and came to America when about twenty years of age and settled near North Lewisburg, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He was married at North Lewisburg to Mary Reed, the daughter of John and Nancy Reed, who also were natives of Ireland. Two brothers of Mary Reed, Joseph and John, came to this country and settled in Ohio; both are now dead and in their lifetime lived in Champaign county, Joseph having lived for a time in Madison county. After their marriage, John and Mary (Reed) Donlan settled near North Lewisburg on a farm and lived there about twenty years, later moving to Madison county and settled on a farm near Plain City. Mrs. Donlan died on July 12, 1912, and Mr. Donlan continues to make his home on the same farm. Their children were: Alfred, deceased; Ralph, deceased; Fred, deceased; Francis; Anna, who married P. H. Gordon; and Nellie E. The family belonged to the Catholic church.

Mr. Gordon has always followed a high plane of thought and action, and because of his genuine worth, he has won the good will of all who know him.

THOMAS KILBURY.

A veteran of the Civil War and an industrious farmer, the late Thomas Kilbury was one of the most highly-honored citizens of Canaan township during his day and generation. He was born in Canaan township, in June, 1840, the son of Ira and Elizabeth (Brittenham) Kilbury. They were both of Madison county, Ohio. Ira Kilbury was a farmer.

Thomas Kilbury was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was about twenty-one years old at the breaking out of the Civil War and enlisted in Company K, of a regiment being recruited in this part of Ohio, and served until the close of the war. During the war Mr. Kilbury was married, and when he had received his final discharge, returned to Canaan township and began farming. He died on October 25, 1892.

The late Thomas Kilbury was married in October, 1862, to Rosanna Bowen, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, February 24, 1840, and who is the daughter of William and Barbara A. (Sugh) Bowen. The former was a native of Virginia and the latter also of the Old Dominion state. Subsequently, they came to Ohio and settled in Clark county, Ohio, where they lived until their death. They had six children, of whom only one is now living. Mrs. Kilbury was reared on a farm near Springfield, Ohio, and when old enough attended the public schools until she was eighteen years old. She worked at home until she was married, in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kilbury had one son, Corrie E., born on August 7, 1874, and who died on September 7, 1914. He was educated in the common schools and remained at home with his mother.

Mrs. Kilbury lives on a farm four miles south of Plain City, Ohio. She is a woman who is well-known in Canaan township. Her husband, who was a Republican in politics, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since his death, his widow has

THOMAS KILBURY ROSANNA KILBURY CORRIE E. KILBURY

received from the government a pension of twelve dollars a month. She owns twenty-two and one-half acres of land. Mrs. Kilbury has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City, Ohio, for many years and is active in church work.

BENJAMIN F. ERWIN.

Mr. Benjamin F. Erwin has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits practically his entire life, and has made his work a matter of scientific study in order that he might receive the greatest possible returns for his investment.

Benjamin F. Erwin, farmer, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, was born on April 11, 1855, in the township where he still resides, and is a son of Amzi and Catherine (Chess) Erwin. He was reared on the home farm, and at the proper age entered the public school, attending only during the winter months, and assisting his father with the farm work during the summer seasons, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Erwin moved to his present farm, consisting of forty-seven acres. The house is located some distance from the public highway and to reach it one must pass through a shaded grove, which gives a very fine appearance to their home. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are members of the Erwin Grange No. 1880, of which they are both active members, Mr. Erwin officiating as one of the trustees. His farm contains some of the best land in Pike township, and as a general farmer and stock raiser he is looked upon as being an excellent manager.

Amzi and Catharine (Chess) Erwin, parents of Benjamin Erwin, were early settlers in Madison county, where they always bore the reputation of being honest, upright citizens. Mr. Erwin followed farming until his death, which occurred on May 20, 1879. His wife died on June 20, of the same year. They were the parents of several children.

Benjamin F. Erwin was united in marriage, October 16, 1879, with Olive E. West, daughter of Edward and Martha (Applegate) West. She was born in Clark county, and was educated in the district schools of Clark county. To Mr. and Mrs. Erwin were born two children, Grace, who died at the age of eighteen months, and Lewis B., born on April 29, 1889. Lewis B. Erwin was educated in the public schools, from which he was graduated, and afterward attended the schools at Mechanicsburg and Ada, Ohio, respectively, where he received a good education. He is single, and lives at home with his parents. He is well liked in the community, where he takes an active part in local politics, occupying at present the office of clerk of Pike township.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin number among their sincere friends many of the representative citizens of Pike township, where they are well and favorably known.

HAROLD WEAVER.

Harold Weaver, farmer, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, was born on July 30, 1863, in the same township where he now resides. His parents were Lewis and Celia L. (Morse) Weaver. He was reared on the home farm in Pike township and obtained his education in the district schools, attending regularly, and in the summer assisting his father with his farming interests. When he grew to young manhood he began farming for himself on a small scale, having but little money to begin with, and now owns ninety acres of good farm land, all under cultivation. Mr. Weaver has given his lifelong support to the Republican party, taking an active interest in local politics, and serving as clerk of Pike township for twenty-two years successively, and was elected treasurer in 1914, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Union church at Rosedale, Ohio, and is secretary of the Home Telephone Company, which office he has occupied for several years.

Harold Weaver was united in marriage, December 24, 1906, with Myrtle M. Figley, daughter of Calvin M., and Angeline B. (Southard) Figley. She was born on December 27, 1874, in Knox county, Indiana, and was educated in the public schools of Marysville, graduating from the high school in 1894, after which she became a teacher in the public schools, which vocation she followed for four years. After finishing her high school course, she attended the State University at Columbus, Ohio, and also took a course in music at Marysville. Mrs. Weaver is an attentive member of the Union church at Rosedale, Ohio, and belongs to the Harmony Club of that city, in which she has filled all the offices. Before her marriage, she was a very efficient stenographer, occupying a splendid position at Marysville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have one daughter, Celia, who was born on September 30, 1907.

Mr. Weaver is a gentleman who thoroughly enjoys the quiet life of the farm and loves the freedom that accompanies such an existence, and with his unpretending bearing and strict integrity has helped to build up a spirit of loyal citizenship in the community in which he resides, and where both he and his wife have gained many friends.

LEE HORN.

As surely as water finds its level the man who really means business is bound to find his proper place in the world of commerce, and it takes more than one stumbling block to put him "down and out." He expects difficulties and obstacles of various natures and prepares himself and his business conditions, as far as possible, to meet them, fortifying himself with patience and endurance, and is not discouraged with petty workings against the ultimate outcome.

Lee Horn, dry goods merchant, of Plain City, Ohio, was born in that village, April 11, 1873, and is the son of C. A. and Annette (Burham) Horn. During his boyhood days Mr. Horn attended the public schools of Plain City, and later entered the high school there, after which he became a clerk in a grocery store and was later a clerk in the dry-goods store of C. F. Dutton, where his services became so valuable, and the confidence of his employer in his ability and honesty so well established, that he became the business manager during the last two years spent in Mr. Dutton's employ.

In February, 1910, Mr. Horn and Mr. Milliken purchased the store, and it is now operated under the firm name of Horn & Milliken. Mr. Horn's first salary, as grocery clerk, was about one dollar and fifty cents a week, but was later increased as he became more experienced. All that he now has is the result of his own efforts, and his unlimited store of hope, ambition and determination. Mr. Horn is a Republican, to which party he has always given his vote. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church.

C. A. Horn, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and his wife, Annette (Burnham) Horn, was a native of Woodstock, Ohio, and is now dead. Mr. Horn was reared in Ohio and obtained his education at the public schools. After arriving at manhood he became engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, in which business he has been eminently successful, and is now retired from business, spending his summers in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and his winters at Miami, Florida. To this union were born two children, A. V. Horn, who serves as a rural mail carrier at Plain City, and Lee Horn.

Lee Horn was united in marriage on July 9, 1892, with Alta Worthington, who was born in Canaan township, where she received her early education, attending later at Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio. This union has been blest with one child, Margaret, born on July 1, 1899. She is a student of the Plain City high school.

Mr. Horn is quiet and unpretentious in manner, but very forceful in character, and he and Mrs. Horn enjoy the friendship of the entire community in which they reside.

SWAINE KENNEDY.

Swaine Kennedy, farmer, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, was born on March 25, 1859, in Union township, Union county Ohio, and is a son of Oramel and Areal (Lyons) Kennedy. He was reared on a farm in Union county and received his education at the public schools of Madison county, after which he attended the Bliss Business College at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Kennedy has always voted for the principles of the Republican party, and demonstrated his interest in local politics by serving as trustee of Pike township for a number of years. He is one of the directors of the Madison County Agricultural Society.

Oramel and Areal (Lyons) Kennedy, the parents of the subject of this sketch, are both dead. They were the parents of six children: Alfred, Rebecca, Swaine, Nancy, John and William.

Swaine Kennedy was united in marriage, December 27, 1894, with Emma King, daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Tarpenning) King. She was born on January 10, 1864, in Pike township, Madison county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were the parents of one child, who died when five years of age.

Joseph and Amanda King, the parents of Mrs. Swaine Kennedy, are both dead. They lived in this county for many years. They had four children: Ellen, Emma, Abbie and Benjamin.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are both descendants of old pioneer families. Their kindness to humanity in general has given them a warm place in the hearts of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

MARTIN RAUSCH.

The lives of those who unshrinkingly shoulder responsibilities necessary for the accomplishment of anything worth while, are inspirations to others less courageous and lacking in those qualities that go hand in hand with a successful career in the business world. Martin Rausch is a man who has never hesitated when emergencies called for strong resolutions and decided action.

Martin Rausch, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on November 21, 1865, in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, and is a son of John A. and Anna B. (Gase) Rausch. He was reared and educated in the district schools of Darby township, and the parochial school of St. John's Lutheran church. He remained on his father's farm until he arrived at young manhood and was married, at which time he had but little as a working foundation fund, but he possessed those qualities which have perhaps served him better than a start equipped with riches, and his name is prominently known as belonging to one of the prosperous and enterprising citizens of his community. He gives his support to the Democratic party, and has been actively interested in local politics, having served as one of the trustees of Darby township, Madison county, for seven years. Mr. Rausch belongs to St. Paul's Lutheran church. In connection with his political interests he was nominated by his party, in 1914, for the office of county commissioner, but was defeated by the opposing element. He is a stockholder and director of the Home Telephone Company of Plain City, of which he was one of the organizers.

John A. Rausch, father of Martin Rausch, was born on March 8, 1834, in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, and was a son of George and Catherine (Bloomenshine) Rausch. He was reared in Darby township, and was there united in marriage with Anna B. Gase, living there until he died. He was prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, owning at the time of his death, six hundred acres of land. Mr. Rausch began by working by the day, and his wealth was acquired entirely through his own efforts

and industry. Mr. and Mrs. Rausch were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are living in 1915: Barbara, May, Peter, Martin, George, Katie, C. J., Henry, Anna and Emma. Barbara became the wife of Adam Veollrath; May was married to Christ Mayer; Peter is a retired farmer at Marysville, Ohio; George is an agriculturist, living in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio; Katie was married to William Barger, of Darby township; C. J. is a resident of Columbus, Ohio, where he is established in business; Henry Rausch follows farming in Darby township, Union county, Anna is the wife of William Ell, of Mill Creek township, Union county; Emma was married to George Scherderer, of Darby township, Union county.

George and Catharine (Bloomenshine) Rausch, the paternal grandparents, came to the United States in 1832, settling at Baltimore, Maryland, after which he removed to Columbus, Ohio, walking the entire distance, his wife and family coming in a little wagon. They later settled in Darby township, Union county, where they lived until Mr. Rausch died, never leaving their original farm. Mr. Rausch was a native German, and became very prosperous after coming to America. Mr. and Mrs. Rausch were the parents of nine children, only one of whom is living in 1915: Casper Rausch. George Rausch was the founder of St. John's Lutheran church at Marysville.

Martin Rausch was united in marriage, February 28, 1889, with Lydia Blumenshine, daughter of Philip and Lena Blumenshine. She was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, and is of German lineage. On March 5, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Rausch moved to their present home place, consisting of one hundred and twelve acres. This union has been blest with eight children, four of whom are living in 1915: Augusta, the wife of William Bivins, a farmer of Darby township, Union county; Alfred, who is single and lives at home; Oscar, who is attending school; and Clara, born on June 27, 1903.

Mr. Rausch is a man who enjoys his home and the society of his family, and is well thought of in the community in which he lives.

VERNE H. PHELLIS.

The credit of a community is reflected in its citizenship, whose influence radiates in every direction. Occupying a position of prominence as one of the foremost agriculturists of Madison county is Verne H. Phellis who owns a fine stock farm in this county.

Verne H. Phellis, stock-farmer, Irwin, Pike township, Madison county, was born on June 10, 1881, in Pike township, and is a son of Charles and Clara (Guy) Phellis. He was reared on a farm until twelve years of age, when he moved with his parents to Mechanicsburg, where he attended the high school. Mr. Phellis has always been an admirer of fine stock, and his specialty is the breeding of registered Dorset sheep, sired by a "Tranquility" ram. He also feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs, which he annually ships by the carload. Mr. Phellis is a Republican, but has never taken much interest in local politics. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Charles Phellis, father of Verne H., was born in Hamilton, Ohio, and his wife, Clara (Guy) Phellis, was born in Pike township, and they are now living as retired farmers at Mechanicsburg. To this union were born five children: Nellie A., deceased, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio; Charles W., who obtained his education at various institutions, and is now occupying the position of general manager for the Dupont Powder Company, at Huntington, West Virginia, his territory covering West Virginia, the eastern half of Ohio and the eastern half of Kentucky; Guy follows farming in Pike township, and is married; Ethel was graduated

from the high school, and is now the wife of Charles Keller, of Pike township; and Verne H.

Verne H. Phellis was united in marriage, July 19, 1900, with Helen Shaul, daughter of Jasper and Mira (Joyner) Shaul. She was born in Goshen township, Champaign county. Her parents died when she was eighteen months old, and she was reared by her aunt, Samantha Joyner, receiving her education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg and Oxford, Ohio. This marriage has been blest with three children: Marjorie, born on April 21, 1904; Esther V., July 8, 1906; and Juliet, February 19, 1914.

Mr Phellis is full of progressive and ambitious energy and Mrs. Phellis is equally as ambitious for the success of her husband as he is for himself and family. The only public office to which he has given any attention is that of township trustee, in which capacity he served for six years. The prosperous and well-cared-for farm on which Mr. Phellis resides and owns, is located about one-half mile from Rosedale, and is known as "Rosedale Stock Farm," consisting of four hundred and twelve acres.

SAMUEL M. MITCHELL.

Samuel M. Mitchell, farmer, Pike township, was born on July 25, 1863, in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of J. C. and Nancy J. (McCullough) Mitchell. He grew up amid farm scenes, attending the schools of the district, and at the age of twenty-five years began to farm for himself, and now successfully conducts a large stock farm, consisting of four hundred and sixty-five acres of land. Mr. Mitchell has always voted the Republican ticket, and has taken an active interest in local politics, serving for six years on the board of education in Pike township.

J. C. Mitchell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Darby township, and was a son of Judge David Mitchell. He was a very religious man and was a highly-honored citizen of Madison county. In 1876 Mr. Mitchell met with the misfortune of losing his eyesight and was blind the remainder of his life. His wife was Nancy J. McCullough, to whom he was united in marriage on August 26, 1851. She was a daughter of Samuel McCullough. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of six children, two of whom are dead. Those living in 1915 are: Emma J., who became the wife of J. B. Galloway, of Marysville, Ohio; Madison; D. A. and Samuel M.

Judge David Mitchell, the paternal grandfather, emigrated from York county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, settling on Darby creek before Ohio was a state. It was at that time a part of the Northwest territory. Judge Mitchell was a prominent citizen of Union county, Ohio, where he served as justice of the peace for many years. At the organization of Union county he was made associate judge, which office he held up to the time of his death. He was a son of Jesse Mitchell, who was the first white child born in Union county, Ohio. Mr. Mitchell was a stanch member of the United Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. His wife was Hannah (Caldwell) Mitchell, daughter of John Caldwell of York county, Pennsylvania. She was his third wife.

Samuel M. Mitchell was united in marriage, October 14, 1884, with Eva A. Paris. She was born in Union county, Ohio, and was the mother of two children: Etta M., who became the wife of J. C. Wilson, of Pike township; and Homer H. Mitchell, who was graduated from the Bliss Business College of Columbus, Ohio, and is living at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Mitchell died on January 25, 1889, and Mr. Mitchell was married to Alfretta Segnar, daughter of Isaac Segnar, this marriage taking place on March 27, 1895. Mrs. Mitchell was born on September 19, 1873, and received her education in the public schools of the district. This second union has been blest with one child, Jesse C., who was born on April 9, 1897, was graduated from the Rosedale high school in the class of 1915, and is now attending Bliss Business College, Columbus, Ohio.

Isaac and Lavina (Parker) Segnar, the parents of Mrs. Alfretta (Segnar) Mitchell, came to Union county, Ohio, when Mrs. Mitchell was a child of eleven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell find great enjoyment in the society of many warm and sincere friends in the community in which they reside, to whom they are always ready to extend a welcome hand.

CHARLES D. CONVERSE.

Charles D. Converse, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on September 20, 1866, in Darby township, Madison county, and is a son of Russel B. and Anna (Lumbard) Converse. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and was educated in the district schools of Darby township, and later attended business college at Columbus, Ohio, where he learned bookkeeping, but decided upon the vocation of a farmer, which he has since followed. Mr. Converse has always given his support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Universalist church of Plain City, a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Plain City, and both Mr. Converse and his wife are members of the Grange in their home town.

Russel B. Converse, father of Charles D., was born on January 15, 1828, in Darby township, Ohio, and died on August 2, 1889. His wife, Anna (Lumbard) Converse, was born near Covington, Kentucky, February 9, 1826, and came with her parents to Madison county in 1827, where she has since been a resident. To this union were born four sons: Kilborn, deceased; James, who was married to Florence Milburn, and is living in Franklin county, Ohio; Elmer was married to Ellen King, and is also a resident of Madison county; and Charles D., of Darby township.

Charles D. Converse was united in marriage on October 25, 1897, with Clara Hortsel, who was reared in Washington county, Ohio. She died on March 31, 1907, without issue. Mr. Converse was married, secondly, on April 12, 1911, to Eva Cutler.

Mr. Converse is one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Madison county, Ohio. His splendid farm of sixty-nine acres in Darby township, known as "Burr Oak Farm," includes the farm on which he was born, where he and his ancestors have long been honored and respected citizens.

NICHOLAS M. HUBER.

Among the farmers of Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, who have succeeded in a large measure and who, at the same time, have won and held the respect of their neighors and fellow citizens, is N. M. Huber, one of the larger landowners of Canaan township, who lives five miles southwest of Plain City, Ohio. He is a most successful stock dealer, and the proprietor of a farm of two hundred and sixty-eight acres. Mr. Huber, however, cultivates in all three hundred and twenty-eight acres.

N. M. Huber was born in Hocking county, Ohio, June 23, 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Maxie (Kost) Huber, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to America on the same vessel, and after landing at Baltimore, Maryland, came on to Lancaster, Ohio, where they were married. Joseph Huber was a contracting mason, having learned his trade in Switzerland. As a matter of fact, he was more than a contractor, he was a man so skillful in his trade that he was known as an artist. He followed his trade until he was disabled and then bought a farm in Hocking county, Ohio, and lived on the farm until his death. Early in life he had been a member of the Catholic church, but later left the church. He and his wife had eight children, seven of whom are now living: Mary is the wife of Joseph Zimmerman, of Lancaster, Ohio; Joseph, Jr., married and is a carpenter at Circleville, Ohio; John is deceased; Margaret is the wife of Lawrence Stonebarger; Nicholas M. is the subject of this sketch;

Paul is a farmer of near Lancaster, Ohio; Rosa is unmarried and lives at Lancaster; Teressa is the wife of a Mr. Fox, of near Lancaster.

Nicholas M. Huber, who was reared on a farm near Lancaster, was educated in the common schools, attending school in the winter and working on the farm during the summer months. Subsequently, when he was old enough, he took up farming for himself.

Nicholas M. Huber was married to Mrs. Alice Gladden, who had been previously married to a Mr. Atkinson. She was born in Pennsylvania, and by her first marriage had one child, Nellie, who is a graduate of the common schools and of St. Mary's Academy at Columbus, Ohio, and is the wife of Clinton Norris. By the second marriage there has been one child, Lee G., who married Grace Pennington. They live with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas M. Huber.

Mrs. Huber is a member of the Christian Science church. Mr. Huber votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the trustees of this township.

As a citizen, Nicholas M. Huber is of high rank in this township. As a farmer he has won considerable attention to his efforts as a breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He also buys and ships large quantities of grain and live stock.

HERBERT E. REESE.

Herbert E. Reese, an industrious farmer of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, where he has charge of one hundred and ninety-one acres of land, and who lives on rural route No. 1, out of Plain City, Ohio, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, December 2, 1888. He is the son of Thomas L. and Sarah (Kincade) Reese, both of whom are also natives of Gallia county. Thomas L. Reese is the son of John and Harriet (Smith) Reese and is one of five children born to his parents. The others were William, Nathan, Ella and Sarah. Of these children, four are now living.

Thomas L. Reese grew up in Gallia county and was educated in the common schools. He was married in that county and has always lived there. He and his wife have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living: Maggie, who is the wife of Harry Viars, of Gallia county; Millie, who is the wife of Morris Swisher, of Gallia county; Elijah, who married a Mrs. Brown and lives in Union county; Herbert E., the subject of this sketch; Emma, who married Earl Moore, of Gallia county; Willard, who is unmarried lives with his brother, Herbert E.; Garnet and Clyde are deceased.

Herbert E. Reese, who was reared in Gallia county and educated in the public schools of that county, began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, at which time he began working by the month. He came to Madison county at that age and has lived here practically all of the time since.

Herbert E. Reese was married on December 22, 1909, to Blanche H. Cline, who was born in Gallia county, Ohio, July 16, 1898. She is the daughter of Perry and Elizabeth (Davidson) Cline, both residents of Gallia county. Mrs. Reese is one of three children born to her parents and the eldest in the family. The other two children are Roy, who married Clara White, of Gallia county; and Edna, who lives at home with her parents.

After Mr. and Mrs. Reese were married they lived in Pike township for some time, where they rented a farm. They moved to Darby township in December, 1911. Mr. Reese is an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs and registered Shorthorn cattle. He and his wife are pleasant people and popular in the neighborhood where they live. They have one son, Robert Max, born on February 8, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Chuchery, Ohio. Mr. Reese votes the Democratic ticket.

MONROE BIDWELL.

Monroe Bidwell, farmer, residing on rural route No. 2, West Jefferson, Ohio, and the proprietor of the old Ephraim Bidwell farm, was born on July 14, 1850, on the home farm in an old log house, and is a son of Ephraim and Laura (Lombard) Bidwell. He was the eldest son of the family, and was reared on the farm where he now lives. His early education was greatly neglected, on account of being required to assist with the farm work until he reached maturity. Mr. Bidwell has only himself and wife to thank for his financial success, having accumulated all he and his wife now own unaided, and his splendid farm, consisting of one thousand and sixty-nine acres, situated in Jefferson township, Madison county, is one of the most prosperous of the larger estates of this section. Mr. Bidwell has always been a loyal voter of the Republican ticket, but has never taken an active part in politics.

Ephraim Bidwell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison county, Ohio, and was a son of Elisha Bidwell. He grew up and lived in Madison county his entire life. About three years prior to his death he moved to Plain City, spending his last days there. He was the father of six children, only two of whom are living in 1915, Monroe and Ellen, who became the wife of Joseph McKimmon and now lives near Lincoln, Nebraska. Ephraim Bidwell was a farmer and a member of the Legislature.

Elisha Bidwell, the paternal grandfather, was born in Vermont, and came with his wife and family overland by wagon to Ohio. He entered land from the government at Jefferson, one and one-half miles northwest of the present home of Monroe Bidwell, where he settled and reared his family. When he came here the land was wet and swampy and his was no easy task in clearing, ditching and putting the land in tillable condition. Mr. Bidwell was the father of fifteen sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Three of his sons, Benjamin, Elijah and Washington, were killed during the Civil War.

Monroe Bidwell was united in marriage on September 2, 1874, with Martha C. Kreamer, daughter of John Kreamer, a wealthy farmer. She was born in October, 1852, in Madison county. To this union were born three children, Eber W., Cloa and Irma, all living in 1915. Eber W. Bidwell was educated in the district school, finishing his training at Ada, Ohio. He was married to Maggie Burrell, who died, leaving him one son, Asil H., born on April 1, 1897, who was reared by his grandfather and educated in the public schools. Eber W. Bidwell was married, secondly, to Alta Ford, by whom he had two children. His second wife died and he was married, thirdly, on May 19, 1915, to Mrs. Magdalena (Hansel) Hanson, who was born in this county, a daughter of Chris and Amanda Hansel, the former of whom is a farmer of this county. Cloa Bidwell became the wife of Elmer Starkey, and has three children, Everett, William and Marie. Irma Bidwell is the wife of Raynard Harbage, a farmer of Canaan township.

John Kreamer, father of Martha C. (Kreamer) Bidwell, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, a son of Joseph and Mary (Badley) Kreamer. Joseph Kreamer was of German descent and came to Madison county where he died at West Jefferson. Mary (Badley) Kreamer died in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now deceased. John Kreamer came to Madison county with his father. He married Mary Snodgrass, who was born near Milford Center, Ohio, and they settled on a farm in Monroe township. About 1860 they went to live on the Morris farm. Mr. Kreamer died in Monroe township in January, 1870. His wife is still living at the age of eighty-seven. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. John Kreamer was a Republican and was township trustee for several years. John and Mary (Snodgrass) Kreamer were the parents of the following children: Ann died at the age of two years; Haddin died in infancy; Eugene married Laura Wright, and is a farmer resid-

MONROE BIDWELL

ing in Jefferson township; John married Rose Burrows, and is a retired farmer of Milford Center; Rose married John Byerly, who is a farmer in Monroe township; Martha C., who married Monroe Bidwell, is the eldest of the children living.

Monroe Bidwell is a descendant of one of the old and highly-respected pioneer families of Madison county, where he is a well-known and honored citizen. He is a Republican. Mr. Bidwell is a member of the Universalist church, and Mrs. Bidwell is a member of the Methodist church.

WELCOME A. WEST.

In Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, may be found the ancestral home of the West family, a tract of seventy acres of land purchased by and owned during his life time by the late Alexander West, the paternal grandfather of Welcome A. West, the subject of this sketch. Its present owner came into possession of the farm about a quarter of a century ago, and here he has lived ever since. The old home of Alexander and "Betsy" West is still standing on the West farm and remains today practically as Mrs. West left it at the time of her death, in 1892. It is a fine specimen of the old Ohio homes.

Welcome A. West, the grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth (Curl) West, and the son of Samuel and Margaret Ann (Neer) West, was born in Pleasant township, Clark county, June 16, 1866. Mr. West's father was born in Logan county, Ohio, September 6, 1845, and was married to Margaret Ann Neer in Clark county, Ohio, September 18, 1864. They had four children, of whom two, Kelly and Sheldon, died early in life. The latter was born on June 16, 1873. The living children are: Welcome A., the subject of this sketch; and Harlan, born on April 14, 1878. The latter resides in Springfield, Ohio, and is assistant cashier of the First National Bank. He never lived in Madison county. Samuel West is now living in Pleasant township, Clark county, Ohio, two miles distant from his son, Welcome A. He came to Madison county as a child, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Curl) West, and settled on the farm where Welcome A. now lives. Alexander West, by his own efforts, developed this farm. He was born on June 21, 1809; married to Elizabeth Curl, March 31, 1831; and died on December 20, 1861, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, Elizabeth or "Betsy" Curl, was born on March 29 1812, and died on March 25, 1892, at the age of eighty years. Alexander West was the justice of the peace for many years, and held court in his house. He and his wife had a family of fourteen children, most of whom reached maturity. Four are now living, Samuel, Thomas, Edwin and Mary Ann. Samuel and Thomas live in Clark county, the latter a resident of Springfield. Samuel lives on the farm, where most of his married life has been passed. He is now retired, but is well remembered as a stock buyer who covered a wire range of territory, including Madison, Champaign and Clark counties. Edwin is living retired at Mechanicsburg, in Champaign county. Mary Ann is the widow of James Turpin, and lives at North Lewisburg, Ohio. Among the other children who are deceased, Henry lived and died in Clark county; John died at the age of twenty-six while a recruiting officer of the United States army; Linnie was the wife of Thomas Buzzard and spent practically all her life in Madison county, dying in 1899, at the age of fifty-six years; Susannah, the twin sister of Mary Ann, died in November, 1880, and was the wife of John Furrow; Dorothy died at the age of twenty-eight, unmarried.

At the age of twenty-four, Welcome A. West came to Madison county, Ohio. He had received a good common-school education, and when his father, Samuel West, who was the administrator of the estate of Alexander West, closed up the business, Welcome A. West bought in the old farm of his grandfather. He has made many improvements

upon the farm but the old house has been permitted to remain largely as it was when "Aunt Betsy" left it.

On February 27, 1890, Welcome A. West was married to Gertrude M. Evans, of Clark county, Ohio. Mrs. West was born in Champaign county. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of three children: Ellis M., Orris C. and Hazel J., all of whom are living at home with their parents.

For thirty years Mr. West has kept a diary, including all of the weather reports and all neighborhood happenings. This diary has been accepted as evidence in court, and Mr. West is very proud of it. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Summerford. Mr. West is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and votes the Republican ticket, as does his father and as did his grandfather before him.

JOHN W. RECTOR.

Biographies of good men form splendid examples and incentives to those drifting along life's pathway, and are often the first aid to the discouraged and faint-hearted, inspiring them with hope for another "chance." The gentleman whose life history is here briefly reviewed is one who has followed a course of straightforward principles, and made his way to a respected and honored position in the agricultural world winning the admiration and praise of his neighbors and friends.

John W. Rector, farmer, West Jefferson, Ohio, was born on February 19, 1864, in Wayne township, Pickaway county, Ohio, and is a son of Marcus and Mary F. (Van Kuren) Rector. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and then rented his father's farm, starting in for himself as a farmer. Through his industry and good management Mr. Rector has so skillfully conducted his business matters, until he now owns one hundred and twenty-two acres of farm land. Mr. Rector has always been a stanch Republican, and greatly interested in the welfare of his township, but has never taken an active part in local politics.

Marcus Rector, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and his wife, Mary F. (Van Kuren) Rector, was born at Albany, New York, coming with his parents to Pickaway county, when a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Rector both grew up in that county, and were married there. Mr. Rector was a generous-hearted and prosperous man, but his generosity was taken advantage of and he lost all he had. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred about 1893. Mrs. Rector still resides at Big Plain Madison county, Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, as follow: Alva C. was born in Jefferson township; Marcus is a blacksmith in Madison county; Robert S. is teaching school at Big Plain; Roy is a musician, and resides at Columbus, Ohio; Clara became the wife of George Alkire; Maud is the wife of Frank Edwards, of Big Plain, Ohio; Myrtle is the wife of Daniel Brobert, and lives near Circleville, Ohio; John W., of Jefferson township.

John W. Rector was united in marriage on August 9, 1889, with Amy V. Lane, daughter of Mitchell Lane. She was born on August 1, 1875 in Oakland township, and died in 1892. To this union were born two daughters: Ida M., the wife of John Borland, of West Jefferson, Ohio; and Anna, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, now the wife of Harvey Heath, also of West Jefferson. Mr. Rector was married, secondly, to Mrs. Iva M. (Wright) Walker, August 16, 1909. She is a daughter of Henry and Nancy H. (Harris) Wright, and was born on May 15, 1858, in Canaan township, Madison county.

Henry Wright, father of Mrs. Iva M. (Wright) Rector, was a son of Dr. Henry and Margaret (Bogan) Wright, and was born on February 17, 1822, in Frederick county, Maryland, and died on May 10, 1914. He came to Ohio in 1836, and began to

care for himself at the age of eleven years, working at first for his board and clothes and at the age of twenty-three years, he began to learn the wagon-maker's trade at Amity, Ohio. Mr. Wright went to the Civil War in the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, in 1864, serving until the close of the war. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Mahaffey, who died in 1853, leaving one son, Albert. Mr. Wright was married, secondly, to Nancy Harris, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Harris, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth A. and Iva. His second wife died, and he was married to Polly Dominy, by whom he had nine children. Mr. Wright began life as a poor boy, and succeeded so well that he at one time owned eight hundred acres of land, which he acquired unaided, and which he divided among his children.

Mrs. Iva M. (Wright) Rector was married, first, to Cassius B. Walker on July 2, 1874, by whom she has three daughters: Lenora, the wife of Roy Spring, of Delaware, Ohio; Eva who became the wife of Taylor Simkins, and resides at West Jefferson; and Catherine, who married Hugh Cox, at Rome, Franklin county, Ohio. Cassius B. Walker died on December 18, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Rector are pleasant, affable people, and are prominent citizens in the township. Mrs. Rector possesses, in her own right, something over sixty-six acres of land. The beautiful home where they reside is known as "Hilltop Farm," and is located on the Blair road, one mile north of West Jefferson, Ohio.

WILLIAM HOLLAND.

William Holland, successful farmer and owner of three hundred and five acres of land located in Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, about two miles northeast of Plumwood, was born in Champaign county, this state, on June 12, 1858.

William Holland is a son of John and Mary (Foley) Holland, both natives of County Waterford, Ireland. John Holland, who was a son of Lawrence, was the first of his family to emigrate to this county. He was a young man at that time and came over in order to judge of conditions and opportunities in this land before sending for the rest of the family. He was seized with cholera while en route to the West and was glad to leave the train at Springfield for medical attention. He remained at that place, working for a time on a section gang and later went to a farm owned by a Mr. McDonald and located near Urbana. This farm he arranged to manage on shares and having secured that position, he sent for his parents and the rest of the family. A short time after their arrival, his sweetheart, Mary Foley, also came and they were married in Springfield. They came into Madison county and bought two hundred acres of land from a Mr. Pratt, the same now constituting part of the farm of William Holland. There the old folks remained for the balance of their lives. There were seven children in their family, five of whom are living at the present time: William is the third child in order of birth; Bridget and Lawrence, the two elder, both being unmarried and remaining at home; Margaret is dead; Katherine is the wife of John Butler, and resides at Plain City; Ed and John both died when small, but the rest grew to maturity.

Mr. Holland received a good common-school education in the district schools near his home and was early instructed in the work of the farm home. It is, therefore, but natural that he should have turned the efforts of his mature years to agriculture. He has been highly successful in his line and is one of the up-to-date farmers of his community. He employs twentieth-century methods in the management of his business and is uniformly successful in whatever he undertakes, for he applies the best of brain and brawn to any duty he sees before him.

On February 27, 1900, William Holland was united in marriage with Delia Don-

nelly, a daughter of Thomas and Bridget Donnelly, both natives of the Emerald Isle, coming from County Galway. To Mr. and Mrs. Holland have been born five children, namely: John, Elmer, Mary, William and Catherine. John is in the eighth grade of common school, Elmer in the fifth, little Mary is just ready to enter school and the two youngest children are below school age. This is a most interesting and promising family, and they are being so trained as to fit them for useful places in the world when they shall have attained manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Holland and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and he gives his support to the Democratic party, although being at no time a seeker after office. Mr. Holland is a sturdy, self-reliant citizen. He is honorable and upright in his dealings and therefore worthy of the high degree of esteem in which he is held.

BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS.

One of the solid, substantial citizens of the West Jefferson neighborhood of this county, Benjamin F. Roberts is known far and wide in that vicinity as one of the best farmers thereabout. Prominent in the local Grange, he having served as master of the same for some time, he has been equally prominent in farmers-institute work, often serving as secretary for the institutes held in his part of the county, and is known as a man who keeps fully informed on all matters pertaining to the advancement of the science of agriculture.

Benjamin F. Roberts was born in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, on April 7, 1839, son of Charles and Harriet (McCann) Roberts, the former of whom also was born in this county and the latter was a native of Ross county, this state. In his early life Charles Roberts was a school teacher, but after his marriage bought a farm near the fish hatcheries, in Union township, where he erected a grist-mill, which long was known throughout that part of the county as the old Roberts mill, the road leading thereto still being known as the Roberts road. Later, Charles Roberts moved to Jefferson township, where he built a saw-mill on Little Darby creek, which he operated until his retirement from active business, at which time he returned to his former home place, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church and were recognized as among the leaders in all good works thereabout. They were the parents of eight children, John Henry, Catherine, Benjamin F., Charles C., Harriet M., Mary E. and Melvina E., the latter of whom, the wife of Michael B. Wilson, of Clark county, this state, is the only one now surviving besides the subject of this sketch.

His father having been a school teacher, Benjamin F. Roberts received an excellent education, his course in the neighborhood schools of his youth having been supplemented by a thorough home training, and he is a man of wide information, keeping abreast of the times on all matters of general importance. Mr. Roberts never married, but he reared Homer T. Roberts, a well-known resident of this county, with all the tender solicitude he could have exercised in behalf of a son, and regards the children of the latter with as much affection as though they were indeed his own grandchildren. Homer T. Roberts married Lona Bricker, daughter of Al Bricker, and has four sons.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Benjamin F. Roberts enlisted in the Union army, in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private throughout the war. He was in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as adjutant and commander of the post for several years. He was commissioned major of the Madison county battalion on September 1, 1888.

Benjamin F. Roberts for years has been active in the work of the Grange and is a past master of the grange to which he so long has been attached. He also has been

prominent in county-institute work throughout the county and is one of the best-known farmers hereabout, his excellent judgment on agricultural matters having much weight with his neighbors. He has a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, two and one-half miles southwest of West Jefferson, which is looked upon as a model of well-tilled land. Now nearing the four-score mark in the journey of life, Mr. Roberts is quietly spending his "sunset time" at his pleasant home, enjoying the rewards of a life of industry well spent, and enjoying, as well many evidences of the very sincere regard and esteem of his neighbors, all of whom hold him in the highest respect.

THE BALES FAMILY.

The Bales family in Madison county, dates from the coming of Moses Bales, who was a resident of Virginia. With his wife, Mary, he settled in Somerford township, two miles north of the village of Somerford, near where Val Wilson now lives, and where he was a neighbor to the original Valentine Wilson, the grandfather of Val. The farm consisted of about three hundred acres of land and is still owned by members of the family. Moses Bales lived and died upon his farm, passing away in 1855, at a very advanced age. He built the present house on that farm. His third wife survived him several years. By his first marriage there were two sons, Calvin and Thomas, both of whom were farmers and stockmen, and two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth. David Bales, a son of the third wife, lived in Madison county for a time, but finally emigrated to Texas, where he is still living. Late in life, Catherine married a Mr. Lansdale, of Champaign county. Another daughter was Mrs. Susan Markley. Another daughter, Betsy, died unmarried. Another daughter, Mrs. Sarah Locke, removed to Iowa. The daughters of Thomas Bales own the old home place near Tradersville. They are Mrs. Carrie Fitzgibbons, of Mechanicsburg; Talitha, the wife of Dr. Timothy Beach, of near London; and Alta, who married Charles Gray, of Jeffersonville, Ohio. In 1914, Mrs. Gray was killed at a railroad crosing near Springfield, Ohio, when here automobile was struck by a car.

Calvin Fenton Bales was born on January 30, 1821. On October 19, 1843, he married Julia Ann Rigdon, the daughter of Charles and Lydia (Mitchell) Rigdon, of Somerford township. The former came to this county from Kentucky, the latter from Pennsylvania. Julia Ann (Ridgon) Bales was born in Champaign county, September 26, 1825. Her parents died in London after having sold the old home farm.

A short time after his marriage, Calvin Bales removed to the present homestead near Tradersville. At the time it consisted mostly of wild land. He set about to clear and drain the land and put about seventy-five acres in cultivation. Having started with four hundred acres he sold land until he had only two hundred and fifteen remaining. The main part of the present homestead building was probably here when he came but his widow remodeled and enlarged the house. Calvin Bales was very much interested in stock raising, and handled many cattle and sheep. He rented a great deal of land for grazing purposes. A short time before his death he purchased four hundred and thirty acres of land located near London. His death occurred in 1863, and he left a widow with five children. Mrs. Calvin Bales sold the London farm and returned to the old home farm near Tradersville. After a life of devotion to the Methodist Episcopal church and her family, she died in the old home, July 25, 1911. Mrs. Bales was a member of the Methodist church all her life, and was one of the liberal supporters of the Tradersville church. Calvin Bales was also interested in church work, and strictly observed all the requirements of the church. In fact, Calvin Bales' home was well known as the home of the Methodist preachers.

Calvin Fenton and Julia Ann (Rigdon) Bales were the parents of five children: Emeline married Daniel Hendrix and died on October 3, 1887. Mary Jane married William Houston, the father of L. C. Houston, and now lives in London. Charles E.

is a stock raiser of Madison county and Kansas. Milton McKendree Bales, who was born on October 14, 1855 is now a Doctor of Divinity in the Baptist church. He was a Methodist minister for thirty years, but became a Baptist. He is now located at Homestead, Florida. He is a graduate of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Lydia Minerva is the wife of Dr. E. U. Wood, of Columbus, Indiana, a practicing physician and surgeon of note.

Charles E. Bales was born in the house where he now lives on November 17, 1848, and has spent most of his life on this farm. Having been associated with his father in farming since he was ten years old, Charles Bales was able to take charge of the home farm upon his father's death. The first year after his father's death he carried three hundred sheep during the winter. When he took charge of the farm it consisted of two hundred and fifteen acres, but it now comprises three hundred and seventy-six acres. In the meantime, Charles bought the interests of his brothers and sisters in the home farm. He is a well-known stockman, who is much devoted to his business of crop raising and sheep feeding. Mr. Bales owns about five thousand acres of wheat and grass land in Kansas, which is well stocked with Hereford cattle. He has never had any desire to hold public office.

PROF. J. C. HAMBLETON.

Prof. J. C. Hambleton has devoted the best years of his life to fitting others with a foundation for any vocation that most appeals to them, or the one selected through force of circumstances. With our present method of vocational training a student acquires a better insight into the realities and technicalities of various branches, working under skilled instructors, and is better qualified, when he finishes school, to judge for himself as to what trade he might like to follow.

Prof. J. C. Hambleton, teacher in the East high school, Columbus, Ohio, was born on November 12, 1863, in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Reynolds) Hambleton. He was reared on the home farm, and obtained his early education in the public schools of the county, and is a graduate of the West Jefferson high school. After leaving high school he entered the MacAlester College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A., and has devoted his entire life to teaching. His first employment as a teacher was in the mission schools of Chile, where he met and married his wife, and where they resided for nine years. He returned to Ohio in 1900, and brought his family to Columbus. In 1912 they moved to their farm in Jefferson township. Professor Hambleton is a Republican. He is a member of lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons.

Isaac Hambleton, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on August 6 1825, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and died on February 15, 1915. His wife, Jane (Reynolds) Hambleton, was born on October 31, 1825, in Georgesville, Ohio, and died on April 29, 1912. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living in 1915: Ida, who is the widow of George Smeltzer, and resides in Arkansas; Wallace, who taught school for a number of years and is now a farmer in Champaign county.

J. C. Hambleton was united in marriage, December 25, 1891, with Sara Paulsen, daughter of George Paulsen. She was born on December 17, 1870, in Chile. Professor and Mrs. Hambleton are the parents of the following children: Olivia, James, Carmen, Blanca, Edson, David and Carlos (twins), Wallace and Mary. Olivia was born in Chile, October 7, 1892, and is a graduate of the East high school of Columbus, Ohio, and a student at the Ohio State University; James is a graduate of the same high school, and is a student in the State University; Carmen was born on May 1, 1897, and is a student in the West Jefferson high school; Blanca was born on June 25, 1899, and

is also a student of the West Jefferson high school; Edson was born on February 13, 1902; David and Carlos (Twins) were born on February 28, 1903; Wallace was born on November 30, 1908, and Mary was born on December 26, 1910.

George Paulsen, father of Mrs. Hambleton, was born in Denmark, and his wife, Carmen (Villagran) Paulsen, was born in Chile, and is now dead. Mr. Paulsen is still a resident of Chile.

Professor Hambleton stands very high in his work, in which he has met with great success, and in which he is considered an authority.

JAMES H. CLINGAN.

James H. Clingan, who is a well-known retired farmer living at Summerford, was born in that village on February 14, 1855, and is the son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth A. (Clark) Clingan. Mr. Clingan's father was a native of Maryland and his mother was a native of London, Madison county, and the daughter of Henry Clark. Andrew Clingan and wife came to Madison county about 1840. He was a tailor by trade and followed his trade at Summerford. He served three years in the Civil War and was a member of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His eldest son, Alonzo P., was also a soldier in the Civil War and died in the Andersonville prison at the age of eighteen. Andrew Clingan died in Madison county at the age of seventy-seven, soon after his wife's death, who passed away at the age of sixty-six. For forty years Andrew Clingan was a justice of the peace, and was succeeded by his son, James H., the subject of this sketch, who served one term.

The seven children born to Andrew and Elizabeth A. (Clark) Clingan, were as follow: Alonzo P., who died in the Civil War; Laura V. who is now Mrs. Arnold, of Bradford Junction, Ohio; Mary G., who married Frank P. Weller and who died at Urbana; William L., who was a merchant at Summerford for thirty-five or forty years, until his death in March, 1909; Ida F., who married Thomas C. Foster, and who died in Madison county; James H. is the subject of this sketch; Fannie H., who married Thomas West, and who died in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. Thomas West was an uncle of Welcome A. West of Summerford.

Practically all of Mr. Clingan's life has been spent in Madison county and in Summerford. For twenty-five years he was engaged in painting and paper hanging, and for seven years he was engaged in a general store at Summerford. He owns a farm of fifty-one acres adjoining the village and has a pleasant home. He is surrounded with all the conveniences of life.

James H. Clingan was married at the age of twenty-six to Addie L. Cartzdafner, who died twelve years after their marriage, leaving one child, Stella Myrl, a brilliant teacher of Madison county who graduated from the London high school with the class of 1910, at the age of seventeen years. Having begun teaching immediately after her graduation from high school, she has made a brilliant record in this county. Miss Clingan was well prepared for teaching, having taken several teacher's courses at Wittenberg College.

Addie L. Cartzdafner was the daughter of J. W. and Julia Ann Cartzdafner, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. The former was a millwright by trade and a mill operator and was well-known in this community. Further facts in the Cartzdafner history is to be found in the sketch of G. W. Cartzdafner, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Clingan was married, secondly, March 14, 1901, to Malinda Sweet, the daughter of Stephen D. and Catherine (Tingley) Sweet, the former of whom was born in Champaign county, Ohio, the son of Joshua and Mary Sweet. Stephen D. Sweet was reared

in Clark county and was married in September, 1853. He and his wife lived in Clark and Madison counties. In later years they lived near Wilson chapel, in Clark county. He died at the age of sixty-one and she at the age of fifty-nine. Their remains are buried in the cemetery at Summerford. Mrs. Clingan is the only member of her family living in Madison county. She was reared in Clark county and educated in the country schools. By this second marriage there have been no children.

Mrs. Clingan is prominent in the Ladies Aid Society and in the Sunday school. Stella Myrl Clingan is also active in church work. James H. Clingan is about the oldest Odd Fellow of the Summerford lodge. He has been a member for thirty-three years, has passed all the chairs and is at present secretary of the lodge. Mrs. Clingan is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, at London. Mr. Clingan is a Republican in politics. He spends his vacations in fishing and hunting and is always taking an active part in improving the village and community where he lives.

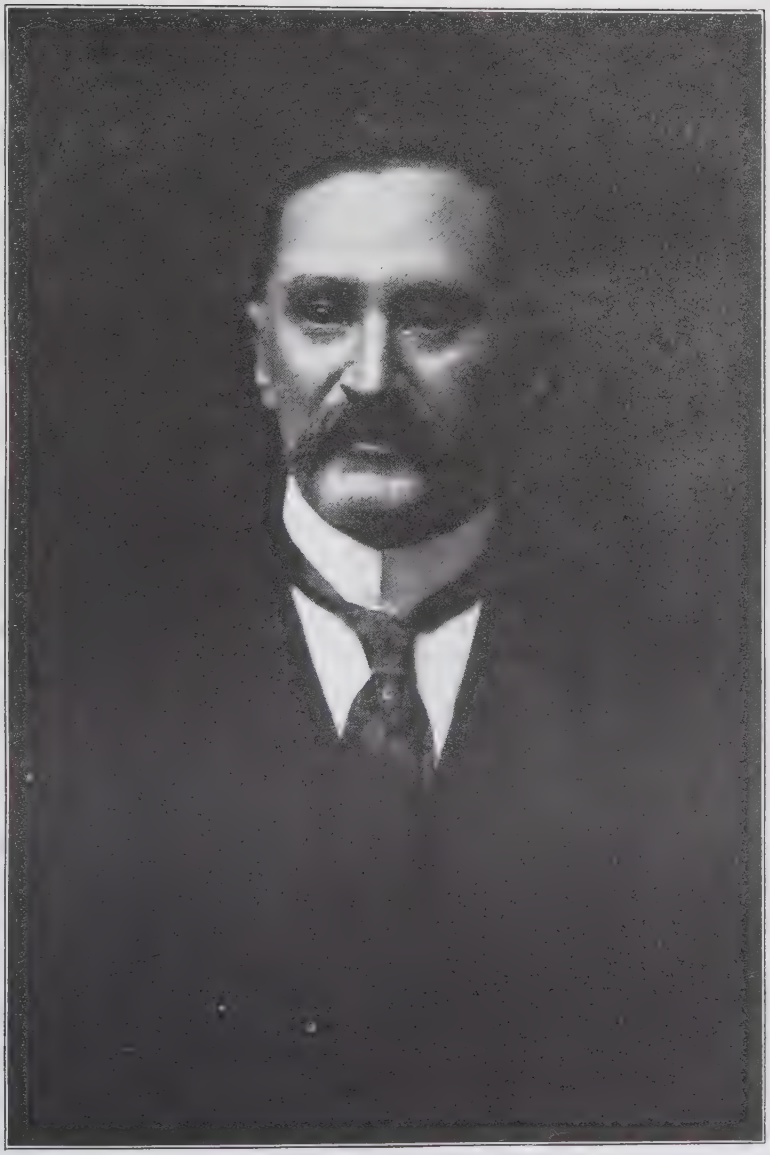
HIRAM RUSSELL WILSON.

No citizen of Somerford township is more highly respected than Hiram Russell Wilson, a farmer at Tradersville in Madison county, Ohio. Ever since beginning life on his own responsibility, Mr. Wilson has been compelled to shift for himself, and the competence which he has accumulated in the passing years is the fruit of his own personal efforts.

Hiram Russell Wilson was born on September 24, 1852, in Mineral county, West Virginia, and at the age of nine years accompanied his parents, Peter and Louisa (Hull) Wilson, to Clark county, Ohio. Both of his parents were natives of West Virginia. Peter Wilson's parents died in early life, and he was bound out to Alexander Riley. He grew to manhood as an apprentice. Hiram Russell Wilson grew to manhood in Clark county, Ohio, on a farm, and lived there until eighteen years old, when his parents removed to Fayette county. He accompanied them and lived at home until twenty-three years old. Still later his parents removed to Lilly Chapel, Madison county, and engaged in farming. After living in Madison county some eight or ten years, they returned to Clark county, a few miles from their son's present residence, and there died, the father in September, 1886, at the age of sixty-five, and the mother about twenty years later in West Virginia. Peter Wilson was a poor man when he came to Ohio, and, after coming here, rented land from different persons. His son, Hiram, is the only member of the family now living in Madison county. William and George both returned to West Virginia, where George still lives. Another brother, John, was a practicing physician in Miami county, Indiana.

After leaving home at the age of twenty-three, Hiram R. Wulson learned the blacksmith's trade at Lilly Chapel with George Wright. He followed the trade for twenty-two years in succession, working at Lilly Chapel, at Somerford and still later at Lafayette, operating shops of his own. In 1901 he removed to his present farm, known as the old Isaac Fox farm, at Tradersville. He now owns one hundred and nine acres of land. In the meantime he has remodeled the house and made out of it an attractive country home. Mr. Wilson keeps purebred Jersey cattle, which are all eligible to register. By separating the cream and selling it, he makes a very satisfactory profit from the farm. Mr. Wilson especially enjoys stock raising.

On November 6, 1882, Hiram Russell Wilson was married to Margaret A. Sidner, daughter of Philip and Minerva (Southern) Sidner. Mrs. Wilson's father is a half-brother of Clark Sidner, whose sketch is presented elsewhere in this volume. Philip and Clark are sons of Jacob Sidner. Mrs. Wilson was born at Lilly Chapel. She and her husband were young people together. They have three children, Blanche, Ercel and Guy. Blanche is a graduate nurse and lives at home. Ercel is a student at



HIRAM R. WILSON.

the Evangelical Institute at Chicago, Illinois. Guy is operating the home farm. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, for some time, and expected to take an electrical engineering course, but has abandoned that for agriculture and will take an agricultural course.

Hiram Russell Wilson is a thorough-going temperance man, and at the age of sixty-three years can truthfully say that he has never taken a drink of whisky, a chew of tobacco or a smoke in his life. His son is also a total abstainer. Neither does he know one card from another. In the community where he lives his influence among the young and rising generation is regarded as of a most wholesome character. He is not a politician, and, while nominally identified with the Republican party, votes for the man rather than the party. Although he has served on the school board, generally speaking he has kept out of office and has never aspired to public place. Mr. Wilson is a most deserving and honorable citizen, and respected in the community where he lives.

SIMEON G. KILGORE.

In the veins of the Kilgore family flows the blood of militant pioneer stock, who knew what it was not only to battle with the savages who first peopled the Middle West, but who knew what it was to battle with the hardships of pioneer life in the American wilderness.

Simeon G. Kilgore, a prosperous young farmer of Union township, was born on July 20, 1872, on the farm where he now lives. He is the son of Henry and Orpha (Ellsworth) Kilgore, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Ohio, September 14, 1828. He was the son of James and Sarah (Hutson) Kilgore, natives of Kentucky and of Scotch and English descent, respectively. James Kilgore was a captain during the War of 1812. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education. In 1864 Henry Kilgore enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in farming during his entire life and owned, at one time, one hundred and sixteen acres of good land. In 1872 he was married to Orpha Ellsworth and to them were born two children, Simeon G., the subject of this sketch, and Charles H.

Henry Kilgore's mother, Sarah (Hutson) Kilgore, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1789, and was married to Jonathan Denton in 1806. The few years during which they were permitted to live together, their lives were full of suffering and danger. Finally, they were driven away by the Indians to the neighboring fort. At the risk of her life, Mrs. Denton rode home each day to attend to the stock. Only a short time elapsed until her husband was killed in a skirmish with the Indians. With her three small children, she was forced to flee to her parental roof. In 1814 she was married to James Kilgore. She died on November 2, 1872, at the age of eighty-four years, leaving a family of eight children. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having joined the church at the age of sixteen years. She was a leader in the class meetings for many years.

Henry Kilgore and wife were members of the Christian church and he voted the Republican ticket. Of their two children, Charles H., who was born in 1876, married Clara Heaton and has one son, Charles. They live in Columbus, Ohio.

During his life Henry Kilgore made many improvements to his Madison county farm. He erected a fine house and barn. He was a member of the county infirmary board for six years and served as school director for a number of years. He died on February 27, 1915. Mrs. Kilgore lives with her son on the old homestead.

Simeon G. Kilgore is a Republican in politics and has also served on the county

infirmary board for a term of two years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, at London, Ohio, and a member of Oak Run Grange, at London. The Kilgore farm is known as "Maple Grove Farm" and is conveniently situated on the Kilgore pike. Having been represented in Madison county, Ohio, for nearly a century the various members of the Kilgore family are naturally well known in this section of the state. They have always been known as earnest, sincere, God-fearing people, loyal to their friends and devoted to home and family.

REV. WILLIAM M. OVERTURF.

Among the early ministers of the gospel of Madison county, Ohio, was the late Rev. William M. Overturf, a man of tremendous personal power and a man who performed noble service in the Master's vineyard. He lived to rear a family of several children who lived to honor the name which their father bore and the work he did on behalf of the Christian religion.

William M. Overturf was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 21, 1832, and died in 1885. He was the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Griffin) Overturf, natives of Pennsylvania and of Virginia, respectively. The former died in 1847 while yet a young man. His wife survived him more than thirty years, passing away in 1881 at a very old age. They had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. The only children who are living at the present time are Norman, Catherine and Hulda. Norman was a teacher in Madison county, Ohio, as well as a farmer. He taught at Summerford for five or six years and then took up the study of law and became a very capable attorney. Several of his old pupils still live in Madison county. He practised law in Delaware county, served a term in the state Senate and was elected circuit judge in Delaware county. Subsequently, he removed to Texas and now lives in California. Catherine is unmarried. Hulda is the widow of Charles Carroll, of Columbus. Truman, who lives near Columbus was also a teacher in Madison county. He taught for several years near Mt. Sterling. Ira was a minister in the Christian church and lived principally in Indiana. John never lived in Madison county. The father of these children was a pioneer minister, or, as they were known in those days in the pioneer communities, "exhorter," of the old Free Will Baptist church.

The late William M. Overturf was married, August 18, 1854, to Hannah J. Long, the daughter of Gideon and Mary (Kerr) Long, who were residents of Appleton, in Licking county. In 1860 the Rev. William M. Overturf began to preach in the Christian church. He came to Summerford to assist in a protracted meeting and was employed at the end of the meeting to take charge of this church. The Wilson family were among the leading members of the church. After serving the church for six or eight years he removed to Mt. Sterling where he remained for two years. Then his old parishioners of Summerford installed him again in his old place in the Summerford church and he filled this place until the time of his death. In the meantime, however, he preached occasionally at Mt. Sterling and at Clark's Run chapel. In fact, he preached his last sermon at Clark's Run chapel, his death having occurred but a few hours afterwards. In this community he was a favorite among the ministers in preaching funeral sermons and in performing weddings. He was popular with all classes and enjoyed the universal respect of the community.

By his marriage to Hannah J. Long five children were born, Frank, Clark, Flora M., Elmer C. and Hattie. Clark is living in the West. Flora married Val Wilson and died in middle life. Elmer is a farmer in Monroe township. Hattie married William Prugh and died at the age of twenty-five. Mrs. William M. Overturf is still living in Summerford. She has retained her interest in the church and in religious work. In

every sense she is an old-fashioned woman with the very best old-fashioned ideas and ideals. She has been a great temperance worker and is known as a woman who, when she has something to say, does not hesitate to speak. Her husband was a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of the original prohibitionists in this section of the state. He was always outspoken in his views. Although not a highly-educated man, he was nevertheless well read and well informed. He performed a noble work in this county.

Of the children born to the Rev. William M. and Hannah J. (Long) Overturf, Frank M. was born in September, 1854, in Licking county, but has spent most of his life since 1866 in Madison county. After teaching in Madison county for a period of about eighteen years, he engaged in farming on the Prugh farm west of Summerford on the National road. He began farming with one hundred and sixty-five acres, but has added to the tract until he now owns two hundred and sixty acres.

In 1880 Frank M. Overturf was married to Malinda Prugh, a daughter of Gabriel and Matilda (Wilson) Prugh. Mrs. Frank M. Overturf was born in Summerford. She died on May 15, 1896, leaving five children, namely: Alice Cordelia lives with her father; Gabriel Prugh was the second born; Jane was the wife of Ira Robbins and died in 1914; Mary was the fourth child; Lewis, the youngest, who is a graduate of the London high school and of the state University, was an instructor in mechanical engineering in the University of Pennsylvania for two years before he was twenty-one years of age, and is now the chief draftsman for a manufacturing concern at Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Gabriel Prugh Overturf was born on April 17, 1884, at West Jefferson, in Madison county. He has lived on the farm he now occupies since he was one year old. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Overturf took charge of the farm he now owns and which consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of hogs and draft horses. In 1907 Gabriel Prugh Overturf was married to Hattie Yeazel, the daughter of William and Emma (Paul) Yeazel, of Clark county. Mrs. Gabriel P. Overturf's father is deceased and her mother resides in South Vienna, Clark county, Ohio. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel P. Overturf consists of three children, Vivian, Everett and Lewis. Mr. Overturf is a member of the school board. He and his wife and family are members of the Christian church.

RALPH W. THOMAS.

Ralph W. Thomas, the superintendent of the Madison county infirmary since 1908, and one of the best-known citizens of the county, was born in Stokes township, Madison county, September 4, 1878.

Mr. Thomas is the son of Moses and Catherine (Blessing) Thomas, the former of whom was born in Madison county and who was the son of William and Lavina (Beacham) Thomas. William Thomas was born in Virginia, December 18 1813, the son of Moses and Catherine (Williams) Thomas. Lavina Beacham was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1815. Mr. Thomas' grandparents came to Madison county in an early day. Catherine Blessing was a native of Madison county and was married to Moses Thomas, the father of Ralph W., in this county.

To Moses and Catherine (Blessing) Thomas were born nine children as follow: Dora, who is the wife of George C. Adams, of Lafayette, Ohio; Amanda, who is the wife of Robert Chapman, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Lavina, who married David M. Henry, of Jeffersonville, Ohio; Austin, who is a resident of Portland, Oregon; Gwinn, who lives in Plain City, Ohio; Carrie, who married John Horney, of Plain City; Ried, who lives

in Fremont, Nevada; Ralph, who is the subject of this sketch; and Amy, who is the wife of Bemis Mendenhall, of Springfield, Ohio.

The late Moses Thomas was a farmer by occupation and owned ninety acres of land in this county. He died on July 3, 1905, and his wife died two years previously, on August 5, 1903.

Ralph W. Thomas received a good common-school education at South Solon and was graduated from the high school at that place.

On December 23 1908, Ralph W. Thomas was married to Anna Ada Burnham, the daughter of L. A. and Anna (Longbrake) Burnham, who live in Plain City. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children, Lucille, born on June 23, 1909, and Ralph H., April 30, 1911.

Mr. Thomas followed farming until 1908, when he was appointed superintendent of the Madison county infirmary, a position which he has now held for seven years. The infirmary includes a farm of one hundred and six acres, of which Mr. Thomas is ex-officio manager.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Presbyterian church at London. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic lodge at London and the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 539. He is also a member of the Oak Run Grange. Mr. Thomas is a Republican.

JAMES Q. GEER.

There is no calling or vocation in which enterprise and industry will not produce a rather large measure of success. In the pursuit of agriculture, enterprise and industry are quite essential. Among the well-known and highly-respected farmers of Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, who have attained a large measure of success in agriculture, and who, at the same time, have greatly benefited the community in which they live, is James Q. Geer a retired farmer of Summerford. Although he was deprived of all educational advantages in his youth and was not able to learn to read or write, he was endowed with sound common sense and has made a successful business man. During all of these years he has had many difficulties with which to contend, including especially considerable sickness in the family. Nevertheless, he has remained an optimist and is so today.

James Q. Geer was born on September 17, 1836, near the present county infirmary in Union township, Madison county, Ohio. He is the son of James and Rachel (Minchel) Geer, natives of Vermont and Virginia, respectively. James Geer, Sr., was a renter and occupied a part of the Florence land. He died near Tradersville, when his son was only seven years old, leaving a widow and eight children. The mother kept the family together and lived until they were all grown, passing away at the age of fifty-two.

James Q. Geer grew to manhood near Tradersville, in Madison county. He was accustomed to take odd jobs of clearing land, rolling logs and grubbing. He performed his first work for Mr. Willard, the father of E. E. Willard, the president of the Madison county board of commissioners. He made rails, cut cordwood, broke horses, and in fact did anything that he could find to do. He and his brother, George, supported their mother until her death.

At the time of Mr. Geer's marriage, he owned a horse worth possibly fifty dollars and a seventy-five dollar note, taken for the sale of a span of mules. An uncle had given him a fifty-cent pocket piece and his wife received twenty-one hundred dollars cash out of the Heffley estate. Mr. Gear soon began to handle sheep, buying and selling them. He paid forty-seven and one-half dollars an acre for his first land and during the early years of his career paid thousands of dollars in interest at ten per cent. His uncle, Quinn Minchel, backed him in buying sheep and stood by him for thirty years or more.

He also borrowed money from John Thompson, but his uncle signed the papers. In later years he was able to borrow money at six per cent. Having begun to buy land as soon as possible, Mr. Geer has acquired tract after tract and now owns several hundred acres of land and several fine farms in Madison county, and also property in the village of Summerford. He probably has more separate deeds than any other man in the county, many of the purchases, however, having included only a few acres. Mr. Geer still keeps sheep and has found them most profitable.

James Q. Geer was married to Elizabeth Heffley, the eighth child in the family of Charles and Elizabeth (Wilson) Heffley. Mrs. Geer's mother was the daughter of the original Valentine Wilson, of Somerford township. Mrs. Geer died on February 14, 1907, the last survivor of the family of nine Heffley children. The old Heffley home is located on the north bank of Deer creek, one mile north of Summerford and here Charles Heffley settled about 1820. Here he spent his life and died on the old farm. The Heffley children were Jacob, Peter, Sarah Ann (who married Joseph Rafferty), William, Simon, Catherine (who married Henry Comfort), Sarah (who married George Stanford), Elizabeth (the wife of Mr. Geer) and Isaac.

Mr. and Mrs. Geer have been the parents of six children. Charles died in Columbus. Luther died in Chicago. Wilbert, who is one of the leading young farmers of Union township, married Flora Thompson, and they have one child, Marie. Cora, who is the wife of Harry Augustus of Dayton, Ohio, owns "Gooseneck Farm," of one hundred and ninety-three acres. Guy married Mrs. Bliss Nelson, a widow, and they have one child, Elizabeth. Ray married Nora McVicker and they have two children, Charles and Chester (twins).

James Q. Geer is a good man and a good citizen, a man who has worked hard for the large competence which he may now enjoy in his declining years. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done much for the development of Madison county and has contributed in no small measure to its present progress and prosperity.

MANASSES MILLER.

Manasses Miller is a successful farmer of Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and the proprietor of "Darby Plains Farm" of fifty-three acres. He is a native of Holmes county, Ohio, born on August 17, 1856, two miles south of Mt. Hope. He is a son of Isaac and Polly (Fry) Miller, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They grew to maturity and married in Holmes county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of eight children, of whom there were three sons and five daughters: Catherine, deceased; Emanuel, a farmer of LaGrange county, Indiana; Elizabeth, deceased; Frena, the wife of Philip D. Miller, of Goshen, Indiana; Daniel, living on the old home farm in Holmes county, Ohio; Manasses, the immediate subject of this review; Magdalena, the wife of Jacob D. Saubaugh; Lena, the wife of Christ Saubaugh.

Manasses Miller received his education in the public schools of Holmes county, and was reared there on his father's farm. During the winters he attended school and during the summer seasons he worked on the farm, until he reached the age of twenty-three years.

On September 26, 1878, Manasses Miller was married to Amanda Yoder, of Farmerstown, Ohio. Mrs. Miller was born in Pennsylvania, January 22, 1857, and came to Holmes county, Ohio, at the age of fifteen years. She received her early education in the schools of her native state, completing her school training in the schools of Ohio after coming here with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Mary, the wife of John N. Miller, lives in Holmes county, Ohio; Jonas married Magdalena Miller, and lives in Madison county, Ohio; Emanuel went west and was drowned; and Samuel, who is unmarried and lives at home.

At the time of Mr. Miller's marriage he had nothing of his own. They lived in Holmes county, Ohio, for some time, during which period they rented land for two years. Later they bought a half interest in one hundred acres of land, and still later the other half interest. Mr. Miller sold this farm and came to Madison county, November 23, 1898, and purchased the farm where he is now living. He has been very successful since coming to this county.

Although Manasses Miller was reared in the faith of the Mennonite church, he no longer affiliates with that denomination. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a progressive, up-to-date citizen and an honorable resident of Darby township.

JAMES ALBERT PORTER.

James Albert Porter, who is familiarly known by the people of Union township, Madison county, Ohio, as "Al," was perhaps one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil War. He was only fourteen years old in 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Hanson. He served three years and was only seventeen years old at the time of his discharge. Notwithstanding the fact that he was fourteen at the time of his enlistment, he carried a musket. At Guntown, Mississippi, where most of his company was captured, he suffered severe wounds.

James Albert Porter was born in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1848, and is the son of John and Mary (Timmons) Porter, the former of whom was the eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Kilburn) Porter, and the latter of Fayette county, Ohio, whose parents came to Ohio from Maryland.

James Porter, the grandfather of James Albert, came to Ohio from Maryland at the age of eleven years with his father, James Porter, Sr. Arriving in Ross county in 1800, James Porter, Jr., lived there during the War of 1812 and served two and one-half years in that war. Being a great runner, he was detailed as a messenger. He took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane and later was married in Ross county to Elizabeth Kilburn, who died in Madison county, Ohio, in 1828, of milk sickness. Subsequently, he settled in Union township, Madison county, where he owned seven hundred and fifty acres of land, for which he paid fifteen hundred dollars. James Porter, Jr., was killed at a house-raising in 1852, at the age of sixty-three. His old home in Madison county is now an experimental farm and formerly belonged to his son, William, who still lives in London and who is the last of the family of twelve children born to James, Jr., and Elizabeth (Kilburn) Porter. The second wife of James Porter, Jr., was a widow, whose maiden name was Bradley and who died soon after her husband's death.

The late John Porter the eldest son of James, Jr., and Elizabeth (Kilburn) Porter, came to Madison county with his father. Of the twelve children, James, John and William remained in Madison county, and for many years family reunions were held on the old farm. Three generations of the Porter family have occupied the farm where James Albert Porter now lives. Originally, it was a wilderness but has been developed into a splendid farm. John Porter was the guardian of his younger brothers and sisters. He died on the farm at the age of thirty-seven, in 1856, when his son, James Albert, was eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. John Porter were the parents of three sons and four daughters: James Albert; John Milton; Samuel Irvin; Leah Elizabeth, who married Peter Hill and died in Madison county; Catherine, who married David Gerrard and also died in Madison county; Antoinette, who married Alex Wilson of Somerford township; and Mary, who married Albert Arbogast, of Union township.

After the Civil War, James Albert Porter went west and pre-empted a claim in Labette county, Kansas, where he spent twenty-seven years in stock raising and farming. He was living in Kansas during the famous grasshopper experience. Upon his

return to Madison county, one brother, John, being dead, he joined his brother, Samuel Irvin in business. Samuel Irvin Porter died on June 10, 1900. When the estate of John Porter was divided, each child received one hundred and ninety-four acres. James Albert Porter, being the only surviving son, received the old Porter homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. In recent years he has spent a great amount of money in drainage and fencing. Generally speaking, the land is rented. Neither John Milton, Samuel Irvin or James Albert Porter ever married.

James Albert Porter is a Republican and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Coffeeville, Kansas.

GEORGE W. BENNETT.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Madison county, Ohio, whose careers have become an essential part of the history of this section, George W. Bennett, the present trustee of Union township, who lives one mile east of London on the West Jefferson pike, occupies a prominent place. For many years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are a keen perception, a tireless energy, an honesty of purpose and motive and every-day commonsense. These qualities have enabled him not only to promote his own interests but to contribute largely to the moral, educational and civic advancement of the community where he has lived.

George W. Bennett was born near the Antioch church, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, November 8, 1865, the son of Edward and Catherine (Sollars) Bennett, the former of whom was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, March 9, 1883, and the latter also born in this part of Ohio. The Bennett family is of English origin and representatives of the family were among the earliest settlers in the Buckeye state. The father of Catherine Sollars lived and died in Fayette county. Edward and Catherine Bennett located in Madison several years before George W. their son, was born. When he was three years old they moved to Fayette county, where they lived until he was thirteen years old and then moved to Pickaway county. After that they returned to Madison county. Later they moved to Clark county, where the father died. Edward Bennett was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, who reached maturity. Four of these children were living in 1915, three of them in Madison county. George is the subject of this sketch; Amanda is the wife of Bert Nickle, a farmer who lives in London; Margaret is the wife of Bernard Foster, of Licking county; William lives near Sedalia, in Madison county; Lewis died in Indiana at the age of twenty-five years; Alex died in Madison county at the age of forty-nine; Lora died unmarried; Emma married John F. Rogers and died in this county.

George W. Bennett was reared on a farm and spent ten years in Clark county, Ohio. In 1910 he returned to Madison county, to the farm south of London, where he lived for two years. Upon selling this farm he bought his present farm, known as the old McDonald farm, located one and one-half miles east of London on the West Jefferson pike. Here Mr. Bennett owns one hundred and forty-six acres, for which he paid one hundred and twenty dollars an acre. The farm is under a fair state of cultivation and since moving to it Mr. Bennett has built a new house.

On March 16, 1910, George W. Bennett was married in London to Ida Gaskell, who was born and reared in Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have two children, Louise and Chester.

In 1913 George W. Bennett was elected trustee of Union township as a Democrat, and is now filling this office to the entire satisfaction of the people of the township. He is a successful farmer, an intelligent man, an enterprising citizen and popular in the neighborhood where he lives.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL.

Great strength of character is always worthy of record and the late Charles E. Mitchell, of Somerford township, was a man not only of great strength of character, but of strong mind, body and heart. He was one of the leading farmers of Madison county, and through his industry and perseverance accumulated a substantial competency in farm real estate. He pursued the even tenor of his way in a quiet, unostentatious manner, attended strictly to his own affairs and did the right as he understood it, keeping his conscience clear of offense toward God and man. He won a conspicuous place in the community where he lived and left a family of children who lead honorable and useful lives; who live up to the highest standard of citizenship in every respect.

The late Charles E. Mitchell was born on what is known as the Cramer farm, in Somerford township, the only son of Newman and Cassandra (Bradley) Mitchell. Newman Mitchell was born on April 29, 1811, forty miles above Cincinnati, on the banks of the Ohio. He was the son of Ensign and Lucy (Hubbard) Mitchell, who, in 1815, settled on a farm, four and one-half miles southeast of Mechanicsburg, in Madison county. In 1826 they moved to a farm of six hundred acres near Rosedale. Newman and his brother, Abizar, purchased four hundred and fifty acres of this farm from their father.

On January 1, 1837, Newman Mitchell was married to Cassandra Bradley, the daughter of David and Nancy Bradley. She was born on March 17, 1818, and her brothers, Lawson, David M. and Sheldon were men of importance in Madison county. Newman Mitchell finally owned four hundred acres in the one farm. In 1853 he bought the Tom Morris farm near Tradersville. In 1865 he bought the Nathaniel Griffin farm of four hundred and thirty-three acres and paid twenty thousand dollars for it. He assisted David Babb in the purchase of the Babb farm, one mile north of Summerford and, in company with his son, Charles E., purchased other land until he owned over two thousand acres. He was a diligent, industrious, honest man and his word was always accepted at par in the community. He did not engage in "wild-cat" speculation but only in legitimate business enterprises and cattle raising was the leading feature of his business career.

Although Charles E. Mitchell was the only son born to his parents, he had two sisters, Lettie, who married Louis Kremer and lived on the old Mitchell farm in Somerford township, where she died; and Abbie, who married David Bales. The old Mitchell farm, however, is mostly owned by the Mitchell family at the present time and the old home is still standing.

Born on the farm, reared in the country and educated in the common schools, Charles E. Mitchell was married to Mary E. Heffley, the daughter of Peter Heffley, whose family history is given in the sketch of J. O. Geer, presented elsewhere in this volume. After his marriage Mr. Mitchell obtained the farm now owned by his son, Noel, situated northwest of Tradersville. The present house was erected by a former owner. About 1869 or 1870, Charles E. Mitchell moved to the present Mitchell home farm, a tract of three hundred and forty-four acres. He owned four hundred forty-two and three-quarters acres near his father's old home place, the latter farm being known as the old Sawyer farm, of Somerford township. Charles E. Mitchell and his father were in partnership for several years but some time before his father's death, Charles E. began farming on his own responsibility. He was an extensive stock buyer and feeder and raised thousands of head of cattle, sheep and hogs during his life. He raised a great deal of grass and fed it all to his stock. The home farm was used for fattening his stock and the other farm for grazing purposes.

At his death on August 9, 1898, at the age of fifty-three years, Charles E. Mitchell

CHARLES E. MITCHELL.

left a widow and family of four children: Alice J., the wife of H. F. Fauver, of London; Harry H., who died unmarried on February 22, 1914, at the age of forty-two, spent all of his life near the old home farm and was a popular citizen of Madison county; Raleigh and Noel live on the old home farm.

Noél Mitchell owns one hundred and seventy-three acres of the old farm, including the old homestead. He has a fine tract of land which is well improved and highly productive.

Noel Mitchell was married on June 1, 1911, to Blanche M. Rafferty, the daughter of M. C. and Ora (Seeds) Rafferty. Mrs. Noel Mitchell's father, M. C. Rafferty, was the son of Joseph Rafferty and he was the son of Joseph Rafferty, Sr., who emigrated from Kentucky to Madison county about 1840. Her great-grandfather's old home farm is the present Reason Locke farm, but he owned four farms in Somerford township. Joseph Rafferty, Jr., operated the Locke farm until the house was burned. Later he operated a farm on the national road, one mile west of Summerford, known as the old Patee farm. There he lived until his death on August 4, 1897. M. C. Rafferty was born in the village of Summerford and has spent all of his life in Somerford township. Mrs. Noel Mitchell was born on August 15, 1890, on the old Rafferty farm north of Summerford. All of her life has been passed in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Noel Mitchell have one child, a boy named Roger Lyman, born on May 27, 1915.

SCOTT HULL.

Scott Hull is a successful farmer of Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, and operates a part of the great Baldwin-Gwynne farm, a tract of five hundred acres, which is a part of the entire thirty-three hundred acres of the Gwynne farm. The Baldwin farm alone covers about twelve hundred acres. Mr. Hull operated this farm for five years and is living in the house erected for him. He employs five men and raises principally corn, raising an average of two hundred acres every year. The corn is fed to cattle and hogs. In company with his brother, Harry, Mr. Hull operated six hundred acres of the Allerton farm for five years. This farm is located in Deer Creek township. Harry Hull is now farming near Lafayette.

Scott Hull was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, January 27, 1871, and is the son of James and Charlotte (Jewell) Hull, the former of whom was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, October 18, 1838. In 1850 he came to Madison county with his parents, David and Nancy (Hardman) Hull. They settled in the village of Summerford, where David followed his trade as a shoemaker. Later he removed to Paint township, after living at Summerford for two years, and still later settled in Range township. Mrs. Charlotte (Jewell) Hull is deceased. Her husband has lived in Madison county for more than seventy years, and all this time has been engaged in farming He is now living with Scott Hull and is seventy-seven years old.

Nine children were born to James and Charlotte (Jewell) Hull, as follow: Jennie is the wife of Stephen Hamilton, who lives on a part of the Gwynne farm; Cora is the wife of Luther Goodyear of Paint township; Charles is a machinist in Springfield; Scott is the subject of this sketch; Harry lives in Deer Creek township; Eret is a farmer in Clark county; May is the wife of William Cornwell; Delbert lives in Urbana, Ohio; and Earl lives at Lafayette.

Scott Hull began life for himself at twenty years of age. He worked in the Pennsylvania railroad car shops at Columbus for one year, and then worked on a farm by the month until after his marriage.

On August 29, 1896, Scott Hull was married in London to Alice Tingley, the daughter of John and Serepta (Ritter) Tingley, whose history is presented elsewhere in this

volume. Mrs. Hull was born in Union township, and was twenty-two years old at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are the parents of two daughters, Belva Irene and Hazel Marie.

When Mr. Hull started life he had nothing. In company with his brother, he went in debt twenty-nine hundred dollars, and at the end of five years had a large farm well stocked. He has devoted himself exclusively to farming and is making a wonderful success in this vocation. Mr. Hull is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

ARTHUR SLAGLE.

Arthur Slagle, who is a well-known farmer living one mile west of the court house of Madison county on the London and Summerford pike, was born on the farm and in the house where he now lives, September 9, 1854 the son of C. K. and Frances (Eagle) Slagle, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

When about twenty-one years old, the late C. K. Slagle's father gave him thirty-two slaves but, having seen so much of the evils of slavery, he determined to free these thirty-two slaves and made out the papers to that effect. So many free negroes created surprise and fear among the slave owners, who thought their slaves would be influenced. They sought out C. K. Slagle to remonstrate with him and possibly to punish him for the example he had set. Mr. Slagle arranged with a brother to meet him at night at a fixed place, three months in the future with his wife and child, teams and household articles. He came on ahead to Ohio, seeking a new home in a free state. At the appointed time he was back to meet his wife.

They left Virginia at night and came to Greene county, Ohio, where he had located land. His child, then a babe in arms, was named Virginia. She later married Dennis Clark and recently died in London. Her son, George Clark, is one of the *Democrat's* ablest employees. On the trip north, they came to a deserted cabin in the mountains and sought shelter therein. About midnight, Mr. Slagle, feeling some weight on his breast, wakened to realize that a huge snake was crawling over him. He was so badly frightened that he called his wife, and after hitching up the team they drove away in the darkness.

C. K. Slayle was accustomed to tell an amusing story about the geese he kept on Oak run, which crossed his farm. On one occasion he discovered several boys with bulging pockets and knew that they were hunting his goose eggs. He caught one of them, John Southern, whom he pretended to be very glad to see, and putting his arms around the lad squeezed him until he could hear the eggs breaking. The boy's struggles were of no avail. The eggs kept on breaking until streams of goose eggs flowed from his breeches. The incident was not soon forgotten.

C. K. Slagle's abhorrence of slavery led him to help negroes in escaping to Canada and, in the days before the war, he helped to maintain a station of the "underground railroad." Owners of fugitive slaves were accustomed to hunt in the vicinity when several darkies were concealed about the place.

Building a dam on Oak Run, C. K. Slagle established a pond of nine acres and erected a saw-mill. His son-in-law, Dennis Clark, operated a carding-mill and woolen factory with the same power. During the war, both mills were kept running day and night. At one time, all of the hands, including Mr. Slagle himself, enlisted and the mills were stopped. Mr. Slagle was not accepted on account of his age and the mills were operated by children and such help as could be obtained. It was a fine paying business until July, 1863, when everything was destroyed by fire. It was a loss of sixty thousand dollars and there was no insurance. The mill was never rebuilt.

Prior to the election in 1864 Mr. Slagle was one of those men chosen to carry

ballots to the soldiers at the front. He served two terms as county commissioner and died in 1876, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife survived him ten years. In 1847 Mr. Slagle built the house which still stands on the Slagle farm. He kept open house during his life and enjoyed his friends. He was an enthusiastic church member and had a religion which made him happy. He was not afraid to express himself even with shouts when filled with religious fervor.

To C. K. and Frances (Eagle) Slagle were born eleven children, as follow: Virginia, who was brought from Virginia to Ohio by her parents when an infant; Edwin, who served three years in the Civil War and later went to Missouri but died in Chicago; Minerva, who married Lewis Buvinger, and died in Kansas; Austin, who was a machinist, served three years in the Civil War and died in California; Mary Ann, who is the widow of a Mr. Rinehart, of Columbus, Ohio; Oliver who was a machinist and served one hundred days in the Civil War, was in the railway mail service for some years and died at Leavenworth, Kansas; Albert, who is a carpenter and machinist of London; Kate, who is the wife of George McEwen, of Chetopa, Kansas; Charles, who served in the Spanish-American War, lives at the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio; Frank who is a carpenter in Columbus, Ohio; and Arthur, the subject of this sketch.

Arthur Slagle was born and reared and spent his whole life on the old Slagle farm. For thirty-five years he conducted an ice business at London, supplying ice from a nine-acre pond, fed by big springs, at the head of Oak run. This pond made fine boat riding and a magnificent place for skating in the winter. In the ice business, Mr. Slagle's warehouse had a capacity of from three to seven thousand tons. For thirty-five years he kept the town of London cool.

There is an old grape arbor on the Slagle farm, which was set out by Mr. Slagle's father more than fifty years ago. The arbor has had little attention, but it still bears fruit.

In 1885 Arthur Slagle was married to Ella Pancoast, of Fayette county, Ohio. They have had three sons: Edwin who operates an electric sub-station on the Ohio Electric railway; Elmer, who is a farmer of Madison county; and Harold, who is a student in the London high school.

In early life, Mr. Slagle enjoyed hunting and was never happier than when on quail-shooting expeditions with his dog and gun. For many years he was a member of the Gun Club and had a high mark as a trap shooter. A Republican in politics, he served six years on the school board and seven years on the board of township trustees.

JOHN W. De VORE.

Descended from a soldier of the American Revolution who came over to the United States with General Lafayette, John W. De Vore is one of the well-known citizens of Union township, Madison county, Ohio, where he is engaged in the manufacture of tile.

John W. De Vore was born in Fayette county, Ohio, seven miles east of Washington C. H., on the Chillicothe pike, June 16, 1848. His great-grandfather De Vore fought in the American Revolution, and liked the Virginia country so well that after the war was over he returned to France, sold his property there and returned to America. He remained in Virginia until his death. His son, Joshua, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Fayette county, seven miles east of Washington C. H., where he followed farming the remainder of his days.

John W. De Vore was married on January 29, 1872, to Jennie O'Farrell, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and to this union nine children have been born, eight of whom are still living: H. I., who was born in Fayette county on the old homestead, lives in Columbus, Ohio; Leota, deceased, was the wife of Lee Jones, and they were the parents of three children; Harry E., born in Fayette county, lives in London; Maud is the wife

of Otis Cornwell, and they live in this county; Jennie May is the wife of William Goodyear, of Clark county, Ohio; John W. is a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Jessie is the wife of Ulysses Goodyear, and they live in Summerford, Ohio; Julia, living at home and Herbert, who married Gladys Swingle, lives near his father and assists him in the manufacture of tile.

After his marriage Mr. De Vore rented land in Fayette county, Ohio, for ten years, and then moved to the old homestead, where he was born and reared, and where he spent thirty-eight years of his life. In 1895 he sold his property in Fayette county, and removed to Madison county, buying a tile factory and saw-mill in Union township, and twenty-eight acres of land. Since that time he has been engaged in the manufacture of tile, and carried on a lumber business until the last year, when the saw-mill was abandoned. He now devotes his entire time to the manufacture of tile. For the past forty-nine years John W. De Vore has operated a threshing outfit in Madison county and vicinity, and is one of the best known threshermen in this section of the state. Mr. De Vore is a Republican in politics, but his extensive business and farming interests have prevented his taking an active part in political matters.

HENRY CARY.

Henry Cary, farmer, three and one-half miles south of Plain City, was born on May 7, 1862, in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Flora E. (Burnham) Cary. He was reared to the life of a farmer in Darby township, where he attended the district schools in the winter and assisted on the farm during the summer, until his marriage. He has been eminently prosperous, and is now the owner of a fine country place consisting of three hundred and sixty acres, known as "Oak Grove Farm." At the time of his marriage Mr. Cary lived on a rented farm in Darby township, buying his present valuable tract in 1898. He belongs to the Republican party, being the only member of his family with these views.

Andrew and Flora E. (Burnham) Cary, parents of Henry Cary, were residents of Plain City, and were the parents of four sons and two daughters, Anna, Henry, Nettie (deceased), Rodney, Burnham and Frank P. Anna became the wife of John Meek, and is living at Los Angeles, California. Rodney was married to Lizzie Deems, and lives in New Mexico. Burnham was married to Clara Martin, and lives in Darby township. Frank Cary was united in marriage with Julia Van Teelburg and also lives in Darby township.

Henry Cary was united in marriage, December 11, 1889, with Margaret J. Miller, daughter of John and Catharine (Ninhauser) Miller. She was born on June 24, 1862, in Brown township, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, receiving her education at the public schools and remaining on a farm until her marriage. She is of German lineage. No children have come to bless this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Cary took into their lives a little girl, Mary L. Cary, who was born on November 14, 1899. She is a graduate of the common schools, and is at present a student at St. Mary's Academy, at Shephard, Ohio.

John and Catharine (Ninhauser) Miller were natives of Germany, where they grew up and were married, emigrating to the United States about 1850. They located in Pennsylvania, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children, six daughters and four sons: Philomena, Elizabeth, Peter, Mary, Martha, Belle, Charles, John and two others.

Mr. Cary has always lived an exemplary life, and he and his wife are quietly enjoying their beautiful country home, and have many sincere friends in Madison county. Although Mr. and Mrs. Cary do not belong to any particular denomination,

MR. AND MRS. HENRY CARY.

they attend the Presbyterian church. The residence now occupied was built at the time of purchase, but Mr. Cary has made many improvements and has made it modern in all respects. He built a splendid barn and the farm is one of the most attractive in this neighborhood.

DAVID BROWN.

The late David Brown of Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, was one of the best-known farmers and stockmen in Madison county. He was a man whose mind was ever alert to matters of public interest, and the real welfare of mankind was dear to his heart. He read much and kept closely in touch with public affairs, always feeling a just pride in the educational efforts of the community. The family of David Brown has the unique record of having furnished ten teachers to Madison county, as well as more graduates—seven in number—from the National Normal university at Lebanon, than any other family that ever attended that school.

The late David Brown was born near the home where he died, April 8, 1833, and passed away after a brief illness on August 8, 1912, at the age of seventy-nine years, three months and twenty-eight days. He was the son of James and Mary Ann (Burnside) Brown, the former of whom was born in Nassau, New York, June 21, 1795, and the latter was born in the Old Dominion state in 1803.

James Brown emigrated to Canada when a mere lad, and later settled in Ohio, having been married in Madison county. He died on March 13, 1875.

At the age of twenty-four years, David Brown began to rent land, which he continued to do for a period of three years. At the end of that time, he bought ninety acres of land and in March, 1876, purchased the present home farm of two hundred and six acres. He added to this farm until it contained three hundred and thirty-seven acres, and in the meantime erected substantial buildings and made of it one of the most attractive farms in this section of the state. The house was built in 1906, and is a commodious country residence. David Brown was interested in Polled Durham cattle, and for many years he was an extensive dealer in cattle and sheep. He was one of the largest sheep raisers in thi ssection of Ohio and contributed materially in making Ohio a great sheep state.

On March 30, 1857, David Brown was married to Isabelle Patrick, daughter of Young and Della Patrick, of his own neighborhood. To them were born two children: William E., who lives at Tulare, California; and Hiram C., who died in infancy. Mrs. Brown's death occurred at their home near Plain City before that of her little son. Mr. Brown was married, secondly, on June 15, 1864, to Sarah E. Taylor, daughter of Samuel and Eunice Taylor, of Plain City, and to this union there were born twelve children, of whom eleven, Frank Irwin, Clara, Ida Bell, Charles D., John T., Eva G., Nellie M., Bessie, Lula, Lucille and Russell H., are surviving. Frank Irwin lives at Dayton. Clara is the wife of Charles Ackley, of Plain City. Ida Bell is unmarried. Charles D. lives at Plain City. John T. lives near Mechanicsburg. Eva G. is the wife of Howard Sidner, of West Jefferson. Mellie M. is the wife of Ralph Demmitt, of Vandalia, Ohio. Bessie F., Lula G., Flora Lucille, Russel H. Lula and Lucille are teaching school in Colorado. Ida, Bessie and Russell H. remain at home with their mother. James Sheridan died at the age of twelve.

Mrs. David Brown is the granddaughter of Richard Taylor, who was born near Harpers Ferry, Virginia, July 15, 1773, and who at the age of sixteen migrated to Kentucky, where he learned the tailor's trade. In 1800, he located near Plain City, in Madison county, but subsequently returned to Kentucky owing to the state of his health. In 1810 he returned to Ohio and afterwards lived on a farm near Plain City. He died at the age of ninety years. Samuel Taylor was Mrs. Brown's father. Mrs. Rachael

Keiser, a sister of Mrs. Brown, inherited the old home where Mrs. Brown was born. Her father, Samuel Taylor, died in 1887. He had been married twice, his second wife being Rosanna Kent, whom he survived. Her daughter still owns the old Taylor homestead near Plain City.

David Brown lived sixteen years near Plain City, but, after the death of his father, removed to the old homestead, four miles east of Mechanicsburg where he lived until his death. He followed the business of farming all his life and was very successful in his chosen work, taking great pride and satisfaction in stock raising and the cultivation of his excellent farm. He served as township treasurer and as township trustee for a period of nine years. He was also a justice of the peace for many years. In his home life he was a devoted husband, an ideal father, the kindest of brothers, and his hospitality was unbounded to his friends. In business transactions he was always willing to do more than he required of others. The great rule of his life was the golden rule, and the constant manifestation of this spirit, coupled with unusual sound judgment, led people to turn to him as a wise and trusted counsellor.

JAMES W. ANDRIX.

One mile east of the village of Summerford on the old National road may be found one of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of Madison county. He is James W. Andrix, a man who, while not owning land is a large farmer and has an enormous capital invested in stock and farm equipment. Altogether, Mr. Andrix is a live, energetic, far-seeing and successful business man and agriculturist.

James W. Andrix was born near Duvall, Pickaway county. August 27, 1854, and has spent most of his life on the farm. He taught school in Pickaway county for some time, but soon took up farming. Nothing has ever seemed so attractive to him as the farm and no life has seemed so inviting as rural life. He has always been keenly interested in cattle and hogs, and from these has made most of his money.

Mr. Andrix operates a part of the Baldwin-Gwynne farm of twelve hundred acres. He directly has charge of seven hundred and fifty-five acres, and here he has lived for five years, paying cash rent. Formerly, he kept the farm largely in grass, feeding from ninety to one hundred head of steers all the time, and one hundred and forty head of hogs. Recently the rent was raised and he has been compelled to plow much of the blue-grass pasture land. In 1915 he has about four hundred and ten acres of the farm in corn and will feed the entire product to hogs. Mr. Andrix employs several men and to grow the corn he uses twenty horses to operate the farm. He has lived in Madison and Franklin counties for twenty years. Formerly, he operated a large tract, including the Allen G. Thurman farm of five hundred and seventy acres, and the part of the Dun land. He is not unaccustomed to large investments in stock and farm equipment. Being accustomed to handle large propositions either with his own money or with good financial backing, he is not at all startled when face to face with difficult enterprises.

At the age of twenty-four, James W. Andrix was married to Emma Wagner a native of Pickaway county. The Andrix and Wagner family came originally from Pennsylvania, about 1840. Mr. Andrix's father, Jacob, settled in Pickaway county, where he was married to Sarah Sawyer, whose grandfather was burned by the Indians. He was caught in a pen of buckwheat straw which he was threshing, and, after being tied, was burned with the straw. Jacob Andrix was a pioneer farmer in Pickaway and Franklin counties and was an extensive stock drover.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Andrix have reared a family of eleven children. Roy is a turnkey at the Columbus prison. Clyde is on the farm with his father. Perrill is a farmer near Florence, in Madison county. Ina is the wife of Carl Gutheil. James was

killed, October 23, 1914, while serving as a prison guard in the Ohio State penitentiary. The tragedy occurred at dinner time when James was stabbed by a convict. He was a highly-respected man. Nellie was a teacher at Tradersville in 1913-14 and is now teaching at Summerford. Fletcher is a farmer in Franklin county. Ruth R. and Mabel live at home. John is a clerk in the postoffice at Columbus, and Irwin lives at home with his parents.

Mr. Andrix believes that the rainbow comes down in Madison county. His advice is widely sought and is given large weight. On one occasion Mr. Andrix's advice was sought by a dairyman, living near Columbus, as to selling his dairy and feeding steers. He advised holding the dairy but selling the land worth four hundred dollars per acre and buying a larger tract in Madison county. This is merely an example to show that the people believe in the wisdom and judgment of James W. Andrix. He is a stanch Republican.

LAMAR P. WILSON.

Lamar P. Wilson, the secretary of the Madison County Agricultural Society, and for three years a member of the board of directors, is a prosperous farmer and an enterprising citizen.

Mr. Wilson, whose farm is located a mile and a quarter west of the village of Summerford, on the National road, was born at Lafayette, November 8, 1873, and is the son of Alexander Hamilton and Isabella Parson (Koogler) Wilson, the former of whom was the son of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson and the latter the daughter of Simon Koogler, a farmer of Greene county. The complete history of the Wilson family is to be found in the sketch of Charles A. Wilson, a brother of Lamar P., presented elsewhere in this volume.

Lamar P. Wilson is the fourth of a family of two children born to his parents. Practically all of his life has been spent in Madison county. For six years he was employed as a commercial traveler, selling to the retail trade for a manufacturing concern and covering the Middle West from Texas to Canada. Mr. Wilson was educated in the common schools and in the London high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Since abandoning salesmanship, he has been engaged in farming. He moved to his present farm in 1906 for the second time, having owned it until 1904, when he sold out. The farm has been greatly improved by the installation of several hundred rods of improved fencing.

As secretary of the Madison County Agricultural Society, a position which he has held for three years, Mr. Wilson attends to all of the details of the premium list, advertising and concessions. He collects all of the money received by the fair board except gate receipts, which means the handling annually of more than ten thousand dollars.

On June 16, 1897, Lamar P. Wilson was married to Wilda G. Johnson, the daughter of W. B. and Martha (Doak) Johnson, who are now residents of East Liberty, Ohio. Mrs. Wilson was educated in the common schools, also attended high school at DeGraff, Ohio, and taught school in Madison county for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar P. Wilson had a splendid home, which, on June 16, 1912, was partially destroyed by a cyclone, but was rebuilt the same year. The storm scattered the barn and caused a three thousand dollar damage. Several houses in the neighborhood were damaged, roofs were blown off and many barns were destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Grange, the Farmers Club and other agricultural and social organizations in their community. Mr. Wilson votes the Republican ticket. He served as assessor for two years, but does not aspire for office.

GEORGE LANGEN.

It is no easy task to resist the many temptations of youth and early manhood and establish a character which will remain unstained for all time. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke which affects public policy and even retain the respect of his friends and neighbors, but to win a place of confidence and esteem in the hearts of one's fellows by industry and honorable dealings is worthy the highest praise and commendation. George Langen, a successful farmer of Union township, Madison county, Ohio, has devoted himself conscientiously to the duties of each day and is now one of the most eminently respected men living in Madison county and one of the most prosperous. He has never felt that he had time for sport and about his only experience in hunting was on one occasion when he tried to hunt coons with a bull-dog.

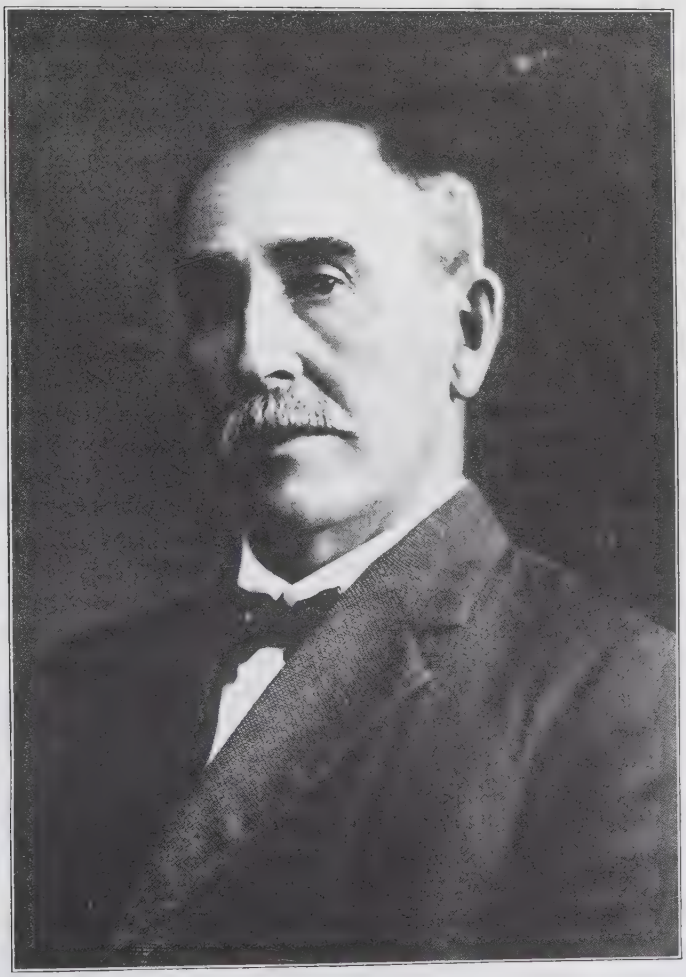
George Langen's home is one mile west of London on the Somerford pike. He was born in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, June 28, 1861, and is the son of Thomas and Ellen (McCarthy) Langen, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former in County Westmeath and the latter in County Cork. After coming to America and settling in New York state they were married in Albany, and about 1840 immigrated to Ohio. Thomas Langen had been a merchant at Albany and Utica, but lost all of his property by lending his name to the security of others' notes. After living for a time in Cincinnati, during the ravages of the cholera, Thomas Langen and wife moved to Washington C. H., Fayette county, and later to Jefferson township, Fayette county, in 1859. Nine years later they moved to Madison county to a farm six miles south of London in Union township. There they established a home in the wilderness. The land was covered with virgin forests, and after it had been cleared Thomas Langen drained it with "gopher" and box ditches. The "gopher" ditches were drains made two or three feet underground by the use of a sharpened, upright bar of iron with an enlargement four or five inches in diameter at the bottom and pointed at one end. The upper end of the upright was attached to a windlass by means of a large beam and this was dragged along the surface, making a hole which remained open for several years. Box ditches succeeded the "gopher" ditches, and finally the box ditches were replaced with tile. Thomas Langen, who was devoted to farm life, died on his farm on December 25, 1872. His widow survived him and lived to be eighty-seven years old. They were members of St. Patrick's Catholic church at London. Thomas Langen was an enthusiastic Democrat. He owned two hundred and eighty acres of land at the time of his death.

Of the eleven children born to Thomas Langen and wife, only four reached maturity: James, who died at Springfield in 1901, at the age of fifty-three; Frank, who is a farmer of Knox county, Indiana; Thomas, who is a retired farmer of Springfield, Ohio; and George, the subject of this sketch.

George Langen, with the exception of two years spent in the hardware business at London, lived for forty-seven years on the old farm. He inherited the old farm and added to the tract until he owned two hundred and ninety-three acres in one tract. He did all of the clearing and tiling on the farm, erected many of the buildings and made other substantial improvements. The farm is far above the average in productivity and has on it a ten-roomed house. One of the principal industries on the farm is raising live stock.

Mr. Langen's home farm of eighty-six acres, to which he moved in 1915, has a good house and is situated near London. Mrs. Langen also has a farm of one hundred acres near the old home farm.

On October 23, 1883, George Langen was married to Ella Sullivan, the daughter of



GEORGE LANGEN

Peter and Catherine (Meehan) Sullivan, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, and who spent a part of her life in Fayette county. For the past ten years her parents have lived retired in London. Her father was a large and successful farmer. Mrs. Langen was nineteen years old at the time of her marriage. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. George Langen, one died in infancy. The seven living children are: Thomas, who is married and manages the home farm; Catherine, who is the wife of John Gory, of London; Florence, Oscar, Alfred, Mary and Helen, all of whom live at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Langen and family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church at London, Ohio. Although Mr. Langen is classed as a Democrat, he is independent when it comes to elections. He served sixteen years as a member of the fair board of Madison county and, for four years, has been its treasurer. As such official he is compelled to attend constantly to the business of the fair since he handles all of the money. Fraternally, Mr. Langen is a member of the Knights of Columbus Council 1786, London, Ohio. He is also a member of the Board of Trade at London. He takes an interest in all public affairs and served as a member of the school board for a quarter of a century.

PETER C. GAYNARD.

Peter C. Gaynard, a successful farmer and teacher of Somerford township, was born on September 12, 1873, in Union township on the London and Summerford road, the son of Peter, Sr., and Margaret (Coleman) Gaynard, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former of county Mayo and the latter of County Galway. They were married in Springfield, Ohio, and later settled on a farm. Peter Gaynard, Sr., had come to America in 1848 and for a time worked on the railroads of Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana. In 1860 he settled in Madison county, and in partnership with his brother, Thomas, purchased the homestead farm, beginning with six acres. In 1880 Thomas Gaynard moved to Logan county, where he died. Peter purchased his brother's interest and continued to farm until his death in October, 1901, at the age of seventy years. His wife had died previously, in July, 1880. The Gaynard farm was formerly a station on the old National road in stage coach days and comprised a tavern with several barns and sheds. Peter Gaynard was a quiet, unassuming man and a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church. Of their children, Peter C. is the subject of this sketch; Thomas C. is also a farmer and teacher in this county; John died in childhood; and Delia, who is unmarried and lives in Springfield, owns the old home farm. She remained with her father until his death.

Educated in the common schools and in the normal school at Lebanon under the skillful direction of Professor Holbrook, one of the greatest educators in the history of Ohio, Peter C. Gaynard completed a commercial course at Ada, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years and taught his first school in 1892. Mr. Gaynard taught continuously from 1892 until 1912 with the exception of three years. In 1912 he became superintendent of the Deer Creek township schools and his term in this connection has just expired. During the past twenty years, or until 1912, Mr. Gaynard taught altogether in Madison county with the exception of one year spent in Clark county. Many of his pupils have become teachers due to the encouragement they received from him and many of them have been inspired to greater and greater work in the educational field. In 1911 Mr. Gaynard received a life certificate in Ohio. He has served at various times in official capacities in connection with teachers' institute. He is familiar with all phases of educational work. He also served as township trustee of Somerford township for a period of two terms.

In 1904 Peter C. Gaynard was married to Hannah Fitzgerald the daughter of David

D. and Johanna (Daily) Fitzgerald, both of whom are deceased. Both were born in Ireland, she being fifteen and he eighteen at the time of their coming to America. After coming to Ohio, they were married at Plain City. Johanna (Daily) Fitzgerald's parents both died in Madison county. John Daily's brother, Patrick, was associated with him in farming, and at his death, Johanna inherited his estate since he had no children. David D. and Johanna Fitzgerald settled at Gillivan, in Jefferson township, where they engaged in farming. They were the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity. Mrs. Gaynard's father died on the farm at the age of sixty-two and her mother at the age of fifty-two. Her father was a member of the school board for fifteen years. He was also a blacksmith and had a shop on his farm for many years. Of the children born to David D. and Johanna Fitzgerald, nine are still living. Three live in Columbus and six in Madison county. David A. lives in West Jefferson; Edward J. lives with his sister on the old farm; William E. is a farmer near the old home; Nora I. is unmarried and lives in West Jefferson; Ellen is the widow of Malachi Riley and together with Edward Fitzgerald owns the old homestead; Johanna is the wife of Mr. Gaynard; Mary is the wife of F. F. Ryan; Julia married Francis Graham; and Elizabeth is the wife of Arthur Murphy. The three latter daughters live in Columbus. John, Margaret, Daniel and an infant are deceased. John died at the age of sixteen, Margaret at the age of twenty and Daniel at the age of twenty-nine.

Mrs. Peter C. Gaynard was reared in West Jefferson and educated in the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Gaynard have only one living daughter, Margaret, aged nine. Charlotte, another daughter, died at the age of nine. Mr. and Mrs. Gaynard are members of the St. Patrick's Catholic church, at London, and Mrs. Gaynard is active in the various societies of the church.

In his career as a teacher the success of Peter C. Gaynard may be attributed as much as anything to his broad and liberal sympathies, to his appreciation of the point of view of the children, who have sat at his feet as learners. Mr. Gaynard has always been interested in athletics and has been able to enlist the interest of many boys in school by appealing to their love for athletics. Peter C. Gaynard is a good man and a good citizen and has served in this community faithfully and well.

JOHN TINGLEY.

The late John Tingley, who until his death on January 22, 1915, was a resident of Summerford, was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1844. He was brought to Madison county, Ohio, when a child by his parents, William I. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Tingley, the latter of whom was a daughter of William Wilson, of Greene county. William Tingley located in Madison county, five miles west of London in Union township, where he and his wife lived until their death. He died at the age of fifty and his wife at the age of seventy. They reared a family of many children, most of whom married and settled in this county. William died in Champaign county. Simon is living in London at the age of seventy-six. Dan died in Champaign county. George died in Clark county. John is the subject of this sketch. Simon still lives. Pearl lives in London. Bessie is the wife of Ross Barnes of London. Minerva married Dow Couples, and died in Logan county. Susan died unmarried at an advanced age. Sarah married James Bell and died in London. Elizabeth, the wife of Stewart Ritter, lives at Summerford. Missouri is the widow of James Lammon, of London. Catherine married Stephen Sweet and died in Clark county. Gertrude is the wife of Jesse Peppers, of Clark county.

John Tingley was married on November 10, 1868, to Serepta Ann Ritter, the daughter of William and Lucy (Barr) Ritter, of Clark county. Mrs. Tingley was born near Harper's Ferry, and was brought to Ohio when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Tingley settled

near Brighton, in Clark county, about 1872, and later came to Madison county, settling on the David Gerard farm near Mr. Tingley's old home in Union township. He continued farming until six years ago, when he retired and removed to Summerford. For thirteen years Mr. Tingley operated the Sam Prugh farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Tingley had nine children. One child died in infancy. Isabelle is the wife of Milton Cornwell, a farmer of Union township. Cora is the wife of Oscar Boisel of London. Alice married Scott Hull of Somerford township. Willie is a farmer in Union township. Minnie is the wife of Eret Hull of Somerford township. Laura is the wife of James Speakman, who died at the age of twenty-six. Delmar lives with his mother. Edna is the wife of Clyde Gist, a blacksmith of Summerford.

The late John Tingley was a member of the German Baptist church. He was independent in politics, but served in various township offices.

BENJAMIN F. LINSON.

It is doubtful if there is a couple living in all Madison county, who are more generally loved than Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Linson, the superintendent and matron of the Madison County Children's Home. Until 1904 they were farmers of this county and in that year were appointed to take charge of this home. Both are natives of Madison county and have now been in charge of the home for eleven years. Mrs. Linson is noted for her kindness to the children and the extreme care she takes to provide for their comfort and well-being in life. Not only has she endeared herself to the children but she has won the admiration of the public. Mr. Linson is not only a careful and painstaking business man, but he is likewise a man born with the natural sympathies for the great work in which he has been engaged for more than a decade. Mr. and Mrs. Linson enjoy the confidence of the trustees and the public alike.

Benjamin F. Linson was born in Paint township eleven miles south of London, November 18, 1861, and is the son of Benjamin and Maria (Anderson) Linson, the former of whom was also born in Madison county, the son of Judge George and Elizabeth (Hutsenpiller) Linson. Benjamin Linson was born in Madison county, Ohio, on September 16, 1820. His father was born in the Old Dominion state on January 7, 1790, and his mother on December 24, 1792. They were married in Virginia, in 1815, and came to Madison county, where he died on April 14, 1855, and his wife died ten years previously on June 5, 1845. At the age of twenty-nine years, Benjamin Linson, the father of Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch, began farming and stock raising on fifty acres of land and, at his death, owned five hundred and thirty-six acres. He was married to Marie Anderson on August 7, 1849, and to them were born nine children. Benjamin Linson died on October 5, 1876, and his wife on September 3, 1912. Margaret Shough, the last survivor of the family of Judge George Linson, lived at Sedalia, and died in August, 1914, at the age of eighty-three years, leaving two sons, Charles and Edward.

The late Benjamin Linson received a part of his father's old home place. By occupation, he was a teacher and farmer. He owned six hundred and fifty acres of land and was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of good horses and good sheep. He was active until his death in 1876, at which time he was fifty-six years old. Of their children, Benjamin F. is the subject of this sketch; William is a farmer near Springfield, Ohio: Amanda married A. B. Surbaugh and died in the state of Missouri: Elizabeth is the wife of Lee Foster, of Springfield, Ohio. The other five children died before reaching maturity. Some time ago the old home was sold.

Benjamin F. Linson, being but fourteen years old at the time of his father's death, helped his mother on the home farm and was educated in the district schools. He

remained at home until his marriage on December 28, 1881, to Belle Murray, of Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, the daughter of Maxwell Murray, an old resident of this county, but who is now deceased. Mrs. Linson was born and reared at Sedalia. Her brother, Clark Murray, is manager of the big Gwynne estate in Madison county, and is a representative of the third generation of the Murray family to manage this great estate. In fact, the Gwynne estate has been managed by some member of the Murray family during the past sixty years.

During the three years preceding his marriage, Mr. Linson managed the home farm for his mother. In 1899 he came to London, and after four years moved to another farm in Madison county. He farmed until 1904 when he and Mrs. Linson were appointed superintendent and matron of the children's home, two miles north of London.

Since coming to the children's home, Mr. Linson has added several buildings to the children's home farm. At the time of his coming, there were twenty-eight inmates including eleven colored inmates, but there are now no colored children there. The average number at the home is about thirty inmates. At the age of sixteen, each child is placed in a good home. Mr. and Mrs. Linson keep an eye on the children, the girls until they are eighteen and the boys until they are twenty-one years old. They have placed over sixty girls in private homes since 1903 and not a single one has gone astray. Perhaps no better evidence of the sympathy, judgment and ability of Mr. and Mrs. Linson could be cited than this very fact. At the home, girls are taught house work, including cooking, laundry work and sewing. The boys are taught farming. They are present in the home in about equal numbers and are directly presided over by governesses, the governess for the boys being Mrs. Clara Hall and for the girls Ella Warner. Each governess has her living room and bedroom near the children's sleeping dormitories, so that they may be in constant touch with the children. The school in the building is presided over by Ruth Morse and all of the children are compelled to attend school while they are residents of the institution. The children's home farm consists of seventy-five acres and is devoted to raising products consumed at the institution. Everything at the children's home is made to seem as nearly as possible like a real home. The habits of the children are regulated, they have good meals consisting of splendid home cooking and appear very happy under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Linson.

Mr. and Mrs. Linson have been the parents of three daughters. Edna, who is the wife of Warren Snyder; Elizabeth, who is at home with her parents; and Mary, who was born in the children's home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Linson are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Linson is active in church work and in clubs. She is especially active in the Farmers' Club. For several generations the Linsons have been Democrats and Benjamin F. Linson is no exception to the rule.

WILLIAM WARNER.

The late William Warner, who came to London, Madison county, Ohio, when a little boy with his parents, William and Susan Warner, was a prominent man in the history of Madison county during his day and generation, and for more than twenty years served as the sheriff of this county. He was engaged in the mercantile business and, aside from the office of sheriff, filled other important positions of trust and responsibility. His parents were farmers who lived in the suburbs of London, his father, William Warner, Sr., having been one of the old-fashioned shouting Methodists and a pillar in the church at London.

Mr. Warner's wife, before her marriage, was Sarah Kelley, who was born in Virginia. She died in 1883 and Mr. Warner died in 1887 at the age of ninety-three. Of their children, Helen is the governess in the girls' department of the Madison County

Children's Home and is the only surviving child of the family. The deceased children are, Mary, who was the mother of William Cowling; Ann, who married James Rankin, a stockman, and who left a daughter, Mrs. Lou Stone, of Columbus Ohio, who has two children, Elizabeth and Warner, the only grandchildren of William and Sarah Warner; Josephine married Nathan Marble.

Helen Warner has held her position as governess of the girls' department of the children's home for thirteen years. She was born at Lafayette, in Madison county, and at the age of sixteen years began to teach school, boarding around in the meantime. She taught both in Delaware and Madison counties. She was also for a long time cashier of the Cowling store at London. Her employer, William Cowling, was her nephew. In partnership with a Miss Dickey, Miss Warner conducted a millinery store in London until 1902, when she accepted her present position. Miss Warner has seventeen girls in her charge. She is a splendid Christian woman and has a fine influence over the girls who are directly under her supervision.

MARTIN H. WATKINS.

Martin H. Watkins, the manager of the Ellsworth farm of Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, has spent all his life on the farm, having been born in Stokes township, Madison county, December 8, 1877. He is the son of D. W. and Caroline (Griffith) Watkins, both of whom were reared in the Buckeye state and who spent their married lives in Madison county until fourteen years ago, when they removed to Indiana. They have four children still living in Madison county. Jesse is a retired farmer and stockman of London. Lizzie is the wife of Ray Moeland, of London. Anna is the widow of Will Schurr, of London, and Samuel is a farmer near Florence, Alabama. Martin H. Watkins worked out by the month for about a year when he was twenty-one years old. Since that time he has rented large farms in Range and Union townships. For twelve years he lived on the Minchell farm, in Range township. Previous to removing to the Ellsworth farm he lived on the Garrard Brothers' farm of five hundred and sixty acres, located on the Springfield pike, four miles southwest of London.

The Ellsworth farm consists of two hundred and forty-five acres, and is located on the National pike one mile west of Summerford. It is a fine body of land and well tiled. It has excellent barns and feeding pens. Water is supplied by one of the best springs in the county, which is forced to the tank by a hydraulic ram. A new house is to be erected shortly on a beautiful elevation, and when this is completed the Ellsworth farm will be one of the most desirable in Madison county.

Mr. Watkins and Mr. Ellsworth are in partnership in everything on the farm. They feed from one hundred to two hundred head of hogs every year. Having started in debt for all his stock and tools, Martin H. Watkins has been pre-eminently successful as a farmer. He keeps some of the finest draft horses to be found in Madison county and is well known, particularly in fraternal circles.

In the Odd Fellows fraternity he is both a past grand and past district grand master. He is also past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is nominally connected with the Democratic party, but he is very independent in voting. In minor politics he has been more or less prominent, having filled several offices, including that of township assessor.

Mr. Watkins enjoys hunting and shooting, and is one of the most deserving citizens to be found in this county. He has a host of friends and not very many people have been known to speak an unkind or unfavorable word of him. As a matter of fact, he well deserves the confidence and high regard which he enjoys.

JONATHAN E. BUFFINGTON.

The proprietor of the Summerford hotel, at Summerford, Madison county, Ohio, is Jonathan E. Buffington, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1859, and who was brought to Ohio in 1861, and lived at Mechanicsburg. About 1880 he came to Madison county. Mr. Buffington has been engaged in farming, in paper-hanging, in painting and in the mercantile business, and followed these various lines until ten years ago, when he engaged at Summerford in the hotel business.

In 1880 Jonathan E. Buffington was married to Emma Alice Comfort, the daughter of Henry M. and Catharine (Heffley) Comfort and the grandniece of Valentine Wilson, a pioneer settler of Madison county. Mrs. Buffington is a native of Somerford township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan E. Buffington there have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Henry Floyd is a painter at Summerford; John Fremont is engaged in the general mercantile business at Big Plains, Madison county; Raymond Forest died at the age of eighteen; Catherine Ruth and Chella May both live at home and assist their parents in operating the hotel. Mr. Buffington has dealt considerably in cattle and hogs. He is a man who was reared under Whig and Republican influences and is an ardent Republican worker. He is also a man of very strong temperance inclinations.

Mrs. Buffington's father was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and died on December 5, 1895, at the age of seventy-one. Her mother died on November 22, 1895, at the age of sixty-one.

Henry Miller and Catharine (Heffley) Comfort were married in Madison county. Catharine Heffley was the daughter of Charles Mathias and Elizabeth (Wilson) Heffley and was one of nine children born to her parents. Charles Heffley settled on the north bank of Deer creek, one mile north of Summerford village, about 1820. His wife was the sister of the original Valentine Wilson. He passed his entire life on the farm and died at an advanced age.

Henry and Catharine Comfort began housekeeping at Summerford. He was a carpenter by trade and did his first work on the Christian church. When he came to this community he was unable to speak English, being German by birth. In later years he often said that he did not know whether a man was called "he" or "she." Eventually, he took up contract building and among the many structures he erected in this community is the Sawyer house, now the residence on "Housatonia Farm." Later he removed to Columbus and became assistant master car builder in the Pan Handle car shops, at Columbus. He was one of the finest mechanics that Madison county has ever produced. After six or eight years he was made foreman and remained so until his death. He had between fifteen and twenty men working under him. No car was sent out from the shop which had not passed his inspection.

While Mr. Comfort worked at Columbus his residence remained at Summerford, except a few years when he operated the old Wilson farm. Mrs. Elizabeth Comfort preferred to live at Summerford, and the old place is still owned by members of the family, being the property of a daughter, Mrs. Cartzdafner. Mrs. Comfort's death, coming suddenly, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, was such a severe shock to her husband that he died within two weeks. Their remains are buried in the Summerford cemetery. Both were members of the Christian church and active throughout life. They had five children, of whom three grew to maturity: Leah, Mary Ellen and Emma Alice. Leah married W. J. Baird, of Springfield, who was an oil operator, now retired. They have two children, Ella, who married Henry Sholtz, of Springfield, Ohio, and Ernest Comfort, of Lima, Ohio. Mary married George Cartzdafner, a merchant at

Summerford, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Belva E., who married Henry McSaveney, of Springfield, Ohio. Emma Alice is the wife of Jonathan E. Buffington. Mrs. Buffington and daughters are active in the work of the Christian church.

Jonathan E. Buffington is the last surviving son of Jonathan H. and Marian E. (Hunt) Buffington, who were the parents of the following children: George R. deceased, lived at Springfield, Ohio; Laura, widow of Charles Smith, lives at Dayton, Ohio; Thomas W., deceased, lived at Milford Center, Ohio; Lizzie married Pearl Gray, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Celia married Samuel Leggue, of Mechanicsburg; Rose married James Dickman, of Danville, Illinois and they have two daughters, Bessie and Grace; Vergie C. married Dr. Edward Dill, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have two children, Raymond and Lillie, who married a Mr. Broadrick, son of Judge Broadrick; Jonathan E., the subject of this sketch; Carrie died young; Jonathan H. and three others died in infancy.

JOHN A. GOSSARD.

Not only are the various members of the Gossard family well known in Madison county, but they have always been successful farmers. John A. Gossard, a prominent farmer and citizen of Stokes township, formerly was engaged in educational work in Madison county. In 1913 his three children won the contest in Madison county for the most corn raised on an acre of land. One of Mr. Gossard's children, Jay, won another contest by raising one hundred and two bushels of shelled corn. The three averaged ninety-nine bushels to the acre and won the trip to New York, Washington, Mt. Vernon and other eastern cities. Mr. Gossard has always given his children proper encouragement, suggestion and counsel.

John A. Gossard was born on October 11, 1867, in Stokes township, Madison county, Ohio. He is the son of Robert and Barbara C. (Huffman) Gossard, the former of whom was born on September 9, 1833, in Ross county, Ohio, and the latter was a daughter of Amos and Nancy Huffman. Robert Gossard was the son of John V. and Hannah (Brown) Gossard, the former of whom was born in Ross county, the son of Philip Gossard, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The family came west in pioneer times and settled in Ross county. Both Philip Gossard and his father died in Ross county, and are buried at the Laterville Cemetery. Philip Gossard was a member of the Presbyterian church. John V. and Hannah (Brown) Gossard had only one child, Robert. Mrs. John V. Gossard died in 1833, nine days after Robert was born. After five years, his father married, secondly, Nancy Ritenhour, who died eleven months after their marriage. His father was then married to Phoebe Cox, who bore him five children, three of whom are living. The five children were Joseph C., Artie, Marcellus, John A., and David. Joseph C., who was born in Madison county, died about 1809. Artie married Samuel Thomas, who is now deceased, and whose widow lives in Stokes township. Marcellus is a resident of London. John M. was the fourth born. David died in 1913. John V. Gossard settled in Madison county some time in the forties, leasing a large tract of land in Stokes township. At the expiration of the lease he bought the land and owned at one time about two hundred and thirty acres. He died in Stokes township in 1883, and his wife died in 1905.

Robert Gossard received a common-school education. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted, November 23, 1861, and served three years or until his discharge at the expiration of his term of service. After the war he returned home, and on December 1, 1866, was married to Barbara C. Huffman, who bore him nine children, all of whom are living. John A., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. The others were as follow: Elva lives at home; Laura is the wife of O. E. Duff of London; Gertrude is

the wife of William J. Nevills, of Springfield, Ohio; Amy is the wife of A. C. Dun, of South Solon; Osa is the wife of Scott Rowe, the principal of the Midway high school; Grace is the wife of Leo Hartman, of Toledo; Blanche is the wife of Harry Vent, of Washington, D. C.; Ida is the widow of Ernest Klever, deceased.

Robert Gossard owns one hundred and thirty acres of land in Stokes township. He is a stanch Republican, but has never aspired to office. In 1911 he retired from active life. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and have been members for the past thirty-five years.

Born and reared on the farm, John A. Gossard received his education in the public schools, in the high school at South Solon and London, and in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Gossard taught school for eleven years in Madison and Fayette counties.

On March 24, 1894, John A. Gossard was married to Sarah Brock, a daughter of L. C. and Amanda (Gordon) Brock. They have had four children, all of whom are living. Marguerite, the wife of Roy Shough, of South Charleston; Robert L. is a student in the South Solon high school; John J. and Tressie are in school.

Mr. Gossard has farmed while engaged in educational work, and now handles two hundred and forty acres of land. He raises a high grade of horses, and also a high grade of cattle. In every respect he is a first-class farmer.

John A. Gossard is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at South Solon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gossard are members of the Grange lodge, at South Solon, and both are members of the Grassy Point Christian church. Mr. Gossard is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the school board.

CLOUDE L. SMITH.

One of the most extensive farmers of Madison county, Ohio, is Cloude L. Smith, the member of the firm of Smith & Houston, breeders of Percheron and Belgian horses, and the operators of "Houstonia Farm," No. 6, comprising one thousand and eighty-four acres. This tract includes the old Robert Dunn homestead, in Somerford township, and is a part of the great "Houstonia Farm" of fifty-two hundred acres. The operations carried by Messrs. Smith and Houston are little short of gigantic. They have eleven head of registered Belgian horses, nine head of registered Percheron mares, and five stallions on the farm, all of which are purebreds. Altogether they keep one hundred and twelve head of horses, all of which are very high grade. For some time they have been engaged in raising cattle and hogs, and turned off on an average three hundred head of hogs every year. Stock breeding was begun as an important department in the operation of this great farm about five years ago.

Cloude L. Smith, one of the enterprising managers of this immense farm, was born on August 12, 1886, in Ross county, Ohio, and came to Madison county some years ago to take charge of this farm. He is a young man who is well experienced in the stock business and he came here especially to take charge of this department of the farm work. Twenty men are employed on "Houstonia Farm" No. 6, and crops are rotated on the three-year plan. There is grown on this tract about three hundred acres each of corn, wheat and clover annually.

Mr. Smith has exhibited live stock at all the fairs in this section of the state, and in all classes, including the county and state fairs. In 1914 he won a total of more than one hundred ribbons at the various fairs where his stock was shown.

On December 24, 1911, Cloude L. Smith was married, in Madison county, to Ola O'Donnell, the daughter of Patrick O'Donnell, of Deer Creek township, where Mrs. Smith was born and reared. They have no children.

CLOUDE L. SMITH

Cloude L. Smith is identified with the Republican party, and takes an active and interested part in all public measures having for their object the welfare and betterment of his community. He is a member of the Houstonia Athletic Club and the Social Club at South Charleston.

DAVID O. KEEFER.

Madison county has few farmers who better understand all of the aspects of present-day agriculture than David O. Keefer, the manager of the Thomas Babs estate, consisting of two hundred and eighty-nine acres, located in Somerford township. Here Mr. Keefer has lived for the past twelve years, engaged in general farming and stock raising. He raises large quantities of grain and feeds most of his grain to hogs. He pays cash rent for the Thomas Babs farm.

David O. Keefer was born on October 28, 1856, in Carroll county, Maryland, and at the age of six years was brought to Madison county, Ohio, by his parents, William and Rebecca Keefer, the former of whom died at Newport at the age of fifty-three, and the latter is still living in London.

Mr. Keefer has spent practically all of his life in Madison county. He began, early in life, working out on the neighboring farms, but for the past eighteen years has managed the operations of various farms in Madison county. He has lived on the present farm for the past twelve years.

At the age of twenty-four, David O. Keefer was married to Mary Mills, of Pickaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Keefer have been the parents of four children, namely. Roy, who lives in London; Pearl, who lives at home on the farm and works with his father; Walter and Mabel, at home with their parents.

Mr. Keefer has never taken an active part in political or religious affairs, but has devoted his time almost exclusively to farming, a vocation which he truly loves and one in which he has made very satisfactory progress.

CHARLES HENRY WALLACE.

Charles Henry Wallace, a successful stockman and farmer of Summerford, was born in Somerford township, on a part of the old Wilson farm, January 22, 1860. He is the son of Mark and Harriet (Littler) Wallace, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively.

Mark Littler was brought by his parents, Joshua and Matilda Littler, to Madison county when a child. He was a farmer in this county and died at an advanced age. Mark Littler served three years and six months in the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged for disability, having been wounded at the battle of Chickamauga by the bursting of a shell. He was wounded in the hip and remained an invalid for twenty years. He died on his home farm, a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife had died several years before. They had a family of four children: Joshua, who is unmarried, lives in London; Charles H. is the subject of this sketch; George W. was a farmer and died at Plumwood, at the age of forty-four; Pauline is the wife of Matt Landers, who lives near Plumwood, Ohio.

Charles Henry Wallace lived at home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. Afterward he spent two years in Champaign county. There he rented land and farmed for two years. Upon returning to Madison county he operated the Joe Ward farm, but after working for wages for one year he spent two years in Van Wert county. Selling out there he purchased a home in Summerford and for the next five years

operated one of the farms owned by Mrs. Lucy Beach. While Mr. Wallace has continued to farm he has bought and sold several tracts of land. After spending another year in Van Wert county he bought the old Kennedy farm, which is now known as the Clay Rogers farm. Mr. Wallace's father had formerly owned this farm. It is set in catalpas and is a fine tract of growing timber. Mr. Wallace has bought and sold many thousand mules and draft horses. He keeps a Missouri jack and as far as he can encourages the raising of mules in this county.

Not only does Mr. Wallace raise mules on his own farm, but also buys and sells them in large numbers. He is interested in several small tracts of farm real estate, and owns a tract of five acres where he lives. During late years he has been engaged in buying young mules, breaking them to the harness and then selling them in broken teams. His brother has been associated with him in this business. Frequently they get as high as five hundred dollars for a team of good mules and as much as six hundred dollars for a team of draft horses. Mr. Wallace keeps from twenty to thirty head of horses all the time. Corn raised on his farm is fed to the hogs.

Charles H. Wallace was married, when still a young man, to Addie Kelley, who died nineteen years ago, leaving three children: Will lives at London; Mark is a molder at Springfield; Belva is the wife of Frank Pyles, of Springfield. Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Wallace was married, in 1901, to Ada (Burt) Brunty, widow of Thomas Brunty. Mr. and Mrs. Brunty had two children, Nora and Floyd. The former is in London and the latter lives with Mr. Wallace. To this second marriage there have been born two children, Isabel and Alice, both of whom are attending school. Charles Henry Wallace is a Democrat.

DANIEL LUCY.

The proprietor of "Diamond Rock Stock Farm" in Somerford township, a magnificent tract of one hundred and seven acres, devoted to general farming and stock raising, Daniel Lucy was born near Danville, Madison county, June 24, 1863, the son of John and Laura (Campbell) Lucy. John Lucy was a native of County Cork, Ireland, but was married in the state of Ohio.

For some years John Lucy worked on the Gwynne farm, in Deer Creek township. After his marriage, however, he settled on the farm where Daniel Lucy now lives. When Daniel was a child the family moved to Clark county and settled on a farm two miles west of the village of Summerford. There John Lucy spent his life on a farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres, most of which he cleared out of the famous Bailey woods. At the time of his death, in May, 1898, at the age of eighty years, he had almost all of the farm under cultivation. He also laid a great deal of tile and had good buildings on the farm. Mrs. Laura (Campbell) Lucy died some years before her husband. They were the parents of six children, as follow: Michael, who is in the railroad service at Missouri Valley, Iowa; Daniel is the subject of this sketch; Dennis is a thresherman of Clark county and owns two farms, eighty acres in Somerford township, and a farm in Pleasant township, Clark county; Lizzie is unmarried and lives in London; Ella is the wife of John Kennedy, who owns the old home farm and resides in Springfield, Ohio; and Cornelius, who was a farmer, died at the age of thirty years

Daniel Lucy remained at home until his father's death, when he moved to his present farm. It is the old Samuel Prugh farm and is located on the Markley road. It had a good house when Mr. Lucy received the farm and also a good barn, which was burned. The present barn was built in 1904. It is a bank barn, thirty-six by fifty-eight feet. Besides the home farm of one hundred and seven acres which Mr. Lucy owns, he also owns eighty-seven acres about a mile distant. He breeds Duroc-Jersey hogs and feeds them for the market. Practically all of the stock raised and fed

on the farm is purebred. The Lucy farm is well equipped for stock raising, since the water is piped to the house and barn from the very finest springs, being forced by a hydraulic ram installed in 1904. A large tank is situated in the barn and from this tank water is drawn for the stock.

Daniel Lucy has never been married. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church at London. He votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY KELLY.

The London Gun Club, of which Henry Kelly is president, is an institution of which the people of Madison county, who are interested in sports, are very proud, since the club has attained distinction for having developed several men who are among the leading shots in the country. Its members take part in state, national and international trap-shooting contests. It is no small honor to have been the president of this organization since its establishment about eight years ago. Mr. Kelly has won honors in state. nation and international meetings, and is perhaps the oldest man in Ohio to shoot on the line. He holds his own well with the younger men and he also enjoys hunting large game and frequently visits the hunting preserves of Virginia, Maine, Montana and Minnesota. He has hunted moose and other big game in the Northern woods. He also enjoys fishing and spends his vacation in this sport.

Henry Kelly, a native of Auglaize county, Ohio, was born on April 24 1839, and was taken to Columbus, Ohio, at the age of three years, by his parents, Reuben and Elizabeth (Baughman) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kelly's father was a farmer, but operated the mill at Columbus. Henry attended school at Columbus until thirteen years of age, when the family moved to Madison county, where his father purchased a farm two miles west of Summerford, on the National road and on the county line. He lived on that farm until an advanced age. A short time before his death he built a house in Summerford, where he died in 1904 at the age of eighty-three. His wife died about one year later. They had a family of nine children, three of whom died in infancy.

Of the children born to Reuben and Elizabeth (Baughman) Kelly, one child, Mary, died early in life; Laura, who is unmarried, and Elizabeth, the widow of William Buzzard, live together in London; Frank is located in California, but was a carpenter in Delaware, Ohio, until about two years ago; John lives in the soldiers' home at Sandusky, Ohio having served in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a period of one year during the Civil War.

Henry Kelly has lived at Summerford since he was thirteen years old. He attended the district school and about the time he finished his education enlisted, in September, 1861, in the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and nineteen days in Company C. Most of the time he was on detail in pioneer service, but he was engaged in several battles, including those of Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga In the Atlanta campaign he was captured while detailed to secure beef cattle for the army. He had started to camp with a drove of stock when he ran into the Rebel cavalry. He knew a squad of Union cavalry was following him and they had not gone over a half mile until they ran into the Union squad, and he had the pleasure of escorting his own captors back to camp. He was not wounded during the entire war and was with his command from the beginning of his enlistment until his discharge. Since leaving the army he has followed the carpenter's trade continuously.

In 1865 Henry Kelly was married to Elizabeth Henderson, a native of Summerford, the daughter of G. D. and Catherine (Kelly) Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have lived together for fifty years. They have been the parents of five children, as follow:

Helena, the wife of William McKinley, of Plattsburg, Clark county, Ohio; Harley, who lives in London; Edna, the wife of Raleigh Cartzdafner, a machinist, at Springfield, Ohio; Eugene, who is associated with Howard Lewis on the farm; and Nora, the wife of Cade Powers, of South Charleston, Ohio.

Henry Kelly is a member of Lyon Post No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served in almost every official capacity in this post. He is one of the substantial citizens of Somerford township, and is widely admired for his sterling integrity and his upright moral worth.

JOHN FLORENCE.

John Florence, an active farmer of Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, was born in Paint township, Madison county. His great-grandfather, William Florence, Sr., came from England in 1700 and settled in Faruquier county, Virginia. He was a soldier in Washington's army, a member of the Virginia militia and a delegate from the commonwealth of Virginia in 1778. He was the father of five children, three daughters and two sons.

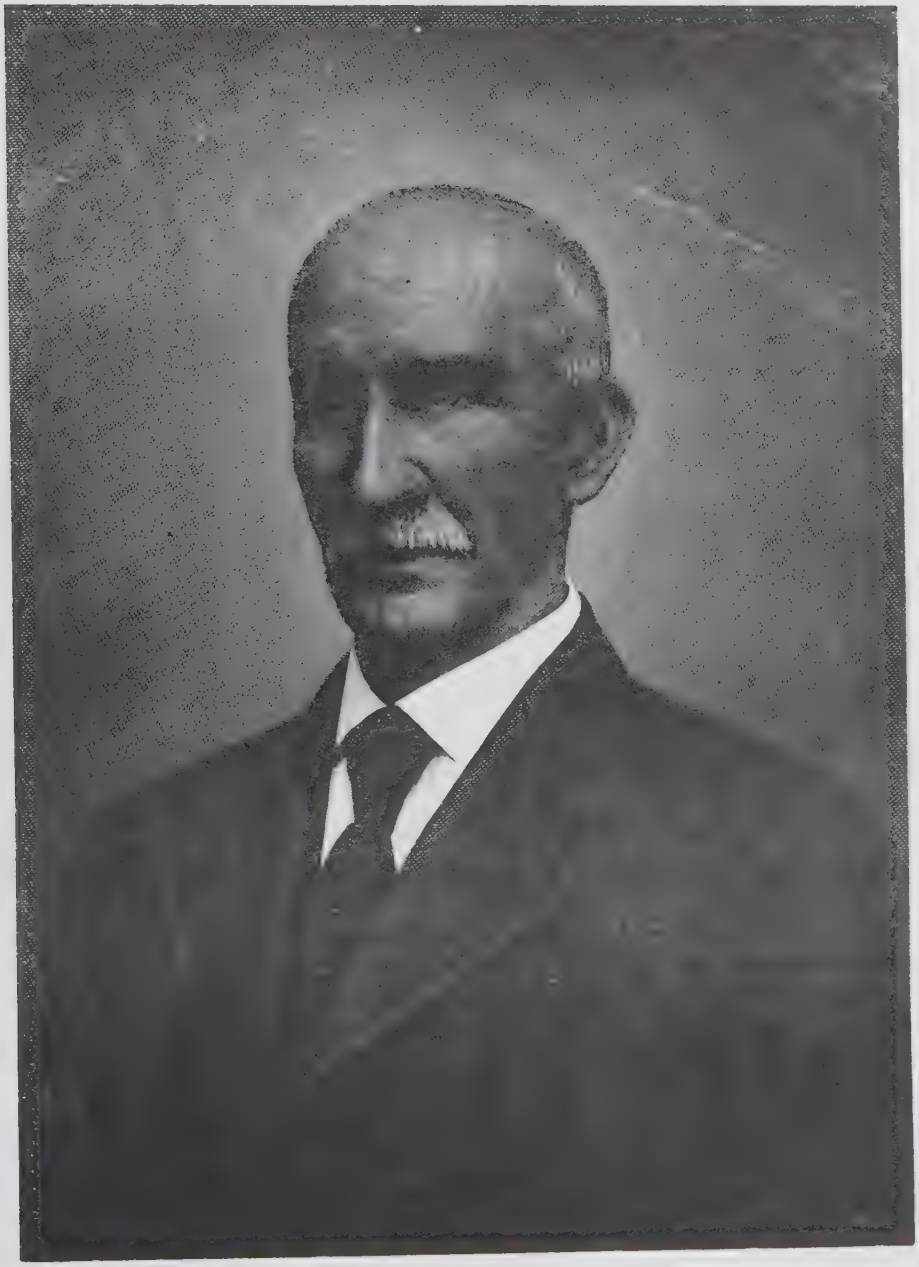
William Florence, Jr., the youngest son of William, Sr., and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Ohio in 1806 and located in Pickaway county, making a purchase of sixteen hundred acres of land. He became very prominent, having represented his county in the Legislature a number of times and served as circuit judge for several terms. He was married in Virginia to Fanny Robinson and to them were born three daughters and three sons, all of whom were born in Virginia except the youngest son, William, he being born in Pickaway county, Ohio.

Robinson Florence, the father of John Florence, married Elizabeth Williams, the daughter of John and Mary (Phifer) Williams, of Virginia. Mary Phifer, the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of John and Catherine (Rader) Phifer, also natives of Virginia. Before his marriage, Robinson Florence came with his father to Ohio and settled in Pickaway county. He later settled on land in Paint township, Madison county, after his marriage. To this union were born eleven children. The father and mother and four of the children have passed away. Elias Richard Florence, the eldest son, was elected to the office of sheriff for two terms and the office of treasurer for a like period of time. He being an ardent Democrat, these elections speak highly of him, as his party is greatly in the minority in Madison county. After his services in public affairs, he embarked in the lumber business and built and operated the Florence planing-mill and lumber yards for twenty years. He died in London, Ohio, at his beautiful home on Water street, in February, 1912.

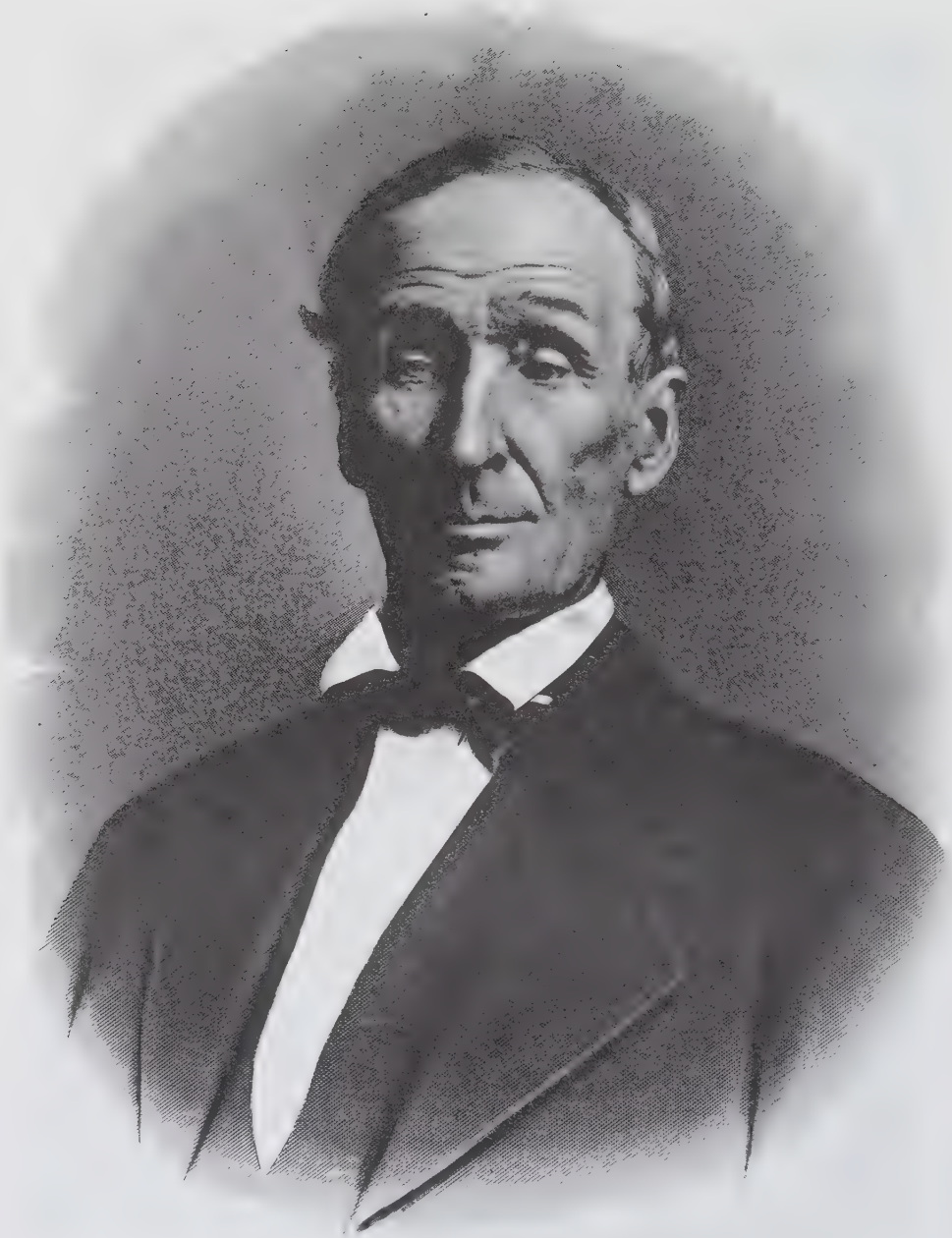
Robinson Florence settled in Paint township, Madison county, on a farm six miles west of London, between the London and Xenia road and the Little Miami railroad, the station of Florence being named for him. At the present time there is an up-to-date elevator at this station, from which a large amount of grain is shipped to market, and also a large warehouse. Williams Chapel is built on a lot given by Grandmother Williams and named in her honor.

John Florence, after leaving the district school, was a student in the "Old Academy" in London, Ohio, for two years, but completed his education at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. After returning home he engaged in farming and has followed this occupation since that time.

In 1875 John Florence was married to Blanche Morgridge, the daughter of Joshua Bailey and Harriet (Tuttle) Morgridge. The history of the Morgridge family will be found in the sketch of William Morgridge, presented elsewhere in this volume. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Florence moved to Monroe township, Madison county,



John Florence



W. Florence

and there purchased a farm. To this union were born one daughter and one son, Mary and Walter. Mary, who is a graduate of St. Mary's Convent at Columbus, Ohio, married Mark Taylor, a farmer of Lafayette, Ohio. Walter attended Otterbein College for one year and is a graduate of Ohio State University and the Bliss Business College. He married Cleo Thompson and is largely engaged in cattle ranching in Oklahoma. Besides rearing these two children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Florence have also reared three other children, Cleo Thompson, who came to make her home with them when twelve years of age and remained until her marriage, and two grandchildren. Robert Thompson Florence makes his home with them at the present time.

Mrs. Blanche (Morgridge) Florence was a student of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, was one year in Rodger's Private School in Springfield, Ohio, and completed her education in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. She has always been a progressive woman, and in everything that was beneficial to the community she has been among the first to assist. In a large measure it was due to her that Resaca got its first tri-weekly mail and finally daily mail. Resaca now has a rural free delivery.

Mr. Florence owns the old Florence farm, on which he was born, and a beautiful home in Plain City. He attributes much of his success to the foresight and good judgment of his good wife. When they moved to Monroe township there were but few graveled roads in that section of the state, and the land on which they settled was in a state of nature, there being only a few open ditches on it about one spade deep. Since that time Mr. Florence has put in tile ditches, his being the first in the neighborhood, and has been taxed to help build fifteen or twenty graveled roads and several large county ditches. He has been at a great expense to make his land productive and has often considered his assessments on these improvements very discouraging.

Although not a member of any church, Mr. Florence attends the Methodist church and his wife is a member of the Episcopal church. They helped to build the Christian church at Resaca, Ohio. Mr. Florence is a member of the Grange but does not belong to any secret order. He is a charter member, a stockholder and a director in the Farmers National Bank at Plain City. Mr. Florence's family prefer to live in Plain City, but he divides his time between the city and his farm in Monroe township, where he has a fine herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle.

CALEB GRIFFIN WILSON.

Caleb Griffin Wilson, the proprietor of "Forest Home," three miles west of the village of Summerford, in Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, is the son of Washington and Linnie (West) Wilson, the former of whom was the son of Valentine and Susan (Umble) Wilson. The life history of Washington Wilson and his forbears is contained in the sketch of the Wilson family presented elsewhere in this volume.

Caleb Griffin Wilson was one of eight children born to his parents, and one of the last two surviving. He was born on the old homestead farm, November 16, 1859, and is next to the youngest of his father's family.

Mr. Wilson lived at home until his marriage, after which he came direct to his present home, which he had just erected. Originally he had one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He had just cleared a big pasture and from the time he removed to the farm has made many improvements. In recent years he has added twenty-five acres to his farm. He is an extensive breeder of live stock, besides which he buys a great many cattle and hogs to feed them for the market. He has a feeding barn forty by sixty feet, which was erected in 1910, and a very large silo, and feeds ensilage to his cattle. Since removing to the farm he has installed a great deal of drainage, and the land which was originally of little value on account of being wet and swampy, is now

being made to produce enormous crops of corn and clover. He feeds about seventy-five to one hundred hogs every year. Mr. Wilson's farm is located on the county line and includes twenty-five acres in Clark county.

At the age of twenty-one years Caleb G. Wilson was married to Lettie West, of Clark county. Although the latter lives in Clark county his home is in the township adjoining Somerford. Mrs. Wilson is six months her husband's junior. They are the parents of three children, all of whom are living: Ross W., who is a farmer; Esther, the wife of Clem Fossett, lives in London; Rodney Robert, the youngest child, lives at home with his parents.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican, but has never held office, nor has ever aspired to office. He is a man who is very much in love with life in the open. In the community where he lives he is highly respected and esteemed as the scion of a noble and worthy family of the county. He and his family are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an active and interested part, Mr. Wilson being a steward of the church at Summerford.

JOHN THOMAS LINDSEY.

In Somerford township, Madison county, Ohio, not a great distance from the county seat, London, may be found the ancestral home of the Arbuckles, of whom John Thomas Lindsey, who married the youngest child of Jacob Arbuckle, is the present proprietor, and which farm at the death of Mr. Lindsey will pass into the possession of his daughter, Mildred, now a child of eleven years. The old Arbuckle farm now contains one hundred and sixty-nine acres and has a most interesting history.

John T. Lindsey was born in Marion county, Ohio, August 8, 1865, the son of Joseph R. and Lydia (Cope) Lindsey, natives of Ross and Marion counties, Ohio, respectively. Mr. Lindsey's grandparents came from near Halifax, Virginia, and were pioneer settlers in the Buckeye state.

Reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Ohio, John T. Lindsey was married on May 22, 1902, in Springfield, Ohio, to Flora A. Arbuckle, the youngest child of Jacob Arbuckle. She died on May 4, 1911, at the age of forty-four, her whole life having been passed in Madison county. She was educated in the old Arbuckle school, in Somerford township, and later attended the London high school, but did not graduate. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey are the parents of only one child, Mildred, born on November 23, 1903.

The Arbuckle family in America came originally to this country from Scotland, but Col. John R. Arbuckle, the founder of the family in Ohio, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and was first married to Nancy Sturgeon, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. With his wife and two daughters he came to Ohio in 1805. He had come previously, in 1803, and obtained a tract of eight hundred acres of land, which his brother, Charles, a soldier in the American Revolution, had received for services in that great war. In the meantime, Col. John R. Arbuckle who had received this tract of land from his brother, Charles, made his home at what is now the first house east of the Arbuckle school, now the residence of John T. Lindsey. Here he built a double log cabin and put in a crop, but being frightened out by the Indians, he returned to Virginia and remained there two years. In 1805 he returned with his wife and daughters and later brought a nephew, John Barrett, and his sister, Nancy, to this county. Col. John R. Arbuckle's wife died in 1812, and in 1814 he was married to Elizabeth Bishop, who had come from Greenbrier county, Virginia, with her parents and located in Logan county, Ohio. John R. Arbuckle had become a colonel in the Ohio militia and had gone to Logan county to build a fort. There he met and married

his second wife. He remained in his old house until he built the present frame house in 1842. Three years later, in 1845, he died, at the age of seventy-five. He not only served a term or two in the state Legislature but was one of the first judges in the county and bore the title of Judge Arbuckle until his death.

The second wife of Col. John R. Arbuckle, Elizabeth Bishop, survived him for twenty years, passing away in 1865, at the age of seventy-six. He disposed, by will, of his estate to his children by the second marriage, who were as follow: William spent his life on the old home place and died at the age of seventy-five leaving one child, Francis Taylor, of Richmond, Virginia; Matthew moved to Missouri and finally to Texas; Susan died while still a young woman; Charles is hereafter referred to; Rebecca died unmarried, at the age of sixty-eight, after having been in charge of her brothers' families, being the housekeeper for her brother, Charles, after the death of his wife in 1855, and reared his family of children; James was the next born; Josiah died in childhood; and Jacob inherited the old homestead and died at the age of seventy-five, leaving a family of four children.

Charles Arbuckle, who was born on February 1, 1821, died on July 12, 1896. He was a farmer by occupation and lived on the old home farm until his father's death in 1845, when he inherited one hundred and seventy acres, where his family now lives. All but sixteen acres of the farm was in woods. His life work was devoted to this farm, and at his death he had one hundred and twenty acres in cultivation. He built the present house in 1847, and afterward settled on the farm with his wife, to whom he was married in 1846. Before her marriage she was Eliza Richmond, the sister of Hiram and William Richmond, and the daughter of David and Ruth (Johnson) Richmond, natives of New Jersey. They located near Dayton, where she was born, and later, when she was still a child, brought her to Summerford, where she grew up and was educated. Her father had died near Dayton and her mother came to Summerford as a widow. Eliza Richmond was seventeen years old at the time of her marriage. She died on June 20 1855, at the age of twenty-six, leaving a family of four children, of whom Ann married Christian Bryan, of Madison county. Ann died, leaving two sons, Herbert and Charles, both of whom were reared by their grandfather, Charles Arbuckle. They are engaged in operating the home farm, Herbert being a farmer in Madison county. Eliza Jane, the second child born to Charles and Eliza Arbuckle, and Laura Frances, the third child, both passed their lives in the house where they were born. George Edwin died in infancy. Rebecca Arbuckle, the daughter of Col. John R. Arbuckle and the aunt of these children, at the death of Charles Arbuckle's wife, took care of his children and reared the three to maturity, devoting her whole life to their interests. Not only that but she cared for Jacob Arbuckle's four children, giving them the same consideration as if they had been her own children. Rebecca Arbuckle died on October 10, 1900, at the old home farm of her brother, Charles. Charles Arbuckle was one of those men who are naturally leaders in public affairs and was always to be found in the front ranks of men who were working in the interest of the public welfare.

Jacob Arbuckle had four children, namely: Viola, who married Thomas Cloud, of London; Walter, who died at the age of about thirty; Lizzie Maria, who died unmarried, at the age of fifty; and Flora, the wife of John T. Lindsey, the subject of this sketch.

John Lindsey is a man whose material interests are devoted to his farm. He is interested in good driving horses and always keeps several horses on the farm. He has inherited from his parents a liking for animals, and finds the farm a most congenial place to live. Mr. Lindsey is a highly-respected citizen and one who is well known throughout Somerford township. He usually votes the Republican ticket and is a member of Lodge No. 481, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Summerford, Ohio.

Mrs. Lindsey was a member of the Universalist church, of London, Ohio, and took a good deal of interest in church work. She was a member of the Evergreen Club and was secretary of the Winchester Association for several years. She was a woman who was well known in the county.

WALTER A. DUN.

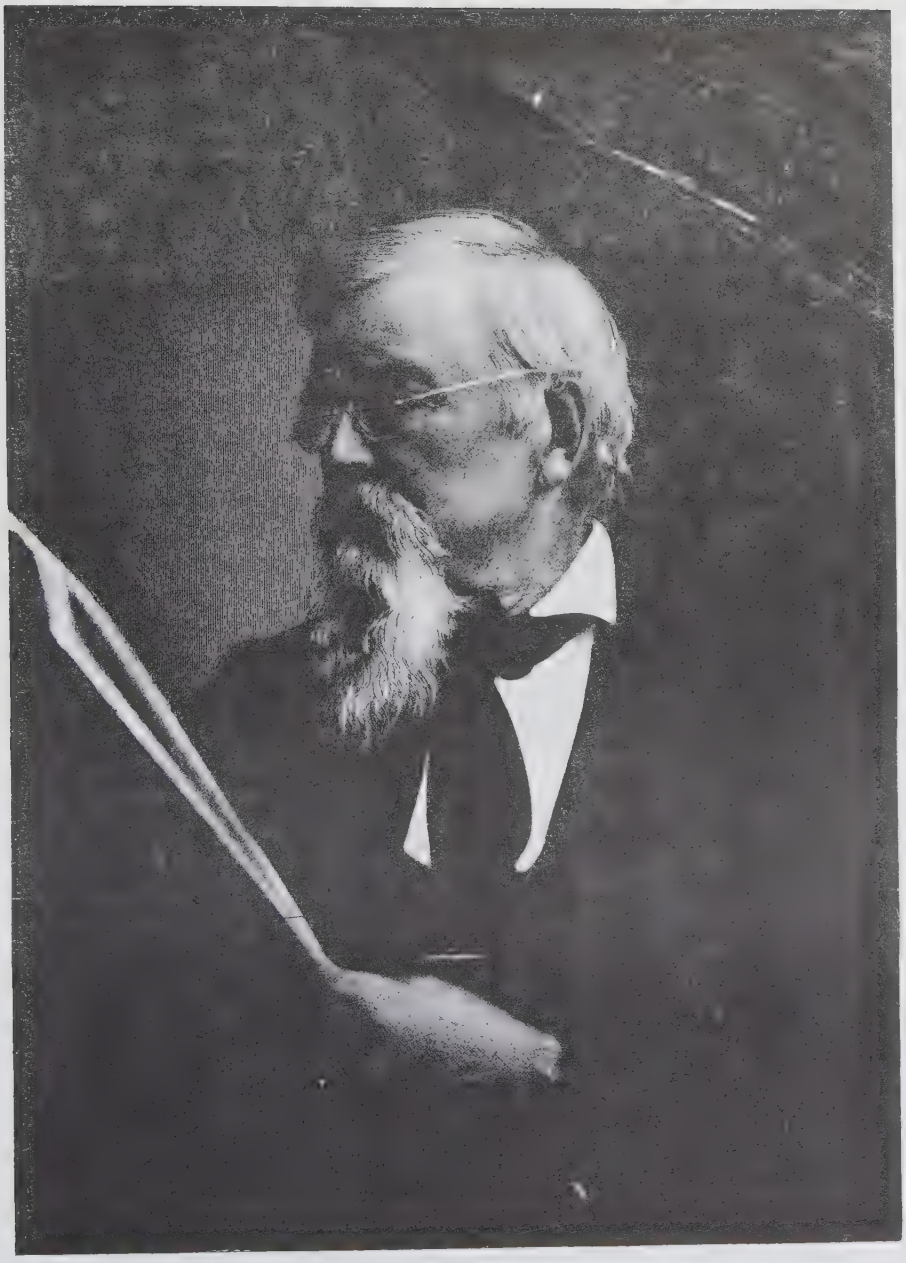
Some time before 1850 four brothers and a sister, whose father had died, came to Madison county, Ohio, and occupied a large tract of land, which their father, before his death, had purchased at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The three younger brothers and the sister were brought to Madison county by the eldest brother. These children comprised the Dun family, all of whom have occupied a conspicuous place in the history of this county. The sister, Mary, became the wife of the late Allen G. Thurman, who served as United States senator from Ohio. Walter A., the subject of this sketch, spent most of his life in Madison county, passing away on December 2, 1906, at the age of eighty-one years.

Walter A. Dun, who was the sole proprietor of "Oak Forest," was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1825, and was one of a family of five children born to Walter Dun, Sr., and wife. The others were John T., James, Robert and Mary. Some time after his father's death, Walter A. Dun obtained about seven thousand acres of land in three or four tracts, situated in several counties. There were over twenty-one hundred acres in the home farm, where he lived and died.

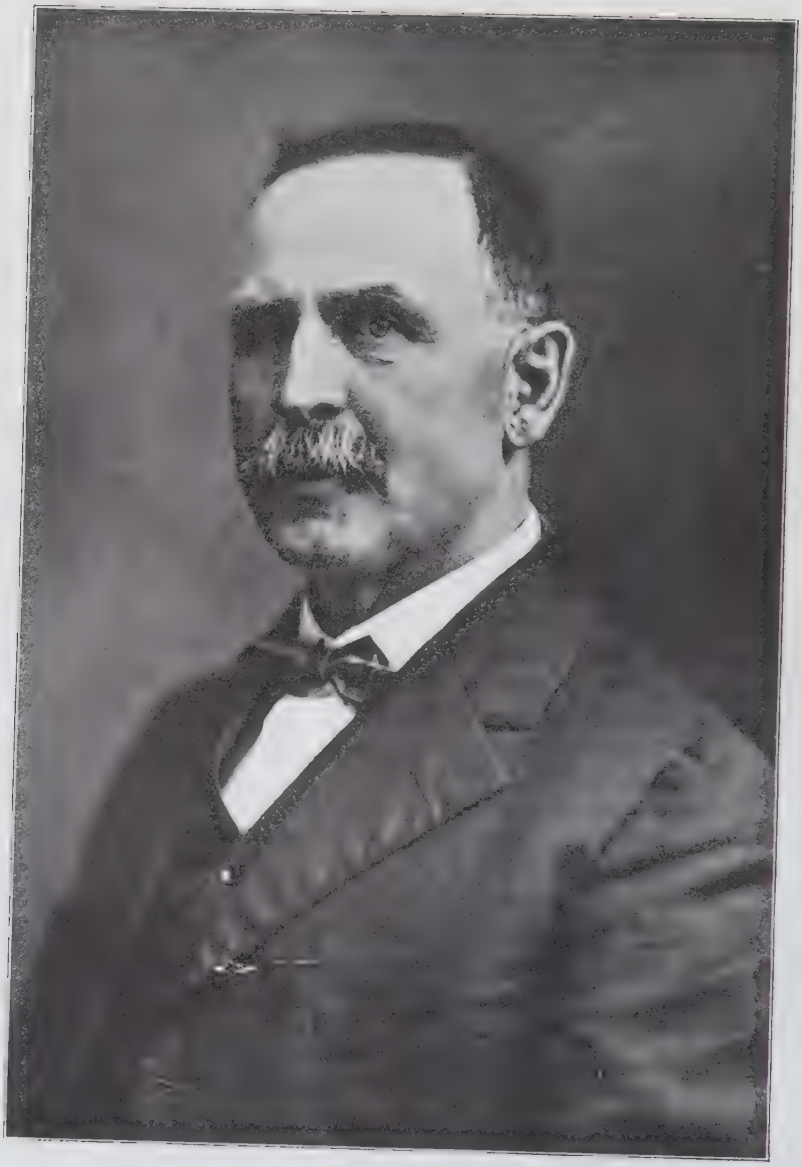
The late Walter A. Dun was married in Kentucky, while still a young man, to Mary Catherine Thompson, of the Blue Grass state. She died on December 2, 1896, just ten years to the day before the death of her husband. It is a coincidence of no small moment that their deaths occurred ten years apart, lacking perhaps less than two hours. The Dun home was a fine old mansion built in 1851. It had a big fireplace and was a quaint structure. On November 2, 1902, it burned to the ground and afterward Walter A. Dun set to work to build the present house, which, however, is not so pretentious as was the old mansion.

For ten years the Dun farm was operated by Robert Hanson, who was born six miles south of London and whose wife before her marriage, was Lucy Rumer, a native of Fayette county. Mrs. Hanson is a most estimable woman, who gives her home an atmosphere of hospitality, and she has been a large factor in the success of her husband. With their two children, Mabel and Ray, when the latter was two years and six months old, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson came to the Dun homestead. Mr. Hanson had been recommended to Mr. Dun by George VanWagoner, of London. At the time of their coming, Mr. Dun became very closely attached to the children and especially to Ray. It was only a short time before he said he would leave his property to the lad and he did. At the time he was in need of some one upon whom to bestow his affections and finally left the lad all of his real estate, which consisted of the home farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, worth approximately twenty thousand dollars. It is situated ten miles north of London.

The remains of Walter A. Dun are buried in the Greenlawn cemetery, at Columbus, as are also his brothers and his wife. He and his wife had no children. He was a Democrat in politics and a stanch one. He was a student of political questions and well informed, particularly in foreign politics. He had a large library and spent a great deal of time with his books. He was also very fond of race horses, and for twenty years harness horses were his chief concern. He owned the best horses to be found in Ohio, and long after he had quit the racing game kept on breeding fast horses. Many of his horses were sold at Latonia and other places. He was also interested in breeding Shorthorn cattle.



WALTER A. DUN



ROBERT HANSON.

OLD HOMESTEAD OF WALTER A. DUN.

Walter A. Dun had a very kind heart and a neighborly disposition but lived somewhat secluded during his entire life. He was kind to the poor and always ready to assist the needy. His old employees had the highest words of praise for him. Mr. Dun counted the Hanson family as among his own people and treated them accordingly.

Robert Hanson is the nephew of Robert Hanson, Sr., ambassador to Italy under President Hayes. The senior Robert Hanson was a captain in the United States army and an attorney-at-law at London. His health failing in Italy, he started home and died on the ocean two days before landing. His remains were buried in the Paint township cemetery. Mrs. Hanson's parents were natives of the Old Dominion state, who located in Fayette county, Ohio, where both died. Mrs. Hanson is a sister of Mrs. Richard Kilgore, of Paint township. The Hanson family includes only Mabel and Ray. The former is the wife of John Roseberry, of Rosedale, Madison county, and has two children, Robert, seven years of age, and Marion, three years of age. Ray, who was born on July 16, 1893, lives on his farm. He is a graduate of the London high school and spent one year at Ohio State University and is now a student at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1917. He is an active member of the Sigma Alpha fraternity, and is very much interested in athletics, particularly football and baseball.

GEORGE W. CARTZDAFNER.

George W. Cartzdafner, a general merchant at Summerford, where he is engaged extensively in the mercantile business, dealing in dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries and queensware, began business in Summerford twenty-four years ago. Mr. Cartzdafner was born on August 15, 1856, in Union county, Ohio, and came to Madison county, Ohio, at the age of ten years with his parents, J. W. and Julia Ann Cartzdafner, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and the latter of Franklin county, Ohio. They were married in Columbus. He was a millwright by trade and a mill operator. He operated the old Roberts mill for three years and the old Linck mill, one mile north of Summerford. He also had a saw-mill and a flour-mill, which he purchased and afterward converted into a modern process mill operating it for twenty years, then selling out. The site of this old mill is now covered by the Summerford cemetery, the buildings all being gone.

J. W. Cartzdafner moved to Summerford late in life, and died there in his eighty-first year. He was a well-known member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all of the chairs and was reliably informed as to all phases of lodge work. "Uncle Johnny," as he was familiarly known, served several terms as trustee and nine years as assessor. He was a Democrat in politics, but he never sought office and served only when he was solicited to do so. Although he was not a member of any church he was a prominent Sunday-school worker until very late in life. He was well informed upon all current subjects and a fluent conversationalist. A natural mechanic, he was an expert in all phases of engineering. He served nine years on the school board. His widow, who survived him two years, was an active worker in the Christian church. They had a family of thirteen children, among whom are the following: Frank is a resident of Pasadena, California; Irvin lives at Columbus; Byard resides in Columbus; Raleigh lives in Springfield; Albert lives in London; George W. lives in Summerford; Mrs. Hettie Woosley lives in Springfield; Sophia is the wife of William Dixon; Fidelia, who was the wife of Charles Heffley died in Columbus; and Ada, who married James H. Clingan, died at Summerford.

Of these children, George W. Cartzdafner has lived in Madison county since he was ten years old, except eight years spent in the Pan Handle car shops as a car builder.

George W. Cartzdafner was married in 1880 to Mary E. Comfort, whose parental history is given elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Cartzdafner was born in Clark county. To this union has been born one child, Belva E., who is the wife of Henry McSavaney, of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McSaveney have one daughter.

Mr. Cartzdafner is prominent in the work of the Masonic lodge and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man who has always paid strict attention to his personal business, and this perhaps as much as anything else accounts for his very satisfactory success.

HARLAN HUFFMAN.

Harlan Huffman is a prosperous farmer and a well-known citizen of Stokes township, living on rural route No. 1, out of South Solon, Madison county, Ohio.

Mr. Huffman is a native of the township where he lives, his birth occurring there on March 8, 1860. He is a son of George and Louisa (Ervin) Huffman, the former of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, and the latter was born in Fayette county. They were married in Madison county, and were the parents of five children, two of whom, Amanda J. and Harlan, are living. Amanda J. is the wife of John M. Gossard. The deceased children are Mary Belle, Frederick H. and Annie. Mary Belle was the wife of J. H. McGinnis, and lived in Fayette county, Ohio, until her death in 1910. Frederick H. died at the age of nineteen, and Annie died at the age of twenty-one.

The late George Huffman, the father of Harlan, was a farmer by occupation who moved to Madison county about 1840, when a young man. He settled in Stokes township, and eventually became the owner of one hundred and two acres of fine farming land in this township. His death occurred in April, 1890, and his widow is still living and makes her home with her son, Harlan.

Harlan Huffman owns a magnificent farm about four miles west of Sedalia. His place is well improved and well stocked, Mr. Huffman having devoted his entire career to the business of farming, and his well-kept and attractive country place gives evidence to the fact that he has met with a very commendable degree of success in his efforts.

Politically, Mr. Huffman is an adherent of the Republican party, but has never taken a very active part in public affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Midway Lodge No. 806. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the Union Star Lodge at Midway, and takes an active interest in the affairs of these fraternal organizations.

JOHN MILTON STROUP.

John Milton Stroup is a hard-working and industrious farmer of Stokes township, Madison county, Ohio, born on a farm in that township, March 27, 1877. He is a son of John and Sarah E. (Thomas) Stroup. His father is also a native of Stokes township, born on the same farm, and he was a son of Joseph Stroup, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stroup's mother was a daughter of James Thomas and wife.

John Milton Stroup is one of four children born to his parents, all of whom are living: Bertha, living at home; Walter married Bertha Gordon, and they live in Green county; John Milton, the immediate subject of this brief review; and Charles married Mary Stroble and they live in the Hoosier state.

John Stroup, the father of John Milton Stroup, was educated for the ministry, and has been engaged in that profession for the past thirty years. He is an evangelist in the Methodist Episcopal church, but makes his home in Stokes township. Mrs. John Stroup is the owner of a well-improved farm of nineteen acres in Stokes township.

Educated in the common schools of Madison county, Ohio, John Milton Stroup

remained at home until he had reached his majority. On February 16, 1898, he was married to Della Winfield, a daughter of Hampton and Lettie (Cast) Winfield, both of whom are living at Clarksville, Ohio. To this union three children have been born, all of whom are living: Gerald D., born on January 26, 1899, is now a student in the high school; Ella Marie, January 9, 1901, is a student in the public schools; Leah Louise, January 27, 1906.

Mr. Stroup owns fifty acres of well-improved land north of South Solon, about three-quarters of a mile. He is a general farmer and stockman, and is prominent in the community where he lives.

Fraternally, Mr. Stroup is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, at Springfield, Ohio. As a Republican he has served his township as road supervisor for the past six years, and has given pre-eminent satisfaction in this community.

JOHN M. GOSSARD.

John M. Gossard, a successful farmer of Stokes township, living on rural route No. 1, out of South Solon, Madison county, Ohio, was born on October 13, 1849, in Fayette county, Ohio, the son of John V. and Phoebe (Cox) Gossard.

John V. Gossard was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 15, 1811, the son of John, Sr., and Elizabeth (Vatentine) Gossard, natives of Pennsylvania. They immigrated to Ohio and were married in this state. He died in 1840 and his wife died in 1872. John V. Gossard was married to Phoebe Cox on June 9, 1841. She was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 27, 1814. When Mr. Gossard was twenty-one years old he engaged in farming on his father's farm. In 1852 he bought two hundred and sixty acres of land in Madison county, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and served as trustee of Stokes township. John V. Gossard was married three times, first to Hannah Brown, by whom he had one son, Robert. After her death he married Nancy Ritenour, who lived only eleven months. He then married Phoebe Cox, and to them were born five children, Joseph, Arthur, Marcellus, John M. and David, of whom three are living. At the time of his death on June 4, 1880, John V. Gossard had been a member of the Methodist church for more than thirty years. He was a good citizen and highly respected in the township. Mrs. Phoebe Gossard died about 1888.

Of the children born to John V. and Phoebe (Cox) Gossard, Joseph died in 1903; David in April, 1912; Artie is the widow of Frank Thomas, of Stokes township; Marcellus lives in London; and John M. is the subject of this sketch.

Born and reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, John M. Gossard remained at home until he was twenty-seven years old. He was married in August, 1876, to Amanda J. Huffman, a daughter of George and Louise Huffman. To this marriage there were born ten children, four of whom died in infancy. Six are living, as follow: Arden, who is at home; Loring, who lives on the old homestead, married Margaret Tupps and has one son, Kenneth; Harry, who is at home; Howard, who is attending high school at Midway; Ethel, who is the wife of Edward Steward, of Stokes township; Lula, who is the wife of Rufus Schotts, of Chillicothe.

Mr. Gossard owns one hundred and ten acres of land, which is all well improved. He moved to the farm which he now occupies in 1908, and aside from building a barn has made many other substantial improvements.

Mr. Gossard is a stanch Republican but has never cared to hold office. He served, however, as road supervisor for some time and also as a school director. Mr. Gossard is living within two hundred yards of the school which he first attended when a lad. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Midway, and both he and his wife are members of the Grassy Point Christian church.

JAMES RANKIN STROUP.

Range township, Madison county, Ohio, enjoys the distinction of having furnished to the various municipalities of the United States five different mayors. Judge D. C. Badger was mayor of Columbus, Ohio; John B. Koontz served as mayor of Washington C. H., Ohio; M. C. Allen, as mayor of Nevada, Iowa; W. S. Stroup, as mayor of Dunkirk, Ohio; and James Rankin Stroup, the subject of this sketch, is now serving his fifth term as mayor of South Solon. Mr. Stroup is a familiar personage to every man, woman and child of South Solon. He is widely known for miles around as the mayor of South Solon, as the founder of the *South Solon Advance*, and as an all-round business man and farmer. He has been a familiar figure in both the political and social arena of this section, and has made himself popular among the inhabitants by kind deeds, willing hands and active support to all worthy projects for the benefit of the community and those around him. He is the one man needed in every community to fall back upon when energy and willingness are needed to promote the general welfare.

James Rankin Stroup was born in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, March 9, 1844, and is the son of William and Caroline M. (Rankin) Stroup, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Ohio, and was the son of John and Rebecca (Grimes) Stroup. John and Rebecca (Grimes) Stroup were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively, and among the first settlers in Madison county, Ohio. They established a pioneer home in Paint township, and spent the remainder of their lives there.

William and Caroline M. (Rankin) Stroup had eight children, five of whom are living. The deceased children are Rebecca F., who married William McCune, of Columbus; John M., who died in Midway, Madison county; and Joshua, who died in California. Both William McCune and his wife are deceased. The living children are: James Rankin, the subject of this sketch; William Edwin of Dunkirk, Ohio, who has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad for the last thirty-five years; Sarah E., who lives in Chicago; Margaret C., who lives in California; and Harry L., who is train dispatcher in New York city. William Stroup was engaged in the mercantile business at Midway for many years. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in the grain business at Lima, where he died in 1885. His wife died ten years previously.

Born in Range township and educated in the common schools at Sedalia, James Rankin Stroup clerked in his father's store until 1861. When he was seventeen years old he enlisted in Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the first of the young men to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He participated in James A. Garfield's first battle at Middle Creek, Kentucky. Colonel Garfield was commanding a brigade at the time, January 10, 1862.

After the war Mr. Stroup came back to his native county, and for several years was engaged in farming and selling farm products. During that period he raised pure-bred Jersey cattle and hogs. In 1889 he removed to South Solon, and in 1902 founded the *South Solon Advance*, an enterprising newspaper of that section. In 1902 he was elected mayor of South Solon and served eight years, until 1910. In 1914 he was re-elected mayor and is now serving his fifth term. Mr. Stroup is also justice of the peace and a notary public. He is likewise engaged in the real-estate and loan business. As mayor of South Solon his efforts have ever been for the benefit of the town, and as the result of his election the town has many needed improvements. His projects for benefiting the community have been entirely impartial. He is a newspaper man of considerable note, and has built up the *South Solon Advance* until it is a thriving and newsy sheet, well patronized and widely read. Among his other interests, Mr. Stroup owns a farm of fifty-eight acres in Range township. He also owns a splendid modern home in South Solon.

On October 20, 1863, James Rankin Stroup was married to Martha Haskell, a

daughter of David and Ann (Kenton) Haskell. Mrs. Stroup's mother was a daughter of Simon Kenton, a nephew of the famous Kenton of pioneer times. Mr. Haskell was born in Utica, New York, and his wife at Xenia, Ohio. They were married at Xenia. The Haskells were farmers and stockmen throughout life and lived in Range township after their marriage. Mr. Haskell died in 1893, and his wife died in 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Stroup have had three children, as follow: Haskell, born on September 3, 1864, lives in Range township, near Danville; Grace, born in 1879, died in 1901; Anna C. died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Stroup celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on October 20, 1913, at their home in South Solon. There were about eighty guests and they received many presents. The *Springfield News* mentioned the event as one of the most interesting in the history of Stokes township.

Mr. Stroup resides with his wife and granddaughter in a fine residence in South Solon. He is as active, as quick in wit and conception, and as deft in his literary work as a young man. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of South Solon, and is quartermaster of the post. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, at Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Stroup is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, at South Solon. James Rankin Stroup is identified with the Democratic party.

GEORGE W. GOSSARD.

George W. Gossard, farmer and stockman of Stokes township, was born in the township where he now lives, October 28, 1865. He is the son of Joseph and Jennie (Eckles) Gossard.

Mr. Gossard's father was born in Madison county, and his mother also. They were married in this county, and had seven children, of whom six are living. Silva, the youngest, died at the age of seventeen. The six living children are: George W., the subject of this sketch; Fred, who lives in Midway, and who is a carpenter by occupation; Willis, who lives on the old homestead; Oscar, who lives at home and manages the home farm; Charles married Nora Rogers, who died about 1910, and he also lives on the old homestead; Dell is the wife of William Roth, and they live at Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Joseph Gossard followed farming and spent all his life in Madison county, Ohio, where he owned forty acres of well-improved land. He died on May 22, 1905. His widow is still living on the old homestead. The grandfather of George W. Gossard died in 1880. The late Joseph Gossard was a member of the Grassy Point Christian church and a Republican in politics. He held numerous township offices.

George W. Gossard, who received a good common-school education in the public schools of Madison county, was reared on the farm and lived at home with his parents until his marriage at the age of twenty-six years, November 10, 1891. At that time he was married to Mary Vaughn, a daughter of William and Martha (Richardson) Vaughn. Mrs. Gossard's father was born in Madison county, and served in the Civil War for three years and four months. He died shortly after his return from the war, as the consequence of exposure he suffered during service. Mrs. Gossard's mother lived the remainder of her life in Stokes township, Madison county. She died many years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gossard have had five children, all of whom are living. Hazel is the wife of Lester Campbell, they have one son, Max, and live near Yellow Springs; Guy and Marie, twins; William and Marjorie all live at home with their parents.

Mr. Gossard operates a farm of forty-seven acres, and raises a high grade of live stock. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is identified with Midway Lodge No. 806. As a Republican, he has served as road supervisor and school director for a number of years. The Gossard family are members of the Christian church at Grassy Point.

JOSEPH C. CLAWSON.

It is a maxim demonstrated by all human experience that industry is the key to prosperity. Success comes not to him who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler who with cheerful optimism and sleepless vigilance takes advantage of every circumstance calculated to promote his interests. Such a man is Joseph C. Clawson, an enterprising farmer of Stokes township, Madison county, Ohio, who has, within a comparatively brief period of time, advanced from an humble station to a proud position among the leading farmers of this great county. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to fixed purpose, which always do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous position, have been the dominating factors in his most successful career. He is known as a man of strictly honest business principles, industrious, pleasant and agreeable.

Joseph C. Clawson was born in Vinton county, Ohio, November 3, 1857. He is the son of John W. Clawson, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, whose wife was also born in that county. The parents were married in Jackson township, Vinton county, Ohio, and after their marriage took up farming. John W. Clawson had eight children, only one of whom, Joseph C., the subject of this sketch, is living. Samuel served in the Civil War, enlisting when seventeen years old and serving altogether three years and six months. He died near Sedalia, Missouri, in 1913. Jacob served in the Civil War, enlisting at the age of eighteen and serving three years and six months. After the war he settled in Pickaway county and later moved to Missouri, near Sedalia, where he died in 1912. Elizabeth Jane married Edward Schafer of Pickaway county. They moved to Madison county in 1907, and settled in Stokes township. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living, Charles, Clarence, Edward, Harry, Allie, Elizabeth, Mattie and Blanche. Charles lives in Los Angeles, California; Clarence in Madison county; Edward in Madison county; Harry in Madison county; Allie in Pickaway county; Elizabeth is the wife of Earl Huffman, of Pickaway county; Mattie is the wife of Clinton Stout, of Pickaway county, and Blanche, who is unmarried, resides in Madison county. One child died in infancy, and the mother of these children, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Schafer, died in 1912. The father died in 1907 in Madison county. The fifth child was Rosella, who died about 1879 in Madison county. Three children died during the Civil War.

John W. Clawson was also a soldier in the Civil War and enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about three years. He was wounded two times during the war, and after receiving an honorable discharge returned to Vinton county and engaged in farming until his death, November 28, 1878. His wife died in February, 1911.

Joseph C. Clawson received but little education during his early years. He was compelled to work hard and had little opportunity to attend school. Until 1879 he worked for other people. In that year he began life for himself by renting from G. W. Linson, in Madison county. He rented land altogether for twenty-three years and then purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres in Stokes township, and has added to this original tract until he now owns five hundred and eight acres of magnificent land, well improved and very fertile. Practically all the improvements on this land have been made by Mr. Clawson himself.

On July 7, 1886, Joseph C. Clawson was married to Jennie Bozarth, a daughter of Lewis and Rosanna (Moon) Bozarth, the former of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, and the latter was born in Madison county. They were married in Madison county, and had six children, four of whom are living, as follow: John is a resident of Berry county, Missouri; Jennie is the wife of Mr. Clawson; and was born in McClain county, Illinois, on September 15, 1855; Mary is the wife of Huston Thomas, deceased; Laura is the wife of L. W. Badger, of Berry county, Missouri.

After their marriage the parents of Mrs. Joseph C. Clawson lived in Madison county

for a year, and then removed to McClain county, Illinois. The father was a farmer and stock dealer in Illinois for seventeen years. Eventually, he returned to Madison county and purchased the old Aaron Moon homestead farm and followed farming the remainder of his life. He died March 7, 1909, and his wife died in 1911. Lewis Bozarth was also a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted from Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Clawson have had three children: Laura, who died at the age of nineteen; Anna, who died at the age of seventeen; and John, who died on September 1, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Clawson adopted a little girl at the age of nine months. She is Eatha Clawson, born on September 15, 1895.

Mrs. Clawson is a member of the Christian church at South Solon. Mr. Clawson is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. He makes a specialty of raising Shire draft horses and Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN MORRISON.

John Morrison is a successful farmer of Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, who was born on the ocean on the voyage from Scotland to America on June 2, 1858. He is the son of Andrew and Agnes (McIndo) Morrison, both of whom were natives of Scotland. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, namely: Alexander, who was born in Scotland, lives in Ross county; John is the subject of this sketch; Margaret is the widow of Wesley Davis, of Highland county; Mary is the wife of David Fairley, of Highland county; Robert lives in Paint township; Archie is a resident of Highland county; Andrew also lives in Highland county; William died at the age of thirty in Highland county; David and Walter, both of whom live in Highland county.

Upon arriving in America, Andrew Morrison settled in Highland county in 1858, and for a few years was employed as a laborer. Later, however, he purchased a farm in Paint township, Highland county, and followed farming. He died about 1906. His wife died on May 22, 1915.

John Morrison received a common-school education in the district schools of Highland county and lived at home until his marriage. Mr. Morrison was married on December 25, 1883, to Hannah Belle Taylor, a daughter of James and Mary Ann (Siffens) Taylor. Mrs. Morrison's father was born in Lancaster, England, and her mother in Rochdale, England. Her father came alone to America on a sailing vessel in the spring of 1840, and her mother came in August, 1840. Both settled in Philadelphia. After their marriage they settled at West Chester, a suburb of Philadelphia. About 1865 Mrs. Morrison's father moved to Washington county, Ohio, and settled near Marietta. He was a spinner by trade and his wife was a weaver. About fifty-six years ago he moved to Highland county from Marietta, and after living about thirty years in Highland county, moved to Findlay, Ohio, where he died in 1892. Still later the family moved to Dayton, where the mother died on September 21, 1909, at the age of eighty-four years and twenty days. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their nine children were as follow: Sarah Ann, who is the widow of Frank Dooley, of Leesburg, Highland county; William, who died at the age of fifty-six; Thomas, who lives in Florida; Mary, who is the wife of Albert Weber, of Dayton, Ohio; Joseph, who lives in Colorado; Hannah Belle, who is the wife of a Mr. Morrison; Hattie, who died unmarried at the age of forty-nine; Clara, who is the wife of Samuel Teter, of California; and James A., who lives in Loveland, near Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Nina, born on July 3, 1884; Florence, February 11, 1886, married Pearl Hunter and lives in London; Clara, April 11, 1888, married Howard Harrison and lives in Paint township; Clarence, June 5, 1890, died on March 15, 1892; John Taylor, March

7, 1898, is at home; Mary Agnes, November 30, 1899, died on August 15, 1900; and Francis Albert, September 22, 1902, died on October 29, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were married in Highland county, and after their marriage moved to Madison county in 1892 and rented land. Mr. Morrison owns a farm of sixty acres but manages, altogether, a farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres. He engages in general farming and stock raising and keeps a high grade of stock on his farm in Paint township.

John Morrison is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at South Charleston, and the encampment, at London. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the school board. He has served as supervisor for a number of years. Mrs. Morrison belongs to the Methodist church. Mr. Morrison was baptized as a Presbyterian.

JESSE S. GAIN.

Jesse S. Gain, stockman and breeder, who is proprietor of "Fairview Farm" near the Madison county fair grounds on the Marysville pike, is today one of the best-known horsemen in the state of Ohio. For many years he has been engaged in breeding registered Percheron and harness horses.

Born on May 14, 1859, in Paint township, Jesse S. Gain is the son of Thomas and Mary (Stroup) Gain, the former of whom came with his brother, Jesse, to Ohio. Their father Joshua Gain, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1760, and died in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1854, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife before her marriage was Mary Crouse, who was born in 1771, and who died in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1846. The name Mary is to be met with frequently in the Gain family.

Joshua and Mary (Crouse) Gain had eleven children; some of the sons removed to Illinois. Her old home in Frederick county, West Virginia, is still held by members of the family. Thomas Gain, father of Jesse S., was born in Morgan county, Virginia, April 16, 1821, as was also his brother, Jesse, the father of Dr. Charles Emory Gain, the postmaster of London. Jesse Gain was born on September 23, 1823, and died on August 27, 1892, at London. Thomas and Jesse Gain removed first to Berkeley county, Virginia, and on August 3, 1845, removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where they lived for two years. Afterwards, they lived in Greene county, Ohio, until 1851, and then both came to Madison county, settling near each other in Paint township. Jesse, however, soon removed to London.

Thomas Gain and Mary Stroup were married on October 16, 1856, in Madison county. She was the daughter of David and Mary (Ray) Stroup, and was born in Paint township, having been one of nine children. The last survivor of this family died on March 7, 1915. She was Rebecca Stroup, who had married Seth McCollum and who was next to the youngest in the family. Several of Mary Stroup's brothers remained in Madison county. Jacob has two children, John L., near Xenia, Ohio, and Fannie Woosley, of Cherryvale, Kansas. Jesse, who died in January, 1909, was a wealthy man at the time of his death. The other brothers were David, Alfred and William, the last of whom was the youngest in the family. He died in Kansas in 1886. Practically all the members of the family were reared in Madison county. Of Mary Stroup's sisters, Nancy married John Linson, but they are now both deceased; Martha died in childhood.

Mary (Stroup) Gain died on December 16, 1860, at the age of thirty-one, leaving but one living child, Jesse S., the subject of this sketch, who was then nineteen months old. After his wife's death, Thomas Gain remained in Paint township. He spent his

MR. AND MRS. JESSE S. GAIN

later years with his son, Jesse S., and died in his son's home, November 22, 1907, in his eighty-seventh year. He was a Democrat in politics, and never held public office. However, he was always ready to discuss politics, and was a man possessed with a very retentive memory.

Jesse S. Gain, who was reared by his grandparents, David and Mary Stroup, attended school in Madison county. His grandfather, David Stroup, died when he was fifteen years old. Jesse S. attended school for a short time, and at the age of seventeen, at South Charleston, while living on the old farm, he began to work by the month. In company with his cousin, Victor Stroup, he rented a farm near Summerford in 1885. In 1887 he worked for Cyrus Ball, and in 1888 had charge of a small farm in Paint township owned by Aaron Gaines. At this time he began to interest himself in standard-bred horses, and has continued the business until the present time. In 1909, Mr. Gain removed to his present farm near the city of London. Here he owns twenty acres of land, and has made most of the improvements upon this farm. He has continued to breed horses, and has become the largest breeder of standard-bred horses in Madison county.

One of his horses, "J. S. G.," obtained a mark of 2:13¼, and was one of the finest track horses Mr. Gain has ever raised. He won many races and became a well-known horse in the state of Ohio. In fact, he was the finest horse ever owned in Madison county. "Sir Lane," bred by Mr. Gain, was sold in the West, where he made a mark of 2:08¼. "Brownie Her" made a mark of 2:12¼, and was sold as a colt. Some of these horses were trained on the Madison county fair grounds track. Mr. Gain now has several splendid horses, all of which he drives himself. Most of the races which he has won, he himself has driven.

At the age of thirty-two, Jesse S. Gain was married to Mary Humphrey, who died within a year, leaving no children. After five years, Mr. Gain was married, on October 27, 1897, to Janet A. Brown, of Richmond, Indiana, who was born in Canada. Mr. Gain gives his wife credit for much of his success as a horse breeder. She is a lover of horses herself, and has extended encouragement at critical times. By her warm sympathy and help, such as a wife can give, Mr. Gain has today become one of the best-known and most successful horsemen in the Buckeye state. Mrs. Gain's father was of Scotch birth. Her stepmother, Mary Gilbert, died in London in March, 1915. Mr. Gain has reared several boys, one of whom, Jerome Burchnell, lived with him from the time he was thirteen until he was eighteen years old. Ernest Beard has also been with him since he was thirteen years old.

Mrs. Gain's father, Hugh Brown, was born on February 13, 1832, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and emigrated as a young man to Canada. He was a cooper by trade. On March 18, 1855, he was married to Alameda Sanders, a native of Canada, who was born on July 4, 1833, and to this union two children were born, James M., of Oswego, New York and Janet A., wife of Jesse S. Gain. In 1858 Mr. Brown moved to Oswego, New York, where his wife died the next year. About 1863 Mr. Brown moved to Richmond, Indiana, and was there married to Mary E. Voss. To this union were born two sons, Oliver M., of London, Ohio, and John W., of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Brown died in Richmond, Indiana, on March 14, 1879.

Jesse S. Gain is often called upon to assist in the management of fairs, particularly in the management of speed programs. As a breeder, his influence in this county has been far reaching. Not only has he greatly increased the interest of the people of Madison county in good horses, but he has made it possible for them to secure the higher grade of horses.

JOHN A. SCHURR

Among the successful farmers of Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, is John A. Schurr, who comes of German stock, dating back in this country to about 1847.

John A. Schurr was born in Madison county, north of Palestine, April 7, 1851. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Carter) Schurr, the former of whom was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 31, 1823, and who, in 1829, came to America with his parents in a sailing vessel. They were seventy-nine days in making the voyage on the good ship "Isabella." After landing in New York City, they traveled by team to Buffalo, where they took another sailing vessel and came by way of Lake Erie to Cleveland. From Cleveland the family took a canal boat to Columbus, and from Columbus came on to Madison county.

The next spring, George Schurr's father rented a farm and they farmed for four years. The father then moved to Columbus, where he obtained work at seventy-five cents a day. In the course of two years he bought a farm on Possum run, comprising one hundred acres. George Schurr assisted in the farm work during the summer and attended the district school in the winter. At the age of twenty-one, George Schurr started farming for himself, working at eight dollars a month until 1847, when he was employed to accompany a drove of cattle to Philadelphia across the Alleghany mountains. After delivering the cattle he was allowed sixteen days time to return and sixty-two cents a day for expense money. The distance was six hundred miles and he walked the entire distance in fifteen days.

On December 26, 1848, George Schurr was married to Elizabeth Carter. The marriage was performed by Squire Stephen Anderson. After farming for three years in Madison county, George Schurr moved to Coles county, Illinois, remaining there for two years. His father having died, he returned to Madison county and purchased some land and cleared it of its heavy timber. In 1859 he and his wife joined the Christian church. In 1865 they sold the farm and purchased one hundred acres of land in Paint township, to which he added fifty acres. Subsequently, he purchased the Doctor Kinney property in London. Mrs. Schurr died on October 4, 1900, and her husband died seven years later, on June 2, 1907.

George and Elizabeth (Carter) Schurr were the parents of ten children, namely: Mary, born on December 7, 1849, died in Columbus about 1913; William, October 4, 1852, is deceased; John A. is the subject of this sketch; Charles, December 11, 1854, lives in Logan county; James, June 12, 1855, lives in Paint township; Esther, May 8, 1857, married John Southward and lives in Clark county, near Springfield, Ohio; Clayton, August 2, 1859, died on October 3, 1866; George, February 1, 1861, lives in the state of Washington; Alfred, January 4, 1865, died on March 11, 1886; and David, April 9, 1866.

David Schurr, the tenth child in this family, attended the district schools and was granted a certificate to teach at the age of sixteen. He began teaching in the district schools at eighteen and continued teaching, applying his leisure hours and vacations to the pursuit of advanced studies. He was graduated from Ohio Northern University with the degree of Bachelor of Science and from Wittenberg College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He holds common and high school life certificates granted by the state board of examiners. Mr. Schurr was superintendent of the Midway schools for one year and superintendent of the South Solon schools for seven years. He was also superintendent of the Plain City schools for four years and declined a re-election at Plain City to become a candidate for representative. He was the choice of his party and has always been active in local politics. He has been a delegate to almost every county convention for fifteen years and is a member of the National Educational Associa-

tion, the Central Ohio Teachers' Association and has been elected president three times of the Madison County Teachers' Association. He is at present a member of the executive committee of the county teachers' institute and served nine years on the board of county school examiners. He was recently chosen cashier of the Farmers and Traders Bank of South Solon, of which bank he is one of the directors. Fraternally, David Schurr is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, also being a member of the uniform rank of the latter lodge. He is a member of the committee on enrollment, chairman of the boys' industrial school, chairman of the committee on ways and turnpikes and a member of the committee on schools. He owns the old homestead of one hundred and fifty-seven acres and also a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Logan county. David Schurr retains his residence in Paint township.

John A. Schurr received a good common-school education and farmed his father's farm on the shares for some time.

On September 15, 1875, John A. Schurr was married to Ida Stroup, a daughter of Alfred and Charity (Thompson) Stroup, and to them have been born three children, two of whom are living. Alma, born on March 20, 1878, married Hartford Welsh and has one daughter, Mary Louise. They live in London. Mr. Welsh is cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank, at London. Emmet, the other living child, was born on May 3, 1880, and married Myrtle March. They live in London. Formerly, he was agent at the interurban station for eleven years, but is now bookkeeper in the London Exchange Bank. The mother of these children, who was born on November 5, 1854, died on October 7, 1884.

On February 11, 1886, John A. Schurr was married to Mary Hornbeck, a daughter of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Meliner) Hornbeck. Mr. and Mrs. Hornbeck were the parents of seven children, two of whom are living, John Q. is deceased; Martin is deceased; Melissa, born on October 17, 1852, died at the age of seventeen; Mary E., January 7, 1855, is the wife of Mr. Schurr; C. R., August 28, 1858, is an attorney of London; Sidney E., November 17, 1860, died on June 17, 1914; Isaac W., July 23, 1863, died some years ago. The father of these children died on July 23, 1863, and the mother in May, 1900.

John A. Schurr is living on the old homestead and is a farmer and stock raiser. He owns one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Paint township. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, at Mt. Sterling. He is a Republican in politics and has served as township trustee and township treasurer. He is now a trustee of the Paint township cemetery.

THOMAS MALLON.

America owes much to the Emerald Isle, which has given to this country many of our best citizens. Among the successful farmers of Madison county, Ohio, is the venerable Thomas Mallon, of Stokes township, who was born in Ireland in 1840, and who, after coming to America, worked at odd jobs for a time and then purchased a farm, now owning three hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land.

Thomas Mallon was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840, and made the voyage to America with his sister, Mary. They were the children of Owen and Nancy (McCormick) Mallon, who lived and died in the Emerald Isle. They had one other child besides Thomas and Mary, Patrick, who came to America about two years before his brother and sister. He settled in Madison county but later moved to Missouri and died there about 1895. Mary, after coming to America, married Michael Devereaux, of London. She died about 1910 but her husband still lives in London.

After working at odd jobs in this country for a number of years, Thomas Mallon

was married to Margaret Silk, the daughter of Bernard and Mary (Fleming) Silk, both of whom spent all of their lives in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Mallon have been the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Hugh is at home; Owen married Catherine Charters and lives in Columbus, Ohio; Michael, the twin brother of Owen, died in 1906; Mary and Anna live at home; Thomas married Mary Devenport, they live in Washington, D. C., and have had five children, Margaret (deceased), Thomas S., Marie, Hugh and Anna; Margaret is the wife of James Daugherty and has three children, Mary, Thomas and Joseph, and lives in Stokes township; and Patrick A. operates the home farm for his father.

The Mallon farm lies in Stokes township about four miles east and north of South Solon. It is equipped with substantial buildings, including a good house and barn. For several years Mr. Mallon has been living retired. He has made every dollar of his present wealth by his own efforts and has succeeded in a large measure unaided by friends or relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Mallon are highly-respected citizens of Stokes township. Mr. Mallon votes the Democratic ticket. The Mallon family are members of the St. Charles Catholic church, at South Charleston.

JOHN W. KELLOUGH.

John W. Kellough, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, was born on July 5, 1839, at Veedersburg, Fountain county, Indiana. He was reared on the farm but attended school in the old Salem Academy, located in Ross county, Ohio, and also attended one year at the Lebanon normal school. In 1856, when only seventeen years of age, he began teaching school in Ross and Pike counties, Ohio, serving in that capacity for two years. Following the termination of his teaching in Pike county he taught for four terms in Ross county. This experience carried him into the period when the fighting was at its hottest, during the Civil War, and though his enthusiasm was that of an ardent soldier eager for the fray his health was such that he was permitted to engage in only one battle and a skirmish or two. He was a member of the Ohio National Guard.

At the close of the war Mr. Kellough returned to Ross county, Ohio, where he rented land, which he tilled until 1873, removing at that time to Madison county, Ohio, where he purchased two hundred and ten acres in Range township. Improvements were begun at once, two large barns being erected for the housing of grain and stock, and a comfortable residence built. Three acres were set aside for fruit growing and the producing of stock became a specialty. In 1882 John Kellough began the manufacture, material used in the building of district schools in his locality. In 1910 he removed to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and erected a thoroughly modern home in which he now resides.

John W. Kellough is the son of John and Rebecca (Pummill) Kellough, to whose union were born two children, Mrs. Mary Jane McClean, a widow, of Washington C. H., Ohio, and John W. The father, John Kellough, is the son of John and Betsey (McConnell) Kellough, and was born in 1814, in Highland county, Ohio. He was a farmer of Highland county, Ohio, and it was there that he wooed and won the hand of Rebecca Pummill, whose marriage was solemnized in the year of 1836. For three short years they lived happily together and then the husband, at the age of twenty-five years, departed this life on May 17, 1839, leaving his widow to care for and rear the two small children who were born of this union. For more than seventy-five years his widow remained true to the memory of her beloved companion, incorporating the wealth of her nature into kindly deeds and words that will be remembered, and her memory will be revered as one whose life was a shining example of purity of purpose and love.

JOHN W. KELLOUGH.

Rebecca Pummill was born on April 10, 1816, near Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, and passed away on March 15, 1915, aged ninety-nine years, less twenty-five days. She was one of eleven children born to her parents, there being eight daughters and three sons. She was a devout Christian and a member of the Methodist church, joining the same when she was a girl of fourteen years. After her husband's demise she returned to the home of her parents, but some fifty years ago she came, with her daughter and family, to Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and settled in the Bethel neighborhood.

The mother of John Kellough, Sr., was Betsy (McConnell) Kellough, eldest daughter of Alexandria McConnell, the famous Indian fighter of Kentucky. John W. Kellough is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling, also holding stock in the elevator and grain company of this town.

On June 5, 1862, John W. Kellough was married to Senath Pool, who was born on April 29, 1841, and for fifty-three years they were permitted to travel life's pathway together. Mrs. Kellough was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Vinson Hallar) Pool, natives of Germany. After rearing the ten children born of their union, Senath (Pool) Kellough passed to her eternal rest on August 29, 1913, leaving the companion of so many years to finish the journey alone. The names of their ten children follow: Mrs. Mana K. Ester, a nurse living at Columbus, Ohio; Charles, a farmer of Range township, Madison county, Ohio; Mrs. Anna Wyss, a teacher in Oklahoma, who has taught for sixteen years; Mrs. Nellie Dickson, of Harrodsburg, Indiana; Mrs. Sallie Rader, deceased; William, a former student in the medical college and a school teacher, died March 12, 1891, at Columbus, Ohio; Jesse P., a farmer of Fayette county, Ohio; Claud, deceased; Mrs. Katherine Wissler, a widow, who now resides with her father; and Robert W., a lawyer of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

John W. Kellough is a life member of the Forestry Association of Ohio, of which, in 1911, he was elected vice-president. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in 1913, at the age of sixty-four years, he was a candidate for office as representative of his state, on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated, but like a true soldier, he is a good loser. He has been justice of the peace, township trustee and clerk, also land appraiser. No Presbyterian is more loyal to the church creed than is John Kellough. Mr. Kellough is a charter member of Lenore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Sedalia, Ohio, having joined that lodge in 1875. He is also a member of the consistory, at Columbus, Ohio.

ASA E. FARRAR.

Asa E. Farrar, a veteran of the Civil War and a retired farmer of Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, was born on July 15, 1838, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is the son of Alexis and Sarah (Atwood) Farrar, the former of whom was born in the village of Rush, New York, and the latter was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Alexis Farrar was born March 16, 1808, and his wife was born on March 26, 1817. They were married June 17, 1834, in Cincinnati, and had nine children, six daughters and three sons: Hariett, who was born on January 20, 1836, died on June 14, 1836; Alice, May 18, 1837, died on July 3, 1857; Asa E. is the subject of this sketch; Laura V., February 22, 1840, is deceased; Charles E., October 13, 1841, lives in California; Maria, July 26, 1844, died on September 8, 1844; Mary D., January 14, 1846, died on October 14, 1846; Sarah F., April 21, 1848, is the wife of S. S. Clayton of Dayton, Ohio; Alexis, September 20, 1849, now lives at the Soldiers' Home, at Sandusky, Ohio. Alexis enlisted in the First Ohio Light Artillery during the Civil War and served two years. He received his discharge at the close of the war. The father of these children was a carpenter and an architect. For many years he was in partnership with Charles Rousey, a practical

contractor and builder. The father died at Cincinnati, January 8, 1852, and the mother died on July 25, 1873.

Asa E. Farrar received a good common-school education in the public schools of Cincinnati and Toledo. He helped his mother to take care of five children, but, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted, August 5, 1861, in Company I, Forty-eight Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, serving two and one-half years. Afterward he enlisted in the same company and served till September 12, 1865. All together Mr. Farrar served four years and one month. He served under General Butler, and after returning from the war engaged in farming.

On June 16, 1873, Asa E. Farrar was married to Mary Eliza Williams, a daughter of Washington and Maria (Jones) Williams, the former of whom was born on November 9, 1813, and the latter was born on August 15, 1819. Washington Williams and Maria Jones were married on October 21, 1838. Mr. Williams died on October 2, 1847, and his wife died on July 22, 1854. They were the parents of three children: John H., born on August 9, 1840, died on December 15, 1895; Margaret R., March 18, 1843; Mary E., May 14, 1845.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrar have had one daughter, Margaret, who was born September 8, 1874. She married Frank W. Read, and they now live in Los Angeles, California. They have six children, Welden R., Max W., Alice Jean, Elizabeth Louise and two that died in infancy.

Shortly after his marriage, in 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar settled in Madison county. For a short time after his marriage Mr. Farrar worked in Clark county. Since 1905 he has lived retired on his farm of sixty-seven acres at Florence, Madison county, Ohio. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at South Charleston, and as a Republican has served as a director of the school for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Farrar are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and attend church at Williams Chapel.

STEPHEN CARTER.

Farmer and thresherman, Stephen Carter is a well-known citizen of Paint township, Madison county, Ohio. He lives on a farm a short distance south of Newport. Mr. Carter was born on May 24, 1863, in Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Criswell) Carter, the former of whom was born in Hardin county, Ohio, and the latter in Clinton county. They were married in Clinton county and, as the fruit of their marriage, had one son, Stephen, the subject of this sketch.

Jonathan Carter was engaged in farming in Clinton county, but later moved to Indiana, where he remained for two years. Upon returning to Ohio, the family settled in Clinton county, where they remained until 1872, when they moved to Madison county and settled in Paint township. In March, 1872, Mrs. Sarah (Criswell) Carter died and two years later, her husband was married to Margaret Cleeland. After living in Madison county for many years, Jonathan Carter died on October 7, 1913. His second wife had died previously in 1903.

Stephen Carter received a common-school education in the public schools of Paint township, and after reaching maturity was engaged for a few years in farming with his father.

On September 18, 1884, Stephen Carter was married to Mary Stewart, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and the daughter of James and Anna (Cleeland) Stewart, the latter of whom was a native of Clark county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart spent most of their lives in Butler county, where they died some time prior to 1880, both passing away within a period of a few months.

By his first marriage Mr. Carter had four children, three of whom are living,

Claude, the eldest, was accidentally killed in Newport in 1905; Maude, who is the wife of George Cochenour, of Springfield, Ohio; Isa, who is a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and is unmarried; Mary is the wife of Clarence Taylor, of Sedalia, Ohio. Mrs. Mary (Stewart) Carter died on August 3, 1892. Five years later, on September 9, 1897, Mr. Carter was married to Lydia Newman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Newman, of Madison county. To this second marriage there has been born two daughters, Ruth, who lives at home with her parents, and Agnes, who died in infancy.

For the past twenty-one years Mr. Carter has been engaged in threshing and farming. He has charge of one hundred acres of land in Paint township and is known as a successful farmer.

Fraternally, Mr. Carter is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 138, at London, and of Madison Lodge No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the encampment branch of the Odd Fellows and belongs to London Encampment No. 126. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Carter is now serving his first term as township clerk. Formerly, he served as assessor for a period of five years. He also served as a member of the board of trustees of the township for three years and as township treasurer for one term.

STEPHEN C. SMITH.

The gentleman whose name the reader notes above, the proprietor of "Elmwood Stock Farm," is the owner of two hundred and fifty-seven acres of fine land in Jefferson and Canaan townships, and is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of that part of the county. In addition to his farming interests, he has also been actively engaged in the timber business in Ohio, and for many years has bought and sold horses.

Born in the neighboring county of Franklin, Stephen C. Smith did not come to this county until he was sixteen years of age. He was born on a farm near the village of Groveport, Franklin county, Ohio, June 4, 1867, son of Stephen and Abigail (Ayers) Smith, both natives of England, the former of whom came to America before he was twenty-one years of age. When he landed here, Stephen Smith was in debt, but he possessed plenty of energy and pluck and was not daunted by the prospect of facing new conditions without a cent. He came to Ohio and located in Franklin county, in the Groveport neighborhood, where he prospered. In that neighborhood there was an English girl, Abigail Ayers, who had come to this county with her parents when twelve years of age, and had grown to womanhood in the vicinity of Mr. Smith's new home. The marriage of this couple took place in Franklin county, but they later moved to this county, locating in Jefferson township, and became well known throughout that entire section of the county. Stephen Smith was a good farmer and became the owner of several tracts of land. His wife was a leader in the Methodist church, and influential in all good works.

Stephen Smith and wife were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are still living, namely: Thomas A., a well-known and prominent farmer of Fairfield township, this county; Richard B., a successful ranchman in Paradise Valley, Montana; Dr. R. P., a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, who is now president of the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, Kansas; Rev. Edward, a prominent minister in the Methodist church, now district superintendent of the Helena district, with headquarters at Butte, Montana; Stephen C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Rev. Attree, a graduate of the Garrett Biblical Institute at Chicago, now pastor of the Methodist church at Beloit, Kansas; Anna, who married Frederick McClish, a substantial farmer of the Groveport neighborhood; Abigail, unmarried, who lives at Charlotte, North Carolina; Amy M., a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and formerly a well-known teacher of German in the public schools of London, this county, who is national secretary of

the Young Women's Christian Association, with headquarters at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Catherine, who became the wife of H. A. Newcomb, of Boston, Massachusetts, a practical mechanic, who is the overseer of several large office buildings in that city. Percy died at the age of seventeen, and Mary E. also died young.

Stephen C. Smith was reared on the home farm in Franklin county, receiving his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood, which he supplemented by a comprehensive course in the normal school at Ada, Ohio, following which he entered seriously upon the life of a farmer, a vocation to which for years he gave his most diligent and intelligent attention, with the result that he is now the possessor of two hundred and fifty-seven acres of fine land in Jefferson township, this county, and is looked upon as one of the most substantial citizens of his community. In 1904, Mr. Smith, because of ill health, retired from active farm life and moved to West Jefferson, this county, where he built his present handsome, modern seven-room house, which is equipped with all the modern conveniences, being heated with hot water and lighted with gas.

On January 31, 1894, Stephen C. Smith was married to Carrie Price, who is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and was formerly a well-known teacher in the public schools of Madison county. She took up teaching after finishing her education at the normal school at Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are devoted members of the Methodist church, Mr. Smith being one of the most prominent lay workers in that church in this part of the state. He is a member of the official board of his home church, and for several years was superintendent of the Sunday school of the same. He represented his church as a delegate to the great Methodist men's convention at Indianapolis in 1913, and several times has been selected as the lay delegate to the annual conferences of the church. He and his wife are actively interested in all good works in their neighborhood, and very properly are held in the highest esteem throughout the community.

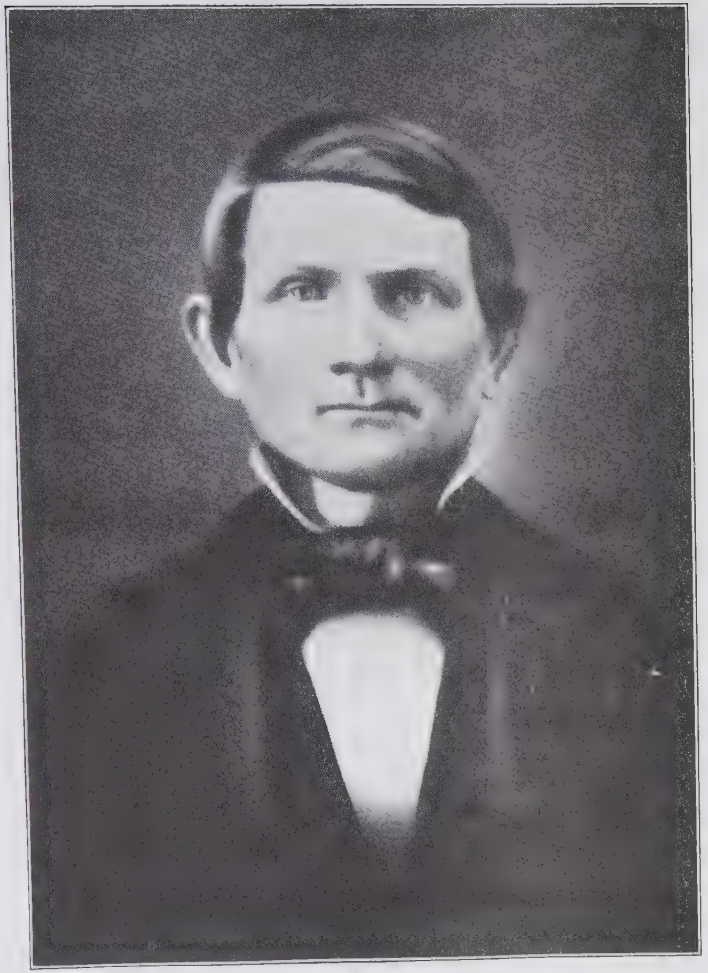
Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and has always been interested in local affairs; and has taken a very active part in temperance work. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and is the present master of Madison Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons. For several years Mr. Smith served as president and general manager of the Farmers Telephone Company, and in all movements that make for the betterment and progress of his home community he takes an active interest.

GEORGE HORNBECK.

In a state like Ohio, where a greater portion of the state is given over to agriculture, a man who can successfully meet the problems of the farmer and bring returns from the soil is of great value to the community in which he lives. Probably no other settler was more familiar with the early agricultural life of Ohio than Isaac Hornbeck, the father of George Hornbeck, who is the subject of this sketch.

George Hornbeck was born in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, on October 1, 1855. He was the youngest of seven children born to Isaac and Anna (Peck) Hornbeck, the former of whom was born in this county, and the latter was born in Pickaway county, Ohio. After his education was completed in the schools near his home he remained with his parents on the farm, where he learned the lessons of experience in farming which served him so admirably in latter years, when he was compelled to assume complete care of the estate.

Isaac Hornbeck was born in 1814, died in 1865, in Stock township, Madison county. In Mr. Hornbeck's boyhood the educational opportunities afforded a farmer boy were meager, but this very fact makes the school house of those days one of the most inter-



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC HORNBECK

esting objects of study. With great pleasure Mr. Hornbeck would relate stories of the little log cabin school house with the slab seats and small windows. The remarkable fact, however, is that the products of these schools often became the most reliable, industrious and intelligent of citizens. Before his death, which occurred in 1865, Isaac Hornbeck had accumulated three hundred and seventy acres of land. His wife, who was born in Pickaway county, on May 15, 1818, remained on the farm until her death in 1893. She was the daughter of Henry and Hager (Carr) Peck, natives of Virginia. The father of Isaac Hornbeck, who was Samuel Hornbeck, married Mary Hudson, and came from Kentucky to Madison county, where he died near South Solon, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hornbeck were born the following children: Miles D., who died in 1864; Samuel, a farmer in Paint township; Emily, who is at home; Henry who died in infancy; Mary, who is at home; John W., a farmer in Fayette county, Ohio; George, the subject of this sketch.

The progressive quality in an agriculturist is one of the most valuable attributes. George Hornbeck, not content with managing the farm as his father left it, has made extensive improvements. Mr. Hornbeck, although giving some time to horticultural interests, devotes most of his attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. He has never married, but for a number of years has made his home with his sisters, Emily and Mary. He is active in Democratic political affairs. Mr. Hornbeck is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons at Mt. Sterling. The Hornbecks are all members of the Christian church, of Mt. Sterling.

THOMAS C. GAYNARD.

Farmer and school teacher, Thomas C. Gaynard, who lives at the corner of the Patee road and Columbus pike, in Somerford township, two miles northwest of the village of Summerford, was born in Somerford township, two miles west of the village on the National road, March 26, 1866.

Thomas C. Gaynard is the son of Peter and Margaret (Coleman) Gaynard, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former of County Mayo and the latter of County Galway. After their marriage, in Springfield, Ohio, they settled on a farm. Peter Gaynard had come to America in 1848, and for a time had worked for various railroads in Illinois, Louisiana and Indiana. After 1860, however, he lived in Madison county. His wife had worked in Springfield.

In partnership with his brother, Thomas, Peter Gaynard, Sr., purchased the old Gaynard homestead, containing six acres. After being there several years, Thomas Gaynard, in 1880, removed to Logan county. He died at West Liberty, in that county. Peter Gaynard bought his brother's interest in the Somerford township farm. It was formerly a station on the old National road in stagecoach days, and consisted of a tavern and the necessary barns and sheds used in pioneer times in connection with a tavern. After passing a most useful life in this community, Peter Gaynard died on the old farm in October, 1901, at the age of seventy years. His wife had died about twenty years previously, July, 1880. They were quiet and unassuming people, and devout members of St. Patrick's Catholic church. They were the parents of six children, of whom Thomas C., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest. Delia, who is unmarried and who lives at Springfield, Ohio, owns the old home. She remained with the father until his death. John died in childhood. Peter was a teacher for twenty years, mostly in the schools of Madison county, and also served as superintendent of the Deer Creek township schools.

Thomas C. Gaynard began to teach school at the age of nineteen. He attended the district schools and was later graduated from the normal school at Lebanon under

the skillful direction of Professor Holbrook, one of the most competent teachers in the history of education in the state of Ohio. Of the nineteen years that Mr. Gaynard taught subsequent to his graduation, all but one year were spent in Madison county. He taught one year in Clark county. Thomas C. Gaynard has been especially well known for his ability in handling schools where other teachers failed, and at times has had as high as fifty-five pupils of all ages and of all grades. Mr. Gaynard's own education has been carried far beyond what is required for teaching in the rural schools. He has served officially in institutes, and in the teacher's reading circle, also nine years on the school board.

Formerly, Mr. Gaynard owned a small farm near the fish hatchery, but thirteen years ago purchased his present farm, the John Cleary farm of one hundred acres. The farm was very much run down when he obtained possession of it, but he has not only put it into a high state of cultivation but has improved it in other respects. Besides fencing, he has installed several hundred rods of tile, and has enlarged the barns. All of the crops raised on the Gaynard farm are fed to the stock. Mr. Gaynard has three fields of twenty-seven acres each.

On November 28, 1896, Thomas C. Gaynard was married to Sarah Francis Golden, of Clark county, the daughter of Hugh and Mary (Ward) Golden. Mrs. Gaynard was born in Madison county and has borne one child, John A., who is ten years old. He was born on July 30, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Gaynard have also reared two orphan children of Mrs. Gaynard's sister, Edward and Agnes Mooney. The former is now the bookkeeper in the Dwyer Brothers' hardware store, of London. Agnes is still a member of the Gaynard family, and has taught school for three years. After attending the summer school at Wittenberg, she became a teacher in Madison county.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Gaynard are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, of which church he has served as warden the past nine years. Mr. Gaynard is an ardent Democrat, and is at present serving as secretary of the Democratic central committee. He has never sought office, however, with the exception of minor educational offices in his own township.

LEWIS J. HUNTER.

To make a success of agriculture, it is necessary to be something more than a hard worker. A farmer might labor from dawn to twilight every day in the year and yet fail to accomplish much. There must be sound judgment and discretion exercised at the same time as well as a knowledge of soils, grains, live stock and, in fact, general business. The man who accomplishes much as a farmer in these days should be accorded a place with men who succeed in other walks of life, for often it requires more ingenuity and courage to manage a farm successfully than anything else that claims the attention of men. Lewis J. Hunter, a most successful farmer of Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, has achieved success in life, partly because he has worked for it and partly because he has been a good manager and a shrewd business man. Mr. Hunter owns a tract of six hundred and fifty-six acres, all of which is in Paint township except nine acres which is located in Clark county.

Lewis J. Hunter was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 7, 1862, the son of Joseph and Dorcas (Deems) Hunter, the former of whom was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1824, and the latter at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1825. They were married on January 28, 1847, and were prosperous farmers in Pennsylvania, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and in Madison county, Ohio. To them were born eight children, two of whom, Eliza, the firstborn, and Samuel A., the twin brother of Anna, are deceased. Eliza was born on December 8, 1847, and died on May 30, 1901. Samuel

A. died on July 1, 1905. The six living children are as follow: James W., born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 5, 1850, who is a resident of Plain City and a farmer by occupation; Mary L., born in Tuscarawas county, May 29, 1852, is the wife of John Penn and lives in Pickaway county; Rebecca J., born in Hocking county, Ohio, July 2, 1855, is the wife of Allen Kibler, of Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio; Anna M., born in Hocking county, November 9, 1857, is the wife of Baxter E. Tumblison, of South Charleston, Ohio; Lewis J. is the subject of this sketch; George D., born in Pickaway county, January 6, 1866, is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Joseph and Dorcas (Deem) Hunter, the parents of these children, were farmers. After their marriage they immigrated from Guernsey county, Pennsylvania, after three or four years, to Pickaway county, Ohio. After farming in Pickaway county until 1877 they moved to Madison county and settled in Paint township. Later Joseph Hunter bought a small farm in Union township. He died here on August 10, 1887. His beloved wife died on November 2, 1892. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lewis J. Hunter received his education in the country schools of Pickaway and Madison counties, Ohio. He was reared on the farm.

On December 23, 1886, at the age of twenty-four, Lewis J. Hunter was married to Keturah Stroup, the daughter of Jesse and Lavina (Woosley) Stroup, the former of whom was born on March 1, 1828, in Madison county, Ohio, and the latter was born on July 5, 1842, in Clark county. Mr. and Mrs. Stroup were married in Clark county on April 17, 1866, and have had six children, all of whom are living. Their children are as follow: Keturah, who was born on May 4, 1867, in Clark county, Ohio, is the wife of a Mr. Hunter; Mary, born in Clark county, August 4, 1868, married George Clemans, of that county; Rebecca, also born in Clark county, August 4, 1870, married Reeder Bennett, of Clark county; Emma, born in Clark county, February 8, 1874, is the wife of James Lewis, of that county; Jesse B., born in Madison county, March 20, 1879; and Lula B., born in Madison county, January 4, 1884. Jesse Stroup was a farmer and stockman. After having farmed for many years in Clark county, he and his wife moved to Madison county in the spring of 1875 and settled in Paint township, where he farmed in 1887, when he retired and moved back to Clark county, settling near Charleston. There he died on January 21, 1909. His wife died on April 8, 1915. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Hunter have been born six children, only one of whom, Leroy S., the eldest, is deceased. He was born on December 11, 1887, and died on August 5, 1889. The five living children are Carl Edgar, a resident of Paint township, born on August 20, 1889, married Pearl Silver on August 27, 1910, and she died on February 20, 1914; Jessie Leota, born on March 28, 1895; Clarence, January 29, 1899; Hazel Louise, February 15, 1905; and Harold Lewis, October 16, 1907, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Hunter owns six hundred and fifty-six acres of land, practically all of which is located in Madison county. The land is all well improved and Mr. Hunter himself has made most of the improvements on the farm. On "Pleasant View Farm," which is located about four miles east of South Charleston, Mr. Hunter raises a very high grade of sheep, horses, cattle and hogs. He is essentially a stock farmer. Politically, Mr. Hunter votes the Republican ticket. In a public way, he has served as president of the township board for the past two years. Formerly, he was a member of the school board for eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Grange, at South Charleston, and all of the members of the Hunter family are connected with the Methodist church. There is no family living in Madison county that more thoroughly deserves the respect and confidence of their neighbors than that of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Hunter, of Paint township.

DR. JOSEPH SPENCER MARTIN.

The Civil War period, in the history of this country, called to the front men and boys who sacrificed everything for the land of freedom. After that great war the survivors from the field of battle returned to peaceful scenes and became prominent factors in the upbuilding of this land, which had been devastated by the horrors of war. The children of these veteran soldiers have inherited the real mettle of their fathers and have become a credit to their country and immediate communities.

Joseph Spencer Martin was born on February 7, 1878, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph Spencer Martin, Sr., a soldier of the Civil War, who surrendered his college career to fight for his country. To Joseph Spencer Martin, Sr., and his wife, Isabelle (Harrison) Martin, four children were born, namely, James F., Benjamin H., Joseph Spencer, Jr., and Mary I.

Joseph Spencer Martin, Sr., was born on November 22, 1839, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, where, on obtaining mature years, he engaged in farming. In September, 1860, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he remained until June, 1862. He then enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at London, Ohio, in which service he continued until his discharge at the close of the war. After his return from the war he settled in Madison county, Ohio, and resumed farming, at one time being a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Delaine sheep. Prominent in politics, Mr. Martin was elected and served as county representative from 1889 to 1893, in which capacity he served the best interests of his constituents. His active life, spent on the field of battle and in the peaceful pursuits at home, was brought to a close in 1901, with his labors well done. Isabelle (Harrison) Martin was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1847, and died at Mt. Sterling in 1911, at the age of sixty-four years. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Reeves) Harrison, of Madison county.

The parents of Joseph Spencer Martin, Sr., were Jacob and Johanna (Leonard) Martin, both natives of Virginia. Jacob Martin devoted his life to religious work, and as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the pioneer days, rode horseback for over seventy-five thousand miles, through Virginia, Ohio and Indiana. After long and faithful service he retired and lived at London, Ohio, until his death.

The paternal old farmstead was the boyhood home of Joseph Spencer Martin, Jr., and he obtained his first schooling from the district schools, afterward receiving a liberal education at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, being a student in that institution from September, 1897, until June, 1901. Before completing his course at that college, he was called away because of the death of his father. After assisting his mother at home he went to Kirksville, Missouri, and took up the study of osteopathy in the American School of Osteopathy, from which school he was graduated in June, 1904, at the age of twenty-six years. In his professional career, Doctor Martin was very proficient as well as successful. During the first year in his profession he practiced at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, then removing to Xenia, Ohio, where he built up a large practice, remaining there for a period of ten years, until 1915, and has now returned to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, where he intends to remain but a short time, later locating on his farm, the home of his parents and grandparents, where he will superintend his agricultural interests.

On December 24, 1902, Dr. Joseph Spencer Martin was married to Jessie Maxey, who was born in 1881, in Stokes township, Madison county, Ohio, the daughter of Stephen and Anna (Gaskill) Maxey, both natives of Ohio. Her grandfather, John Maxey, was commissioner of Madison county when the first court house was constructed, as was also Doctor Martin's grandfather, Benjamin Harrison. A somewhat

remarkable coincidence occurred in the earlier history of the Martin and Maxey families, when, it is related, the grandfather of Jessie Maxey was converted at one of the meetings conducted by Rev. Jacob Martin.

Jessie Maxey attended the district and high schools at South Solon, Ohio, and later became a student at Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio. After receiving a thorough education, she taught school in Range township, Madison county, and in Fayette county for a period of four years, until her marriage. To the union of Dr. Joseph Spencer Martin and Jessie (Maxey) Martin two children have been born, Joseph Spencer, born on March 21, 1906, and Marjorie Maxey, born on October 7, 1907.

True to his early training, Doctor Martin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. Whatever the future may have in store, the present, at least, is secure for him and his happy family. He has been a faithful son; a kind and considerate husband and father; a comprehensive man in his professional and business occupations.

PEARL J. STODDARD.

Pearl J. Stoddard, farmer, Rosedale, Madison county, was born on January 16, 1870, in Pike township, Madison county, and is a son of Orlo and Eliza (Curl) Stoddard. He was reared on a farm in Madison county, where he attended the public schools of Rosedale, Ohio. Mr. Stoddard has always given his best efforts to his agricultural interests, leaving nothing uncared for that materially concerned the general outcome of his business. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never sought political office. In religion, he is a member of the Union church at Rosedale, of which he is one of the trustees.

Orlo Stoddard, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1823, in Vermont, coming with his parents to Ohio in 1829, and settling in Champaign county. His wife, Eliza (Carl) Stoddard, was born in Champaign county. They were married in Ohio, and bought a farm, where they lived until 1869, when they sold the old place and came to Madison county, where they bought a farm north of Rosedale, where they lived until the death of Mr. Stoddard. They were the parents of twelve children—seven of whom are living, namely: Rose, Josephine, C. L., Edward M., Pearl J., Nell and Alta. Mrs. Stoddard, the mother of our subject, is living in 1915.

Pearl J. Stoddard was united in marriage, January 2, 1895, with Margaret Roseberry, daughter of E. T. and Mary E. (Carter) Roseberry. She was born on September 20, 1871, in Rosedale, Ohio.

E. T. Roseberry, the father of Mrs. Pearl J. Stoddard, was married to Mary E. Carter, daughter of Doctor Carter. His parents, Michael and Elizabeth Rosberry, came from Pennsylvania. E. T. and Mary E. (Carter) Roseberry were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living in 1915: Mrs. Effie Morgride, of Darby township; F. M., of Pike township; Mrs. May R. Stoddard, of Irwin, Ohio; Margaret; C. A.; Mrs. Neltie King, of Pike township; Joseph C.; John R., of Rosedale; and Bess R., wife of N. W. Harter, professor of mathematics at Thiel College, Pennsylvania. Margaret was educated in the public schools of Rosedale, Ohio. E. T. Roseberry was second lieutenant in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Michael Roseberry, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Pearl J. Stoddard, was a soldied in the War of 1812.

Mr. Stoddard is a worthy representative of the citizenship of Pike township, where he has given efficient service as township assessor.

In summing up the character of the subject of this sketch, progress and a high

sense of honest business methods have very prominently figured as the keynote. Mr. Stoddard has found himself steadily and surely advancing in his individual affairs, as a result of his determination to keep abreast with improved agricultural interests, leaving behind those less active and less energetic along the highway of life.

LEROY WILSON.

Leroy Wilson, farmer, Plain City, Canaan township, Madison county, was born on May 3, 1888, on "Cedar Grove Farm," where he now resides, and is a son of William and Mary (Slyh) Wilson. He was reared in Plain City, Ohio, by his sister, Ella, his mother having died when he was eighteen months old. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he entered the high school, and later the Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio. After finishing at school, Mr Wilson took up the vocation of a farmer, which he has followed ever since, and in which he has been eminently successful. His splendid property, located in Canaan township, is located six miles north of West Jefferson and six miles south of Plain City, and consists of four hundred and thirty acres. Politically, Mr. Wilson is a stanch Republican, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church at Plain City, of which he is a regular attendant. His fraternal alliance is with the Alpha Tau Omega.

William Wilson, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of William Wilson, Sr., who owned a large tract of land. William Wilson, Jr., was born in Canaan township, on the old Wilson homestead, and inherited fifteen hundred acres of land from his father. He was united in marriage with Mary Slyh, by whom he had two children: Ella, who became the wife of Ernest Beach, of Plain City, Ohio, and Leroy.

William Wilson, Sr., the paternal grandfather, was the possessor of great wealth, and owned thousands of acres of valuable land, of which he willed fifteen hundred acres to each of his six children.

Leroy Wilson was united in marriage, January 16, 1912, with Ruth Evans, daughter of Rev. F. M. Evans. She was born in 1892 in Bowersville, Ohio, and attended the London high school, of which she is a graduate, and finished school at Ohio Wesleyan University. This union has been blest with one daughter, Ella Mae, who was born on September 1, 1914.

Rev. F. M. Evans, father of Mrs. Leroy Wilson, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is district superintendent of the Marietta district.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are young and energetic people, and honorable citizens of Madison county, Ohio.

GEORGE M. VAN DYKE.

George M. Van Dyke, a self-made and enterprising farmer, who owns the old Potee farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres two and one-half miles west of Summerford, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 19, 1866.

At the age of one year, Mr. Van Dyke was brought to Madison county, Ohio, by his parents, Isaac and Nancy (Allendra) Van Dyke, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They settled in Range township, where Isaac Van Dyke died in 1884. He was a tenant farmer. His widow is still living in Van Wert county, and is now past the age of eighty-six. They had a family of ten children, all of whom lived to maturity and six of whom are now living, but only two, George M. and Eturra, are living in Madison county. The latter is the wife of Daniel Hill, of Lafayette. Isaac and Nancy Van Dyke had but two sons, George M. and Peter. The latter is engaged in the manufacture of pine lumber at Shreveport, Louisiana.

When Mr. Van Dyke was eighteen years of age, his father died and he worked

on the farm by the month at fifteen dollars a month for ten years. At the end of that time he had his wages increased to twenty dollars a month. He had saved about five hundred dollars and owned a good horse and buggy at the end of this time. Three of the ten years Mr. Van Dyke worked for Bryan Flynn.

On March 7, 1895, George M. Van Dyke was married to Minnie Crawford, the daughter of James and Sarah (Coberley) Crawford, who was born in Paint township. Mrs. Van Dyke's father is still living.

After his marriage, George M. Van Dyke became the foreman for Colonel Pettyman, and took charge of twenty-six hundred acres of land. He also had seventeen families to look after. He worked as "riding boss" for four years and received, during that time, one dollar a day with house rent. Colonel Pettyman was a good man for whom to work. After working as foreman for four years, Mr. Van Dyke rented three hundred and sixty acres of land of Colonel Pettyman for four years longer. He was aggressive in his methods and the management of his farm and made good in a large degree. Afterwards he operated the Fifer farm and also the Judge Duncan farm, of four hundred acres, for nine years. During the latter period, he was heavily interested in stock raising and fed many horses, cattle and hogs.

In 1912 Mr. Van Dyke bought the old Potee farm and is now engaged in raising Percheron horses and Chester White hogs. He feeds all of his crop to the stock and, in addition to what he raises, buys considerable grain. Since buying the Potee farm, Mr. Van Dyke has moved and rebuilt the barn and installed a cement floor and many other improvements. The place is now known as "Elm Spring Stock Farm."

For a number of years George M. Van Dyke kept a number of running horses and, although he found it exciting sport, he made no progress financially, since it was necessary to be a liberal spender when winning.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke have been the parents of two children, Glenn and Ray, both of whom live at home with their parents. Ray is a student in the London high school and will graduate with the class of 1916.

As a Democrat, Mr. Van Dyke has held several township offices in Paint township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Daughters of Rebekah. In the Odd Fellows he has passed all of the chairs, and is past chief patriarch of London Encampment No. 126. Mr. Van Dyke is a member of Oak Run Grange. Mrs. Van Dyke is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

JACOB H. BOGARD.

To be born into this world as one of fifteen children, and without help or inheritance work out a considerable measure of success, seems a difficult undertaking, but Jacob H. Bogard, of Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, has successfully accomplished that which would have been deemed an impossible task by one of lesser ability and strength of character. Jacob H. Bogard was one of fifteen children born to Austin and Lavina (Van Gundy) Bogard, eleven of whom are living at the present time. He was born on January 26, 1872, in Ross county, Ohio, and what little education he received was gleaned from the district schools of that section.

On account of the unusual size of the family, Jacob H. Bogard was compelled to assist in the support of his brothers and sisters, and at the age of fifteen years he gave up his school work and began his agricultural duties on the home place, which occupied a period of six years. Remaining at home until some of his brothers were old enough to take his place, Jacob H. Bogard then hired out as a farm hand and continued at this until his marriage, five years later.

Austin Bogard, the father, was born in Hancock county, Ohio, during the year of

1850, and came to Ross county, Ohio, from the northern states, with his parents. In 1889, when thirty-nine years of age, he removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he rented seven hundred acres of land from William Bowser, which he cultivated for four years, then moved to Fayette county, Ohio, where he died in 1898. Austin Bogard was road supervisor for two terms. Both he and his wife, Lavinia (Van Gundy) Bogard, were members of the Christian church, but the wife has her letter in the Methodist church. She was born on April 15, 1849, in Ross county, Ohio, and is now living at Bloomingburg, Ohio.

Shortly after his marriage to Almeda Beatty, in 1898, Jacob H. Bogard rented land in Fayette county, but in 1905 he rented the present farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, in Range township, upon which he has made improvements of buildings and fences, and now is the owner of the same.

To support a family of eight on the proceeds of one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land and still save enough to become the owner in eight years, is no easy task, but Jacob H. Bogard did this very thing, purchasing, in 1913, the farm he had rented only eight years before. There are four acres of this farm that are in orchard and graded stock is one of the principal revenues.

Almeda Beatty, who became the wife of Jacob H. Bogard in 1898, was born in 1877, in Jackson county, Ohio, and was reared on the farm of her parents, James and Sarah (Roland) Beatty, who now live at Lancaster, Ohio. Jacob H. Bogard and Almeda (Beatty) Bogard are the parents of six children: Paul, Ircel, Arthur, Charlotte, Austin and Eskline.

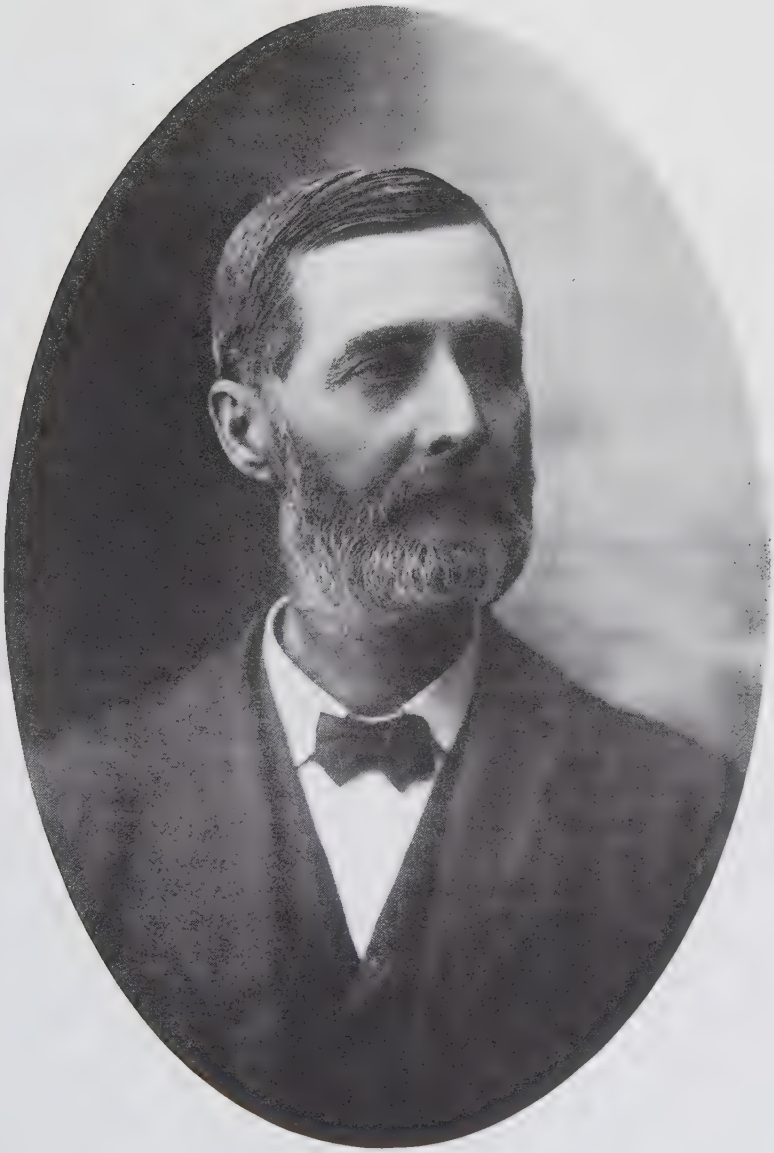
Jacob H. Bogard is a Democrat and lends all his support to the benefit of that party. He follows the creeds of the Methodist church, doing all within his power to make its tenets a practical factor in his daily life. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which lodge he is held in great esteem. He has been a hard-working man, accumulating his possessions through sheer force of character and well-directed energy, and has the respect and regard of all who know him.

ROBERT H. SCHRYVER.

One of the glories of the American social and industrial system is that it affords an opportunity of reaching success through individual effort. When this effort has finally brought one the satisfaction of achievement, probably no greater service can be rendered in a community than that of opening to others a means by which they may realize a desired ambition. As secretary of the Building and Loan Association of Mt. Sterling, Robert H. Schryver, during his early business career, found ample opportunity for helping citizens in his community along the lines of business enterprise.

Robert Schryver was born at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, on the 9th day of August, 1873, and is the eldest of the six children born to Martin W. and Barbara H. (Campbell) Schryver. The other children are: Florence N., who has charge of the Fayette Hospital, at Washington C. H., Ohio; Guy H., who is an automobile salesman and mechanic, residing in Chicago; Clyde H., general manager of the Chicago Merchandise and Equipment Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; Mrs. Helen R. Hosler and Mrs. Maude Waldo, who live in Mt. Sterling.

Martin W. Schryver was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on October 12, 1848. He was reared on the farm, and after attending the district schools came to Mt. Sterling and began teaching school. He is proud of the fact that he was one of the first teachers in the school. He was successful in that vocation and remained connected with the Mt. Sterling schools for several years, serving as superintendent of the schools there in the years 1869 and 1870.



MARTIN W. SCHRYVER.

Martin W. Schryver came to Mt. Sterling in August, 1869, and brought the first printing press to the town in 1871, and established the *Mt. Sterling Review*, afterward changed to *The Husbandman*. He was a member of the council and clerk of that body from 1873 to 1877, during which incumbency he drew the plans and specifications, and supperintend the building of the stone culvert on South Columbus street, a mammoth undertaking at that day. He was a member and clerk of the school board from 1878 to 1885, during which time the high school department was added to the common course. Mr. Schryver organized the Mt. Sterling Building and Savings Association, 1869, and was secretary most of the time during its eleven years of existence, and in 1871 organized the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association. After a few years this association fell into incompetent hands and failed. Mr. Schryver was appointed receiver, and by husbanding the scattered assets, closed the business up with but little loss to the stockholders. In connection with several other public spirited citizens he aided in organizing the Mt. Sterling Building and Loan Company, in 1889. This was succeeded in 1898 by the "Security," for which Mr. Schryver drew up the constitution and by-laws, and which is still in successful operation. He was a member of the board of directors of that company from its organization, and was secretary from 1891 to 1898 and again served as organization for several years from 1905.

In addition to the foregoing, it should be stated that upon quitting the newspaper business, with which he had been associated for ten years, Martin W. Schryver started the first and only book store in Mt. Sterling. Later, he moved to Columbus, looking for a more lucrative field, but a year later, he returned to Mt. Sterilng and, in partnership with his son, the subject of this review, started a general merchandise business. After he retired from business he went west and became interested in a large tract of land near Spokane, Washington. Since then he has traveled extensively and is now located at South Mansfield, Louisiana, where he has a plantation of a thousand acres. His wife, who died in 1891, was the daughter of Robert Campbell and was born in Westfall, Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1851. Martin Schryver was the son of Jacob Howard Schryver, a native of Pennsylvania, who later became a farmer in Pickaway county, Ohio, and then, through his interest in politics, became county clerk of the county in which he lived.

In the public schools and high school in Mt. Sterling, Robert H. Schryver received his education. When he was eighteen years old he began farming on twenty-five acres of ground which his father had bought at the edge of Mt. Sterling. He finally left the farm and engaged in the mercantile business with his father. Later he sold out to his father and became interested in the building and loan association, and also in fire insurance and real estate. In 1905 he sold half of his fire insurance and real-estate business to C. M. Neff. With O. W. Loufborrow, in 1904, he bought the telephone plant at Mt. Sterling, of which he became president after its organization into a company. Following the organization of the telephone company, his rise in the affairs of Mt. Sterling was rapid. He became vice-president of the First National Bank, the largest bank in Madison county, in 1905, and two years later he became president.

One who, though engaged in the active affairs of business, still devotes part of his time to improving and beautifying the city in which he lives, leaves an indelible mark upon its history. For the betterment of a greater Mt. Sterling, Mr. Schryver, in 1913, saw the need of adding more lots to the town, because of its ever growing population, and with his associates formed a company (of which he is president) and laid out lots in "Maplewood Addition," which was added to the corporation of Mt. Sterling.

In New York City, on the 21st of April, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Robert H. Schryver to Lida E. Henkle, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1873.

She is a daughter of Curren and Caroline (Bryan) Henkle, both of whom were born in Ohio, where the former was a minister and farmer in Fayette county, until 1892, when he came to Mt. Sterling and engaged in the lumber business with his sons. After his death, which occurred in 1894, his wife continued to live in Mt. Sterling. Mrs. Schryver is a graduate of the Washington county high school and also of Hillsboro College, Hillsboro, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schryver became the parents of six children: Alfred, who was graduated from Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana, and is now attending school at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Harold, who died in infancy; Barbara, who died in her tenth year; Caroline, Martin and Naomi are still at home.

Well qualified for leadership in public affairs and distinctively a man of action, Mr. Schryver has taken part in county politics as a member of the Republican party. He has contributed largely to the support of the Methodist church, of which he is a member. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the blue lodge, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Schryver is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias, at Mt. Sterling; and the Farmers Grange.

CHARLES A. DORN.

In this review of the life of Charles A. Dorn, resident in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, the reader will at once perceive that he is a man whose strength of character has been unusual, and whose life of constant effort has been crowned with more than ordinary achievement. Born on February 8, 1868, on his father's farm, in Ross county, Ohio, he was early taught that thrift and well-directed energy were the necessary attributes for the completion of a worthy career. Limited to the district schools of Range township, Madison county, and to those of Pickaway county for his book learning, his practical education was given an impetus through his chosen vocation of husbandry and broadened rapidly under the pressure of every-day necessity.

Until his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-four years of age, Charles A. Dorn remained at home with his parents, Peter and Katherine (Uhrig) Dorn, and assisted his father in the cultivation of the home place. For seven years after his marriage he rented land from his father and during that time his accumulations were such that he was able to purchase ninety-seven acres, thus being qualified to follow his agricultural pursuits independently.

Charles A. Dorn, among other improvements, erected a six-room house, with bath, in the year of 1900. Fourteen years later a barn, thirty-eight by eighty, which he planned himself, was built, several wells were dug and adequate tiling laid to insure proper drainage. The original farm of ninety-seven acres of unimproved land, has been added to until, at the present time, it consists of three hundred and fifty acres, entirely protected by fencing, and upon which nine thousand dollars' worth of improvements have been made. The breeding of Duroc-Jersey hogs is a specialty on this well-regulated farm, of which Charles A. Dorn is the scientific manager and owner.

On June 22, 1892, Charles A. Dorn was united in marriage to Jessie D. Field, who was born on March 10, 1873, in Sedalia, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Dr. Orestes G. and Josephine (Dille) Field. Jessie D. Field was the first pupil to graduate from the school at Sedalia, Ohio. Dr. Orestes G. Field, her father, was born on January 19, 1832, in Gorham, New York, and was the son of Dr. Able W. Field, who left New York state when his son, Orestes, was only five years of age, and settled in Darby Plains, Madison county, Ohio. A few years later the family removed to Plain City, Ohio, and it was there that Orestes G. began the study of medicine in the office of his father. In 1858 he was graduated from the Starling Medical College, and the same year began the

practice of medicine, in connection with his father, in Big Plain, Ohio. While in Range township, school teaching was combined with his medical practice. On March 19, 1862, he received his commission as an army surgeon, at Columbus, Ohio, and served in that capacity until the close of the Civil War.

Returning to Sedalia, Ohio, this highly-educated man, beloved and cherished by a host of friends, remained until he passed to his abode in the silent city, in the year of 1895. His marriage to Mrs. Josephine (Dille) Latham occurred in 1866. She was born on January 1, 1848, near Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio. Her education was received in the Circleville Academy, at Circleville, Ohio. The Latham family were very aristocratic, being direct descendants of the old Kentucky family of that name. Each member of this family received a splendid education, and the only child of Mrs. Josephine (Dille) Latham, Mrs. Lillian (Latham) Clawson, of Range township, was a school teacher for several years previous to her marriage.

Dr. and Mrs. Orestes G. Field were the parents of two children: Jessie D. and Francis Floyd, a graduate of the Starling Medical College, who graduated in 1898 and is now located at Newton Falls, Ohio, where he has a fine and growing practice. He was graduated from the high school at Sedalia, Ohio, on May 22, 1894. Francis Floyd Field also organized and was president of the Groveport Bank, in Franklin county, but has resigned.

To the union of Charles A. and Jessie D. (Field) Dorn have been born four children, whose names follow: Howard F., born on May 8, 1893, and who is a graduate of the high school at Sedalia, Ohio, also of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, and is now at home assisting his father; Josephine, born on May 28, 1901; and Evelyn and Elenor Mae, twins, born on January 17, 1910.

The mother of these children is a woman of talent and charm and a worthy helpmeet and mother. She is endowed with the gift of oratory and won a gold medal in an oratorical contest, given by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Charles A. Dorn is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. An honored member of the Free and Accepted Masons, surely Charles A. Dorn is well blessed with all a man can wish and now, in the prime of life, can view with satisfaction the work of his past efforts and gain inspiration for future achievements in the blessings of today.

CLOYD D. LOOKER.

There is no calling fraught with greater potentialities for the future than that of an instructor of youth, for "as the twig is bent the tree will grow." During comparatively recent years the subject of the needs of childhood has been so generally discussed and methods for the training of children in home and school have been so altered, that it is not too much to say that the men and women of the coming generation will enter on their duties and responsibilities with a much better equipment, physically, mentally and morally, than any previous generation has ever done. One excellent result of this awakaned interest in child life is the closer bond which is coming about between parents and teachers; parents beginning to realize that they owe much of their child's character and ability to the man or woman who has him in charge for the greater part of the day throughout the greater part of the year. One of the popular younger teachers in Monroe township, Madison county, Ohio, is Cloyd D. Looker, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Looker resides in Plumwood and served Monroe township as superintendent of its schools from 1911 to 1915, in addition to being principal of the Plumwood school.

Mr. Looker was born in Fayette county, this state, at Yatesville, on August 19, 1889, a son of Levi and Abbie (Durflinger) Looker, the former being a son of Joseph Looker, who was one of the early school teachers of that section. Levi Looker was

for the most part of his life a farmer and truck gardener and lived for a good many years in the southern part of the county near Sedalia. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served for three years as a private in Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with the western division of the army under Grant and was with him at Shiloh. Levi Looker was twice married, the children by his first marriage being Byron (deceased); Howard, residing in Fayette county, this state; and Laura, wife of Will Hume, of London, this county. To his second marriage were born, William, a farmer in Fayette county; Nettie, wife of C. E. Douglas, of Mount Sterling; and Cloyd, the immediate subject of this sketch. Levi Looker was for a number of years a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the tenets of that faith he carefully reared his family of children.

Cloyd Looker received his elementary education in the district schools near his home, and was graduated from the Sedalia high school. He then went to Lima for more advanced education, attending college at that place for one year, followed by studies at Wittenberg and Oxford. His first position in his chosen field of endeavor was filled in Range township, this county, after which he was superintendent of the Monroe township schools for four years. Mr. Looker is now a student at Ohio State University, taking a four-year course in the college of arts and education.

On July 26, 1911, Cloyd D. Looker was united in marriage with Hazel Groves, daughter of J. M. and Myrtle (Brown) Groves, both born in Fayette county, the former descended from sterling old English stock. There were three children in the Groves family, Mrs. Looker being the eldest. The others are Forest (deceased) and Mabel, wife of Edward Heath, a farmer of Sedalia.

Mr. Looker's fraternal affiliation is held in the Knights of Pythias, through Evening Star Lodge No. 736, at Sedalia. He votes independently in politics, his choice falling on the candidate himself rather than any party platform which he may represent. Mr. Looker holds his church membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which he was reared by his conscientious father.

Mr. Looker is regarded as one of the promising young men of this section, and having kept so fair a record in the past, he gives promise of still greater influence for good and a still fuller and broader manhood, as the years pass over him. Realizing fully the importance of the life work he has chosen, and bending his best energies to his task, he is well worthy of the high degree of esteem in which he is held throughout the township.

COURT M. NEFF.

The Neff family are among the descendants of those Hollanders who figured so distinctly in the making of early American history, and in Court M. Neff, the reader finds a true type of those sturdy pioneers, who first chose their homes in the East and South; but who later, as the trend of population moved westward, were as quick to see the opportunities of the vast new land and became active in the work and preparation of future homes as were those of other nations. The grandparents of Court M. Neff, Jacob W. and Elizabeth Neff, were natives of Virginia. George W. Neff, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Neff, was born near Parkersburg, Virginia, January 5, 1823, but left there when twenty years of age.

George W. Neff came to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1871, removing thence to Madison county, Ohtio, where he purchased eighty-one acres of land in Pleasant township. He was married to Elizabeth Marshall, who was born on September 12, 1825, in Bedford, Pennsylvania, and of this union eight children were born, six of whom are now living to mourn the loss of their father, which occurred in 1900.

COURT M. NEFF

Elizabeth (Marshall) Neff, was the daughter of Rev. James M. and Sarah (Murray) Marshall; the father a native of Ohio and the mother a native of Ireland. Elizabeth (Marshall) Neff taught school in the early days of Pickaway county, Ohio. Mrs. Neff died on December 10, 1906. Both husband and wife had been great workers and supporters of the Methodist church.

Court M. Neff, one of their eight children, was born on February 21, 1869, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was reared on the farm in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio. He attended the district schools for a time, completing his schooling by attending one year in Delaware and two years in the schools of London. After concluding his days as a student, he began teaching, first in the district schools of Madison county, where he taught for eight years, and later teaching for six years in Fayette county and resigned and then served as rural mail carrier, the first carrier on rural route No. 2, out of Mt. Sterling.

Subsequently, Mr. Neff became connected with the Security Building and Loan Association, in which company he served as clerk for three years. In 1909 he became a stockholder of the company and an insurance agent with Robert H. Schryver. Mr. Neff is now secretary of the Security Building and Loan Association, also a stockholder and director of the grain company. Mr. Neff is now a property owner in Mt. Sterling and one of the representative citizens of this thriving town.

Mary E. Anderson, daughter of William P. and Lucina (Young) Anderson, both natives of Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, became the wife of Court M. Neff in 1894. Mrs. Neff was born on April 8, 1874, at the home of her parents in Pleasant township. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Neff was blessed with one child, Mary L., who was born on April 18, 1902. Mr. Neff is chorister of the Christian church, of which he is an active member. He holds a membership in the Knights of Pythias, also in the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political sentiments are with the Democratic party and his progressive ideas make him a most likable gentleman and valuable help to both church and state.

NATHAN GILLESPIE.

The complex requirements necessary to the modern farmer of the present age demand a more liberal education than was essential in the days of the forefathers. Each decade rapid advancement in agricultural lines is noted, as well as in other professions and trades. In agricultural lines the heavy and extremely laborious tasks have been largely supplanted by scientific methods, employing machinery with its various uses, and the soil, once replete with all its virgin richness, has become depleted of its many necessary ingredients, and prolific harvests now require a scientific rotation of crops and a knowledge of what and how much is deficient in the land. The raising of graded stock demands study and experience.

The old log school house has gone and it has been replaced with the convenient, well-built school buildings of the present day, in which the farmer's children are advanced from grade to grade, with minute calculations for their fitness to undertake their labors in the future. The obligations devolving upon the parents on the farm, in this age, are numerous and most essential to the welfare of their children and the prosperity of their respective communities.

Nathan Gillespie, born on November 15, 1856, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, procured for himself a broad, liberal education, which has been so essential in his duties as a father and a citizen. He is a man of vigorous mentality and is endowed with a strong, unbiased judgment, which is responsible for the full confidence of his fellow citizens bestowed upon him.

Living on the farm and of Scotch-Irish descent, Nathan Gillespie, son of Joseph and Sarah H. (Shepherd) Gillespie, who are referred to in the sketch of Isaiah Gillespie, attended the district schools and later the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio. After completing his studies at Lebanon, he took a commercial course at the business college. In 1878 Nathan Gillespie removed to his father's farm and became a tenant, and from this beginning, with his vigorous activity, he soon emerged as the owner of one hundred and ten acres of land deeded to him by his father. On this farm are found all the modern improvements, which are the result of the handiwork of Nathan Gillespie, who has added to the original acreage of one hunred and ten acres and is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-six acres of well-improved land. The raising of graded stock has become a specialty on this farm.

During the year 1878, which marked the start of his successful life in the agricultural line, Nathan Gillespie was united in marriage to Josie E. Counts, who was born on July 24, 1855, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio. She is the daughter of Peter and Susan (Popejoy) Counts.

The father, Peter Counts, was born in Ross county, Ohio, and came to Madison county, Ohio, where he herded cattle and devoted himself to farming until about the time of his death, which occurred in 1877, at Danville, Ohio. Susan (Popejoy) Counts, the mother, was born on November 2, 1812, in Ross county, Ohio, and died on June 18, 1915, at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

From the union of Nathan Gillespie and Josie E. Counts, four children have been born: Earl N., who married Lena Richardson, is a farmer living in Range township, Ohio; Effie is at home; Lelia M., who married W. A. Anderson, lives in Tennessee; William Paul, who is living on the home farm, is married to Louise Blaugher, formerly of Paint township, Ohio.

In his political life, Nathan Gillespie is a Democrat; in church affairs, a Methodist, and in his fraternal relations, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons. In educational affairs he has been an untiring worker, having served as a member of the school board, in Range township, for nine years. Personally, Nathan Gillespie is a most affable gentleman, honest and sincere in his business relations, wholesome and clean in his domestic and social life, with a sense of honor and uprightness which commands for him a position as one of the most influential citizens of Madison county, Ohio.

BURTON B. CRAWFORD.

The truest aristocracy is unselfish, conscientious service to one's family and to one's fellow men; the best claim to respect is that of sincere effort, along worthy avenues of endeavor, and the surest road to success is the selection of work which is best suited to one's ability and education. So, in the annals of Range township, Madison county, Ohio, appears the name of Burton B. Crawford, one of twelve children born to William and Sarah (Blizzard) Crawford, six of whom are now living.

Burton B. Crawford, born on February 26, 1853, in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, chose for his life work that which he was best adapted for, the vocation of husbandry, and in this special sphere has met with more than ordinary success.

William Crawford, born on February 14, 1799, in Scotland, was the son of George and Amelia (Blizzard) Crawford, natives of Scotland, who removed to Virginia, where they remained until their deaths. He came to Madison county, Ohio, from Virginia, when a young man, and began teaching school in Range township, which occupation he followed for several years. Reaching the decision that a salary, no matter how large, was not a true recompense for the denial of pleasures to be gained through honest effort for himself, he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which

occurred on February 4, 1875, in London, Ohio. The wife of William Crawford, Sarah (Blizzard) Crawford, was born on October 11, 1811, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and was the daugghter of Burton and Amelia (Willoughby) Blizzard, natives of Virginia. Her death occurred on April 24, 1888. The parents of Sarah (Blizzard) Crawford, Burton and Amelia (Willoughby) Blizzard, came to Madison county, Ohio, in the early days, and purchased land from the government for fifty cents an acre. This land consisted of nearly fourteen hundred acres and covered part of the area known now as Range township, and this unimproved wilderness, populated entirely by savage Indians, became the home of the Blizzard family. They were the first white people to settle in Madison county, Ohio, and their nearest market was Chillicothe, Ohio. They drove from Virginia in a covered wagon, subsisting on game and wild fruits gathered by the way, and after they were settled in this new wild life, spun and wove the material from which they made their garments. They became the parents of eleven children, none of whom are living. Burton Blizzard was born on August 7, 1781, and died on April 11, 1860. Amelia (Willoughby) Blizzard was born on January 18, 1788, and died on October 2, 1881, at the age of ninety-three years.

On Memorial Day, when our heads are uncovered in silent respect for those brave men who bled and died for their country's freedom from slavery; when the solemn requiem is sounded for those whose bravery rings loud in our hearts, and in the annals of America's history; when their deeds of daring and heroism are recounted for the benefit of their descendants—another note, as sweet, and loud and clear as a clarion call, should be sounded, and a song sweeter than any yet written should be sung above the graves of those pioneers who carved, from the cruelest savagery, "the land of the free and the homes of the brave." Another memorial day might well be set apart for the strewing of beautiful, sweet-scented flowers, upon the graves of those who unflinchingly met a savagery, greater than any encountered in so-called "civilized warfare." And on that day the silent palaces of our pioneer dead should be draped with blankets of trailing arbutus, a flower typical of their lives.

Burton B. Crawford was reared in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, and attended the district schools of that section. When twenty-three years of age, he removed to Range township, where he was employed as a farm hand at a monthly wage, covering a period of three years. He then rented eighty acres of the Blizzard land and married the same year, 1879, Frances Gillespie, who was born on February 15, 1851, in Range township. In 1886 he purchased the present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, which had been sadly neglected, and at once set out an orchard and made other necessary improvements. The house and barn were built, almost entirely, from timber on the farm and the breeding of Shorthorn cattle became one of the principal industries. The farm has been increased, until at the present time it consists of two hundred and twenty-five acres of some of the best land to be found in Madison county.

To the union of Burton B. Crawford and Frances Gillespie, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Shepherd) Gillespie, have been born ten children: Mrs. Nettie Barrett, living in Paulding county, Ohio; Joseph, a farmer of Pleasant township, Ohio; Sarah, wife of William Bogard, who resides in Springfield, Ohio; Benjamin, a minister living in Pataskala, Ohio; Mrs. Louisa Johnson, at home; Frank, now in British Columbia; Bert, deceased; Mrs. Ollie Dacie, now of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Millie Keifer, in London, Ohio; and Marion, deceased.

Burton B. Crawford, politically is an independent voter. He has been township trustee for two years and a school director for four years. The life of Burton B. Crawford has been one worthy of true regard and loyal friendship.

JAMES WITHROW.

Among the representative citizens of Madison county, Ohio, there is no one who occupies a more highly-respected position than does James Withrow. As a self-made man he stands as a shining example of what can be accomplished by hard, conscientious work and strict attention to business. He is a most enterprising and successful farmer of Paint township, where he owns two hundred and four acres, comprising what is known as "Five Oaks Farm." Mr. Withrow is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted early in the war and served three years as a soldier in the Union army.

James Withrow was born on January 18, 1842, in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, the son of George Washington and Catherine (Truman) Withrow, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Ohio, February 27, 1813, and the latter was born in New York state, January 29, 1815. Catherine Truman came with her parents to Ohio when six years of age. She was married to George Washington Withrow on January 27, 1833, and to them were born fourteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. The seven children who grew to maturity were as follows: Margaret, born on May 7, 1834, married Albert Rankin, married, secondly, Isaac Kemp, who died in 1913, and she now lives in Union township; William, August 3, 1837, died on August 5, 1904; James, who is the subject of this sketch; John, July 12, 1844, is a resident of California; Lucy, July 6, 1846, is the wife of James McDonald and lives at Crescent, Iowa; David, July 26, 1850, lives in Paint township; Fannie, May 6, 1855, is the widow of Richard Armstrong and lives in Indiana.

George Washington Withrow was the son of James and Mary (Stockton) Withrow, the latter of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Robert Stockton. James and Mary (Stockton) Withrow were the parents of eight children. James Withrow died in August, 1823, and his wife, who was born in 1778, died in April, 1841. Both were buried on the home farm, now a portion of the Paint township cemetery. William Withrow, from whom the family is descended in this country, was a native of England, who, upon coming to the United States, located in Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death. James Withrow, who married Mary Stockton, was a son of William Withrow and came from Pennsylvania to Ross county, Ohio, in 1801. Five years later, in 1806, he immigrated to Madison county.

George Washington Withrow first purchased one hundred and seven acres of good land and added to it until, at one time, he owned twelve hundred acres. He was a farmer and stock raiser, a Whig in politics, but subsequently a Republican. He could justly be termed a Prohibition Republican. George Washington Withrow served as county commissioner and as township trustee. In early life he was a member of the Washingtonians and Sons of Temperance, and when forty years of age became a convert of the Methodist church and served as a trustee, steward and class leader of the Newport church. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. No man was better known in Paint township than he and no family is more highly respected than that bearing the name of Withrow. George Washington Withrow died on June 3, 1890, and his wife on April 5, 1886.

James Withrow, the subject of this sketch, received a good common-school education. Until he reached maturity he lived at home on the farm, attending school in the winter. On July 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer on July 21, 1864, having served three years. He was severely wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge and has always suffered from the effects of that wound. After returning home from the war, Mr. Withrow engaged in farming with his father and remained with him for five years. Later he purchased land until he now owns as fine a farm as can be found in Madison county.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES WITHROW

James Withrow was married on October 2, 1865, to Clara V. Peck, the daughter of Gideon and Deborah (Kilgore) Peck, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 14, 1814, and the latter was born on January 3, 1815. Mrs. Withrow was the youngest child in her parents' family and was born on December 26, 1845. Mrs. Withrow's parents were married on April 17, 1834. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are living: James, born on March 30, 1835, died on September 28, 1898; Sarah, November 4, 1836, is the widow of Clinton Rayburn, of London; Emma A., January 26, 1839, married Uriah Hussey on June 25, 1861, and lives in Indiana; Hagar, November 14, 1841, died on November 9, 1854; and Clara, the wife of Mr. Withrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Peck came to Madison county, Ohio, and settled in Paint township on a farm in 1837, having moved to this county from Ross county. They remained in Paint township the rest of their lives. Mrs. Withrow's father died in 1879 and her mother in 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. James Withrow have been the parents of three children, only one of whom is living, Jennie, Sarah and May. Jennie died in infancy. Sarah married Edward Blaugher and to them were born two children, Louise and Clara. The mother of these children has been dead many years. Louise married Paul Gillespie, of Range township. Clara married Claude Dorn and has one daughter, Jean Elizabeth. May Withrow is the wife of Owen Taylor and has three sons, Marvin, Wayne and James. They live in London, Ohio.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Withrow has served as township trustee for three years. He served as commissioner of Madison county for seven years and as school director for fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Withrow are active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newport. Mr. Withrow served as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years, and as trustee of the church for forty years, he has also served as steward. On October 2, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Withrow celebrated their golden wedding.

ISAIAH GILLESPIE.

To successfully cultivate a tract of land, and at the same time rear, carefully and well, a family, is a difficult thing of accomplishment and the best index to a man's character. Isaiah Gillespie, of London, Range township, Madison county, Ohio, has done both, and by his well-directed efforts and virile nature has won a commendable success in life.

Isaiah Gillespie was born on February 11, 1843, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah H. (Shepherd) Gillespie. To Joseph and Sarah H. (Shepherd) Gillespie nine children were born: Eliza J., deceased; James S., of Washington C. H., Ohio, a retired farmer; Isaiah, a farmer of Range township; Margaret, deceased; Samuel, living near St. Paris, Ohio; Mrs. Frances Crawford, living in Range township; Ruth, widow of R. B. Jones, living in Springfield, Ohio; Nathan, of Range township, this county; and Joseph, who lives at Dayton, Ohio.

Joseph Gillespie, the father of this family, was born on July 8, 1807, in the state of New York, and in early childhood moved to Fayette county, Ohio, with his parents. Fayette county was the scene of his boyhod, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which vocation he worked for four years, in Bloomingburg, Ohio, from from the age of seventeen until twenty-one, inclusive. Continuing at this trade of the anvil, he also engaged in farming, combining the two, and in Madison county found it wise to follow both occupations until his death, which occurred on December 5, 1890. Sarah H. (Shepherd) Gillespie, the wife of Joseph Gillespie, was born on May 29, 1819, in Ross county, Ohio, and died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, her

death occurring on February 17, 1897. Her parents were natives of Virginia but of English extraction.

Reared within one-half mile of where he now resides, Isaiah Gillespie has been a dominant factor in the growth and expansion of his community. He received his education in the Concord district school, located in Range township. He remained on the farm until twenty-eight years of age, when he began work with his brother-in-law, continuing for two years.

On November 4, 1877, Isaiah Gillespie was united in marriage to Mary A. Mulford, born on September 29, 1855, in London, Ohio, and shortly afterward rented land from his father, which he cultivated until 1886. About this time he fell heir to seventy-five acres, upon which he made improvements and additions, until at the present time he is the owner of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of well-improved land. Mary A. Mulford, his first wife, was a graduate of the Union schools and taught for three terms in the district schools, after her graduation. To their union were born three children, Edward, Carl and Harris. Edward farms the home place, and is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and a fancier of full-blood stock. Carl is a natural artist and has made a specialty of doing landscapes and cattle in oil. One of his paintings was exhibited at the London fair and was awarded a prize. The picture was a June landscape, showing a few dead trees in the foreground. Harris is a graduate of the Ohio State University and the Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, New Jersey. He began his ministry in 1910, and now has a pastorate at Hannibal, Ohio. He married Sadie Lou Smith, of Atlanta, Georgia, and has two children, Isaiah Harris and Margaret Irene.

The mother of these children died on October 13, 1883. On November 17, 1887, Isaiah Gillespie was united in marriage to Rachel M. Fox, who was born on January 15, 1850, in Clinton county, Ohio, and died on Novmeber 29, 1903.

Isaiah Gillespie is a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. This short and simple review is wholly inadequate to depict the virtues, or the sterling worth of this highly-respected citizen, who holds the sincere regard of all who know him.

ISAIAH SHEPHERD.

A remarkable instance of progressive husbandry over old methods is shown on the modern farm of Isaiah Shepherd, of London, Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and the increase in land values has been so great as to elicit surprise. The parents were pioneers in Ohio, the father having been born in this state more than one hundred years ago, in 1802, and the mother in 1818, in Ross county, Ohio. Andrew and Nancy (Price) Shepherd came to Range township in 1835 and bought the present farm of six hundred and forty acres for six dollars an acre. This place Mr. Shepherd cultivated for thirty-nine years, until his death, which occurred in 1874. In those days only the crude methods were used in the building of homes and the cultivation of the crops, but those very methods, inefficient as they were, became the groundwork of present-day success. Without the inspiration and example of those old pioneers, the civilization of today would be of a much lower order than it now is.

Both Andrew and Nancy (Price) Shepherd were members of the Methodist church, and they carefully reared their children in that belief. The mother passed away in 1906, at the age of eighty-eight years. Isaiah Shepherd is one of seven children born to Andrew and Nancy (Price) Shepherd, four of whom are living at the present time, and was born on March 12, 1849, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio. His education was very limited, and was received in the district schools of Range township.

He remained on the home place until twenty-four years of age, at which time his father gave him one hundred acres of land nad he at once proceeded to begin agricultural operations for himself.

On February 11, 1872, the marriage of Isaiah Shepherd and Susan Newman, daughter of William and Adeline (Belle) Newman, natives of Ohio, was solemnized. Her parents were formerly of Morgan county, Ohio, in which place she was born, on January 15, 1852, but removed to Madison county in 1880, and settled in Range township, where they farmed until their death. Isaiah and Susan (Newman) Shepherd are the parents of eight children. Milton, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; an infant, and Addie J., deceased; Francis M., who lives in Range township; Edward, a graduate of Lebanon College, and now going to college at Athens, Ohio; Mrs. Myrtle Call, a resident in Range township; Russell, deceased; and Horace, who lives in Range township.

Isaiah Shepherd has added to the original farm of one hundred acres given him by his father, until at the present time it consists of one hundred and sixty-two acres, well improved, with proper buildings and all necessary equipment for modern farming. Upon this place there still remains eighteen acres of timber. Several prizes have been won by the sons of Isaiah Shepherd on the products of this farm at the London, Ohio, fairs. The old homestead was a log cabin and very different from the present home. Oxen were used for the cultivation of the crops, one team having weighed two thousand pounds each.

The politics of Isaiah Shepherd are Democratic, and he has always been a strong advocate of all party policies. His religious principles are based upon the creeds of the Methodist church, of which he is a member.

HARRY HEATH.

A farm of two hundred acres, located in Madison county, Ohio, reveals to the view of observing persons the thrift which has been the dominant factor in the life of Harry Heath, a resident of Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio. Formerly a renter on this land, he is now the owner, beside which he owns a modern home in the town of Sedalia.

Harry Heath, born on March 24, 1868, in Pickaway county, Ohio, is the son of Andrew and Emma (Lambert) Heath, to whom nine children were born, seven of whom are living to cheer the "Indian summer" of their lives. The town of Derby now hides from view the old landmarks of his boyhood home, and the former fields of grain are now obliterated by the commercial scenes which have taken their place. Andrew Heath was born on September 12, 1831, in Pickaway county, Ohio. He came to Madison county, Ohio, in 1887, and settld in Sedalia, where he owns property. Emma (Lambert) Heath was born on March 20, 1841, in Maryland, and came with her parents to Franklin county, Ohio, when only four years of age. Both Andrew and Emma (Lambert) Heath are living, and are members of the Sedalia, Ohio, Presbyterian church.

Harry Heath was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of Pickaway county. Of the many men in Range township who follow agricultural interests, none are more industrious or worthy of respect than this energetic citizen, who, in addition to his other interests, is manager of the Riddle farm. He keeps a very high grade of stock, which he has been busy selling for four years.

In 1889 Harry Heath was united in marriage to Louie Bethards, who was born in 1869, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children: Edward C., who is farming on the Riddle land, and Emma and Guy, who are at home.

Harry Heath is a stanch Republican and lends his enthusiastic support to that party in all its elections, considering the good of the people in connection with the

various candidates for office. That he takes an active interest in all questions pertaining to the public welfare is evidenced in the fact that he is a member of three of the most prominent orders in the world, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With all of his business, fraternal and family interests, Harry Heath finds time to attend the house of worship and to assist, in every way possible, the upbuilding of the community.

JOHN R. WINGFIELD.

Very many counties in the United States have the serious problem of caring for thousands of orphan children, homeless little waifs who long for the love and affection they have lost and who would respond to such care, by developing into noble characters, if only given the chance. There are thousands of homes where the sound of a child's voice is sorely needed to complete the home atmosphere, and this question would be so easily solved if these empty hearts would only respond to the hungry call of these lonely children—unfortunately left to work out their own destinies, unaided by home environment or loving advise—thereby making complete the homes and hearts of those to whom nature has denied this supreme pleasure. John R. Wingfield, Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, is one that responded to this call and who firmly believes the Master's words, "And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me."

John R. Wingfield, born on February 9, 1834, in Albermarle county, Virginia, was one of twelve children born to Robert C. and Eliza (Elson) Wingfield, both natives of Albermarle county, Virginia. Only six of these children are now living. Robert C. Wingfield was born in 1802, remaining in Albemarle county until thirty-eight years of age, when he emigrated to the state of Missouri, traveling in a covered wagon. Sixty miles west of St. Louis he purchased a farm and remained there for some time. While living on this place, in Lincoln county, he was thrown from a horse and injured for life. Returning to his old home in Virginia, in 1849, he bought four hundred acres of land; later he sold this and purchased five hundred and eighteen acres of land in Upshure county, Virginia, in 1854, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. Born in 1802, he passed away in the month of February, in the year 1867, at the age of sixty-five years. Robert C. Wingfield was the son of John and Anna (Buster) Wingfield, both natives of Virginia. Eliza (Elson) Wingfield was born in 1811 and died in 1887, at the age of seventy-six years.

John R. Wingfield came to Madison county, on March 19, 1865, at the age of thirty-one years and settled in Range township, where he rented a farm near Danville. The present farm, of one hundred and eighteen acres, was purchased in 1873, for the sum of fifty dollars and fifty cents per acre. After making the initial payment there still remained two thousand five hundred dollars to be paid, and having practically nothing left this seemed quite a problem, but undaunted he went to work, made immediate improvements, and by diligent effort succeeded in paying for the place which he now owns. The original home was a story and a half house, eighteen by thirty-eight feet, and the barn was a mere planked-up shed, large enough to care for four horses. John R. Wingfield received very little education in the subscription schools which he attended in Virginia, but he has steadily progressed, demonstrating that an education is not absolutely necessary in order to gain a competency nor yet to attain a place of respect among one's fellow men.

John R. Wingfield has assisted in the building of the pike roads of Range township, having extended one mile through his own labors. In 1856 he was married to Sarah E. Walker, who was born on January 11, 1836, in Virginia, and as no children blessed their union, they adopted the daughter of Charles and Samantha J. (Gallagher) Rhodes, natives of Ohio. This daughter, Cora A. Rhodes, having lost her mother when

only three years of age, was carefully reared and given an education by her foster parents, and is now married and with her husband is operating the home place for this man who has truly applied his religion in a practical way. Cora A. (Rhodes) Counts is the mother of two boys, Paul W. and Roger D.

That John R. Wingfield has the confidence of his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he was township trustee for eighteen years. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a Democrat, also a deacon in the church in which he is a member.

CHARLES S. BETHARDS.

Next in importance to the raising of food is its preparation for use and its distribution. And here, as elsewhere, the honest man, be he producer or merchant, fills his place in a community life with as much importance as he whose name is writ large in history. When public health depends upon honest dealing, who shall say that one's work is valueless though it be only concerned with the marketing of the product? Both as teacher, and as manager of a large grain elevator, Charles S. Bethards is a man worthy of place among the leaders of local business enterprises. Mr. Bethards, manager of the Vent & Riddle Company, was born on July 14, 1868, in Range township, this county, his parents being Thomas N. and Louise (Barker) Bethards.

Thomas N. Bethards was twice married, and to the first union were born two children, these being Charles S. and Mrs. Louie Heath, of Sedalia, Ohio. Thomas N. Bethards was a native of this township, being born in 1839, and always followed the occupation of farming in this immediate vicinity, owning at the time of his death, in 1891, twenty-five acres of land. Louise (Parker) Bethards was born in Sedalia, Ohio, in 1835, and died in 1870. She was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Parker, who were well-known farmers, coming from Maryland. Both parents of the subject of this sketch were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Thomas N. Bethards was a man of patriotic principles and of courageous character. Not long after the Civil War was declared he enlisted at Xenia, Ohio, in a company that was formed at Sedalia, in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had the honor of serving under General Sherman, and remained in the war for three years and three months. His second wife was Eliza Edwards, and there were no children born of this marriage.

The early career of Charles S. Bethards was marked by no special favoritism of fortune; born and reared on a farm, his educational advantages were only such as were procurable in the rural schools of this township at that time. That he made the most of these advantages, however, is shown by the fact that as soon as his own early education was completed, he began teaching. That was in the year 1888, the place being in Stokes and Range townships. After being a teacher for fourteen years, during which time he served with distinction and devotion, he came to Sedalia, and entering upon a business career, immediately became manager of the Vent & Riddle Elevator Company, a position which he has held ever since. Mr. Bethards has been versatile enough to carry on more than one line of business, for when a branch of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad was built to Sedalia, he became their agent. Later he was employed also by the American Express Company.

Never quite able to divorce his interests entirely from agricultural work, Mr. Bethards still operates his splendid farm, upon which he has placed many valuable improvements. He owns thirty-three acres of land in this township, and has nine lots in Sedalia.

In 1890 took place the ceremony which united Charles S. Bethards and Gertrude M. Ervin in matrimony. His wife was born in Madison county, and is the daughter of

William and Clara (Carr) Ervin, who are natives of this county. Only one child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bethards, a daughter, named Lucile M.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethards have always been devoted in their religious life, being earnest members of the Christian church. The subject is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Also of the Knights of Pythias. He is a man who stands high in the business and social life of the community in which he lives. As a business man his judgment is respected, and in the broader fields of activity, where strong character is an asset, Mr. Bethards is an acknowledged force.

NEWTON K. COOK.

By the simple process of substitution, the popularized exhortation "back to the farm" may be pertinently changed to the admonition "stick to the farm." The one comes in the form of practical advice to the prodigal, who, having had visions of the towering city with its dreamed myriad of pleasures and countless opportunities, has left the farm; and the other is a plea for the youth to remain on the farm and to cast aside the illusionary visions of an urban life so attractive to the growing mind of the youth. Among the number of those discreet persons who have succeeded in casting aside the visions of a life off the farm and who have faithfully devoted their entire lives to the vocation of husbandry is Newton K. Cook, a prosperous and well-known farmer of Pleasant township, Madison county, and the proprietor of one hundred and twenty-five acres of as fine land as can be found in Pleasant township.

Newton K. Cook was born on April 29, 1868, on the farm where he now lives in Pleasant township, the son of John and Elizabeth (Heath) Cook, both of whom were born in Pleasant township. The father was born on May 2, 1842, and the mother in 1844, near the present home of her son, Newton K. She was the daughter of David and Nancy (Thomas) Heath, natives of Ohio.

Reared on the farm, John Cook remained on his father's farm until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was being mustered at Camp Chase. He served faithfully throughout the entire war, and upon its conclusion returned to Madison county and again took up farming. He rented the farm upon which his son, Newton K., now lives. In the meantime his wife had inherited some land in Benton county, Indiana, and the family removed to that county in the early seventies. Eight years later, however, John W. Cook sold the land in Benton county and removed with his family to Pickaway county, where he bought a farm situated five miles from Mt. Sterling. After the death of Elizabeth (Heath) Cook, in 1884, the farm in Pickaway county was given to the two sons, Newton K. and Harry. John Cook remained on the farm with his two sons only a short time after the death of his wife, removing to a farm near Derby, Ohio. Marrying the second time, he lived with his wife on the Derby farm for a period of twelve years, after which time the family removed to Ashville, North Carolina, in quest of health for one of their children. The family lived in North Carolina for eight years, or until the death of Mrs. Cook. John Cook then removed to Oklahoma, where he is now living and engaging in the hotel business. To John and Elizabeth (Heath) Cook two children were born, Newton K. and Harry. The former is the subject of this sketch, and the latter is engaged in the hotel business at Chicago, Illinois.

Like his father, Newton K. Cook was reared on the farm and wisely chose farming as his life work. He received his elementary education in the public schools in Benton county, Indiana, and later supplemented his elementary training by attending the Derby high school for a period of two years. When twenty-three years of age, he rented land in Fairfield township, Madison county. Five years later Newton K. Cook moved to Pickaway county and located on the farm which his mother had bequeathed to him and

his brother. He remained in Pickaway county for two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Madison county and located on the farm he now occupies, which he had inherited from his grandfather, David Heath. Having made many improvements on the farm, Mr. Cook has brought it up to a high state of productivity and strictly modern in every detail.

In 1890 Newton K. Cook was united in marriage with Minnie Anderson, who was born on March 24, 1870, in Pleasant township, the daughter of William P. and Leonora (Young) Anderson. Two children have been born to this happy union, Edith and Sherman, both of whom are living at home with their parents.

In politics Newton K. Cook is an ardent Republican, and is vitally interested in the politics of Madison county and Pleasant township. He has been trustee of Pleasant township for a period of eight years, and has filled this office to the entire satisfaction of the people of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Christian church and active in the various circles of the church. Mr. Cook is identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Mt. Sterling.

WILLIAM COWAN.

With untiring perseverance, even as a boy, William Cowan, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, has demonstrated in his life's work, to a remarkable degree, what may be accomplished by one man. Starting among strangers as a farm hand at the tender age of eleven years, this mere boy not only undertook to do something but did it and in the doing succeeded. Many men struggle from boyhood to mature years but do not guide their labors with a proper mixture of thought in order to insure results. William Cowan is a man among men, a thinking, capable farmer, investor and business man. He was born on March 6, 1852, at Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, the only child of Harvey and Sarah (Roberson) Cowan.

In 1877, at the age of twenty-six years, William Cowan was married to Ellen Jakes, who was born in May, 1857, Lafayette, Indiana, and was the daughter of William and Margaret (McMahon) Jakes. Three children have blessed the lives of William and Ellen Cowan, namely: Mrs. Minnie Francis, who lives at Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Carrie Cannon, living at Columbus, and Mrs. Nellie Waldo, who also lives at Columbus.

In 1878, one year after his marriage, Wiliam Cowan rented land in Ross county, Ohio, for seven years and then had a threshing rig and continued to operate in that line for a period of some thirty years. He removed in 1885 to Range township, Madison county, Ohio, where he rented four hundred acres of farm land, continuing as a renter on that property for eleven years. During that period he bought forty-three acres in Range township and rented several more farms. He rapidly increased his farming operations and in 1910 purchased fifty-seven acres more in Range township, in addition to the forty-three acres he had previously purchased.

William Cowan has been prominent, not only in the farm line but as a stock man and has made numerous exhibits at the Madison county fairs, of both grain and stock. He has always been at the front in his busy life and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling, also in the Security Building and Loan Association of Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Politically, he is a Democrat and in 1901 was elected as trustee of Range township. This office he resigned in 1907 and the same year he was again honored by the election as trustee of Pleasant township. In his faith he is a Methodist and takes a deep interest in the church and its affairs. He is a member of the men's choir of the church. Mrs. Cowan is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an earnest worker in the Missionary Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In lodge life Mr. Cowan is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Now, in

the sunset of his life, at the age of sixty-four years, he is reaping the benefits of a successful career, honored by his legion of friends, he and his wife are enjoying all the comforts of home in their modern residence, located in the heart of Mt. Sterling, where they moved in 1907.

SAMUEL J. PAULLIN.

Samuel J. Paullin, of Sedalia, Range township, Madison county, Ohio, is the son of Uriah and Martha (Green) Paullin, to whom seven children were born. Letetia, who married Capt. Noah Jones, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, both deceased; Samuel J., whose name heads this review; Mary M. Klever, whose husband is a breeder of fancy Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle, and lives in Bloomingburg, Ohio; Sarah C. Hankins, of Fayette county, Ohio; and Matilda J. Clark, who lives in Washington C. H., Ohio. Two of the seven children died in infancy. Samuel J. Paullin was born on September 29, 1849, in Fayette county, Ohio.

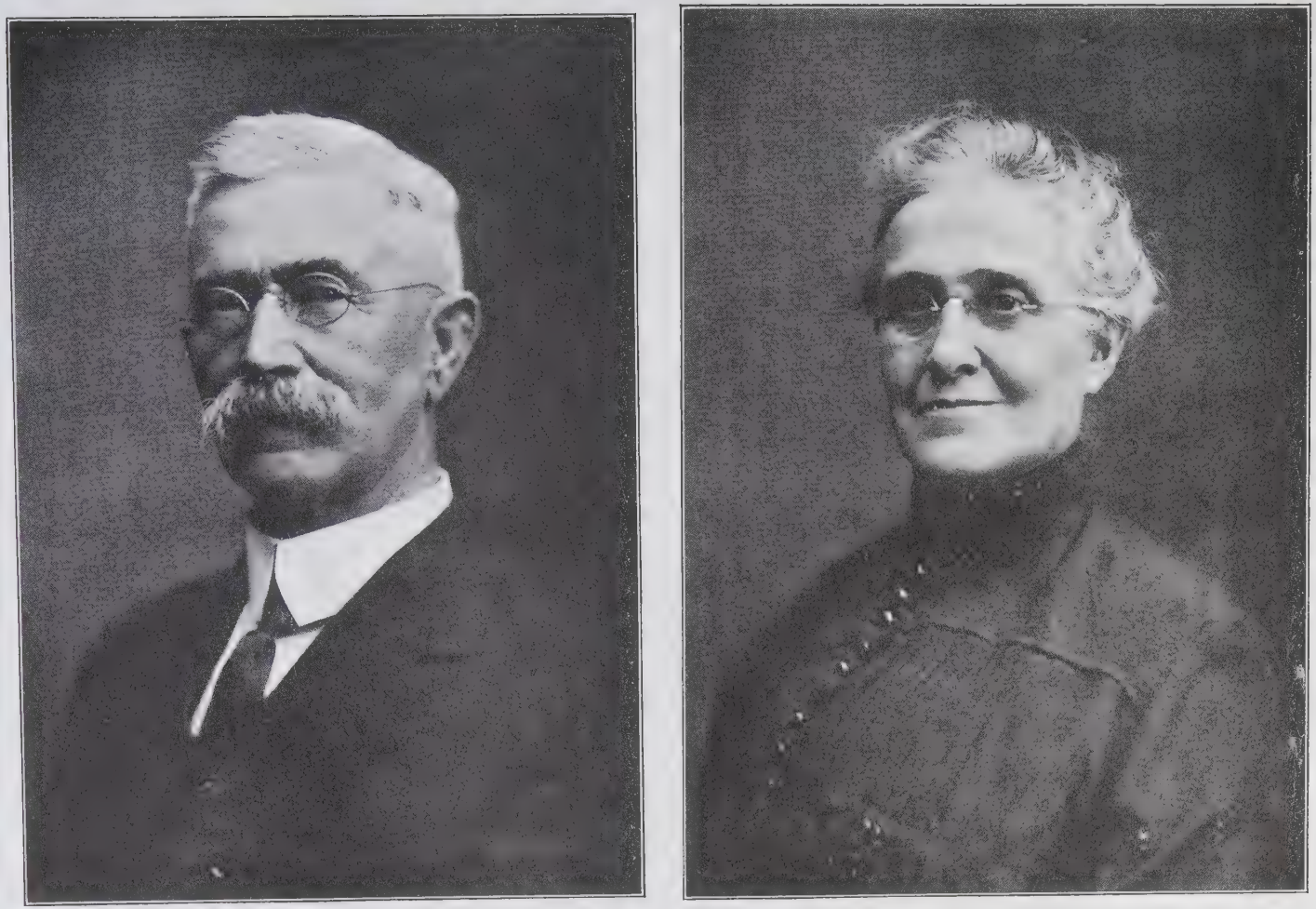
The father, Uriah Paullin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Paullin, was born on February 24, 1813, in Greene county, Ohio. His parents were natives of New Jersey. Uriah Paullin bade adieu to his paternal home in 1843 and purchased land in Fayette county, Ohio, where he was one of the early settlers who cleared and prepared the land for cultivation and habitation. He was a very liberal, hardworking, industrious man, giving generously to those less fortunate than himself. At the time of his death he owned three hundred and seventy acres of land, which he had accumulated by hard work and perseverance. His wife, Martha (Green) Paullin, whose parents, Thomas and Marguerite (Job) Green, came from Virginia in a covered wagon of the "Lange" type, was born on February 14, 1824, in Plain City, Madison county, Ohio.

Samuel J. Paullin, the second born of Uriah and Martha (Green) Paullin, received his early education in the district schools of Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, later taking a high school course at Bloomingburg, Ohio. After completing his high school course he entered the college at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he completed his education. In 1872, when twenty-three years of age, Samuel J. Paullin began a two-year course of teaching but soon decided that the life of a farmer presented a broader scope of living and upon this decision entered the agricultural field, in Fayette county, Ohio.

Five years later, on January 1, 1879, Flora A. Core, daughter of Abraham and Clarinda (Clarridge) Core, was united in marriage to Samuel J. Paullin and they removed, almost immediately, to Madison county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, unimproved, and began rather extensive improvements. A nice home was built and maple trees set out for shade. Later a large barn was erected for the comfortable housing of stock, and in 1882 he began the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and has had several public sales of the same, as well as exhibits. He discontinued the breeding of cattle in 1906.

Flora A. (Core) Paullin, was born on October 21, 1857, in Fayette county, Ohio, and came to Madison county, Ohio, when a child of seven years. Her father was a very extensive farmer and stock man and at one time during his career fed from two thousand to three thousand sheep. During a storm the father was killed by a frightened horse but the mother is still living at Sedalia, Ohio. Flora A. (Core) Paullin received her education in the common schools of Madison county, Ohio, attended Freeport Normal school at Freeport, Illinois, for one year, and began teaching school at the age of seventeen years, following that vocation for a number of terms in the counties of Madison and Fayette.

At the present time Samuel J. Paullin owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of well-improved land and a stockholder in the Farmers Bank, at Seladia, Ohio, of which



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL J. PAULLIN.

bank he is also vice-president. He is a loyal Republican and takes an active interest in all local questions pertaining to party matters. Samuel J. Paullin has a very happy family consisting of himself and wife and eight children, all of whom have done their part in promoting the interests of the family and the welfare of their fellow citizens. Mrs. Merta E. Dorn, the first born, is living in Range township; Herman L. is living in the eastern part of the same township; Wilber, is assistant superintendent of the Industrial Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio; Edgar C. is living near Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Minnie A., is employed in the music store of Goldsmiths, in Columbus, Ohio; Elda, is a teacher in the primary school department, at Sedalia, Ohio; Martha H., is at home; Clara Helen married John Donahue and lives in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio.

Samuel J. Paullin has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons for forty-one years, he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Samuel J. Paullin and his wife are both members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Paullin has been the organist of this church for forty years. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Paullin has served as school director. He has been vice-president of the Farmers Mutual Union Fire Insurance Company for fourteen years. This company has grown from $100,000 to $3,500,000.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY.

While the man who has taken advantage of opportunity is ever a source of emulation and pride, his success grows dim when compared with that of the one who, without early advantages, has wrested victory from apparent failure through sheer force of character. For this reason, the man whose life forms the subject matter of this sketch is well worthy of the commendation which a study of his career must call forth. Thomas Montgomery, a well-known farmer of this county, was born on July 15, 1855, on the farm which is still his home. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Horrell) Montgomery.

Robert Montgomery was born on February 6, 1825, in Madison county, Ohio, near Newport, and was reared on the farm of his father, Hugh Montgomery, a native of Pennsylvania. He remained a farmer in this county until his retirement in 1900, when he made his home with his son, Thomas, until the time of his death on March 19, 1915. When he passed away he had lived more than the allotted four score and ten, for he was ninety years, one month and nineteen days old. His wife, who was born in Madison county, died when her son, Thomas, was only four years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery were born in the order named, as follow: John, a farmer in Mahaska county, Iowa; Christopher, deceased; Thomas; a fourth child who died in infancy; and Jane, who died single.

Having attended the district schools only, Thomas Montgomery has had to be content with a meager education. During vacations and after school hours he worked on his father's farm, of which he began to take entire charge in 1885. Mr. Montgomery has always been progressive in his ideas on agricultural subjects, and has from time to time placed on his property valuable improvements. He is now the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of land on which are located modern buildings. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Montgomery is an owner of stock in the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling.

In 1886 Thomas Montgomery was married to Carrie Lane, who was born in Fairfield township on October 2, 1864, and reared in Pleasant township. Mrs. Montgomery is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Morain) Lane of Madison county. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are Elda, deceased, and Mrs. Edna Reay, of Pleasant township.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the Christian church, in which they have been very active. Mr. Montgomery is a Republican, and has served this county by his membership on the school board, which duty he has performed conscientiously.

By his industry, his genial nature and his honesty Mr. Montgomery has long enjoyed the esteem of all who know him, and is regarded as one of Madison county's most worthy citizens.

EDWARD B. MEADE, M. D.

If there is one profession above all others where faith and optimism are essential, it is that of the physician. Coming as he does in daily, almost hourly contact with the pain and sorrow of life, he must be endowed with a skill so great and a personality so strong that it unconsciously belittles the power of these adverse forces, and transforms them into health, harmony and happiness. Dr. Edward B. Meade, a physician and surgeon and former mayor of Sedalia, was born on December 7, 1860, near London, Ohio, and is the son of Lewis and Anna (Keating) Meade.

Lewis Meade was a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, having been born there in 1840. He came to this county when a young man, rented and managed large farms and became prominent in this line of work which he followed until his death in 1910. His wife was born about 1842, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and died in 1905. To them were born three children, Emma, later Mrs. Sheppard, who is now deceased; Mrs. Marguerite Woodman, of South Charleston; and the subject of this review.

Edward B. Meade remained at home until his eighteenth year, attending the district schools of Range township. For a short time he attended the college at Lebanon, Ohio, and subsequently was graduated from the Columbus Business College. In 1885 he attended the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Sedalia, where he remained ever since.

Besides his medical practice Doctor Meade has retained an interest in farm life, and owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of valuable land in Range township. He has given some attention to the breeding of trotting horses and has owned at different times many of whom he has been justly proud. Doctor Meade at one time owned "Lady Ashland," whose record as a pacer was 2:10½. While the Doctor never engaged in the racing business, he is well known among horse dealers and has marketed a great many fine animals.

Edward B. Meade's marriage to Jennie E. Pancake was solemnized in 1887, she being a native of Range township, where she was born on May 2, 1864. Mrs. Meade is the daughter of James S. and Eleanor (Foster) Pancake. She is a woman of culture and refinement and was educated at the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Only one of the three children born in this home are living, this being Edward, now attending Dartmouth University, at Hanover, New Hampshire. He was born on December 12, 1895. The other two children born to Doctor and Mrs. Meade were Iva and Helen.

Doctor Meade, who is a Republican, was at one time a member of the city council and was later elected mayor of Sedalia. This position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the people whom he served. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which denomination he was for a number of years a member of the official board. Doctor Meade is prominent as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

The man who can be a success not only in an exacting profession of this kind, but who can also so win the respect of a community as to become its chief executive, must indeed be a forceful personality and a man of high principles and exemplary conduct.

JOHN W. CHENOWETH.

A writer on agricultural subjects has said, "The farm must supply in the future, as it has in the past, the leaders in statesmenship, science, art, commerce and industries of all kinds." To be a successful farmer, therefore, requires characteristics involving the same qualities which make for success in other lines of human achievement. Although the pathway of the present subject was made somewhat less rugged by the inheritance of land, yet, in retaining this and adding to it he developed the same traits of character which all successful men must possess. Mr. Chenoweth was born on September 9, 1846, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, being the son of Jeremiah B. and Eliza (Foster) Chenoweth.

Jeremiah B. Chenoweth, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was quite prominent in his time, being owner at his death of fourteen hundred acres of land, and well known in the county. He was the son of John and Margaret (Ferguson) Chenoweth and was born on September 22, 1816, near London, Ohio, in Fairfield township. He was a prosperous and hard-working farmer, but always had time for an interest in affairs concerning his native county. He remained at home until a young man, and then did farm work away from home until 1847, when with his earnings he was able to purchase the present farm of over one thousand acres. When he bought the same it was covered with timber and swamps, but the improvements which he immediately began to make soon increased the value from the original sale price of seven dollars an acre. The first home of this pioneer and his wife was a log cabin, and in this they lived from 1837 until 1860, when they built a fourteen-room house which later burned down.

Eliza Foster was born on April 2, 1824, in Ross county, Ohio, her parents, James and Margaret (Bowyer) Foster, natives of the same county. They came to Madison county about 1825 and located in Range township. The mother died in 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Chenoweth were born nine children, the eldest and youngest being girls who died in childhood. The children were: Martha, deceased; James F., killed in the Civil War; John W., the subject of this sketch; Daniel, Nelson P. and George W., all of whom are deceased; Scott, a retired farmer of London; Newton, who lives in Muncie, Indiana; and Mary A., deceased. The boys born in this home and who later died all reached manhood before their death.

John W. Chenoweth was married twice, his first wife being Alice Henry, to whom he was married in 1872. She was born in 1847 and died in 1874. Having been a widower for four years, Mr. Chenoweth then married Sarah C. Creath, born on February 23, 1852, in Pleasant township, who is the daughter of Owen and Harriet (Loofbourrow) Creath. Having attended the district schools, in 1865 she was admitted as a student in the Mt. Sterling high school and later became a teacher in her eighteenth year. Her first school was in Pleasant township, and for the following nine years she taught in Madison and Fayette county schools. Mrs. Chenoweth's father was born on November 26, 1825, in Pleasant township, and migrated to Iowa with his family when still a young man, the journey being made in covered wagons, when even pioneers were few in number. This family settled in Washington county. During the war Mr. Creath enlisted at Washington, Iowa, in Company K, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, as it is sometimes called, in the first battle in which he took part. Mr. Creath was born on December 24, 1827, at Lancaster, Ohio. Both parents of Mrs. Chenoweth were Presbyterians. Mrs. Chenoweth had only two sisters. To this union were born six children, namely: Mrs. Mary Lohr, of London, Ohio; Fillmore Jackson, who died in 1852; Mrs. Sarah Chenoweth; Mrs. Helen Lohr, of Augusta, Georgia: Elmira, deceased; Thomas L., of Range township.

By his second wife Mr. Chenoweth became the father of three children, these

being Mrs. Mary Browning Brown, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Helen B. Cook, of Columbus, Ohio; and Armour, who is married and living at home with the parents.

Mr. Chenoweth is a Methodist and a Republican. He has been noted as a farmer for his expert and progressive methods in farm work and as a man capable of sincere and lifelong friendships.

CHARLES F. SANFORD.

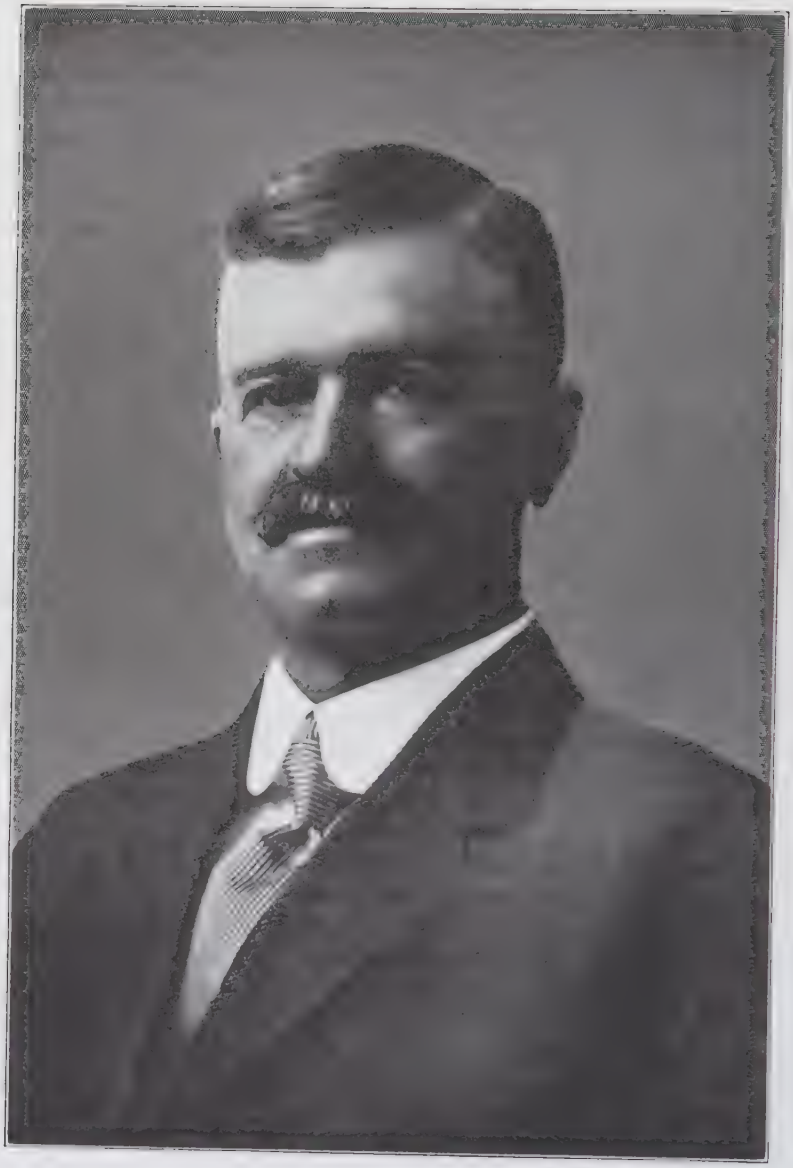
The history of Charles F. Sanford has long been closely identified with that of Madison county, where his parents before him were early settlers. Mr. Sanford is of the highest type of ambitious and substantial citizenship, where his industry and integrity have been an inspiration to others, and whose influence for good has spread far beyond the limits of the community in which he resides.

Charles F. Sanford, farmer of Monroe township, Madison county, was born on December 20, 1854, on a farm adjoining the one he now owns. He is the son of William F. and Caroline (Brown) Sanford. He grew to manhood on the farm, attended the district schools, and afterward entered the normal school at Worthington, Ohio, finishing his education at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. After completing his education, Mr. Sanford taught school in Madison and Champaign counties for twelve years, during which time he saved a little money, with which he leased sixty-five acres of land from Mary A. Thurman. In about six years he was the manager of twenty-seven hundred acres of land, so continuing until the death of Mrs. Thurman, when the land was divided among the heirs. Mr. Sanford and Allen W. Thurman bought one thousand acres of this land, five hundred acres of which were covered with timber. They began to divide the land up and sell it in small tracts to suit purchasers, and this venture became very successful. Mr. Sanford later was induced to plat a town site, comprising one hundred and twenty-three lots, the town, which was named "Sanford," being built in what was known as the "Big Thurman Woods." When the United States postal department was asked to locate a postoffice in the new village the name Sanford could not be used, as a similar name for an Ohio postoffice was already in use. The name of Plumwood was then substituted. The village, however, stands today recorded in the original name, Sanford.

Politically, Mr. Sanford has always been an active supporter of the policies of the Republican party, and has officiated as justice of the peace and as a member of the school board for many years, positions which he still fills. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plumwood, where the former is a member of the official board, and is active in the work, going as a delegate to the conferences. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford are active supporters of the temperance cause, Mrs. Sanford being president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, while Mr. Sanford is a member of the county committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been a member of the Farmers National Congress for a number of years, serving as vice-president for two years and as president for the same length of time. He is a stockholder in the Exchange Bank at London, Ohio, and vice-president of the Farmers National Life Insurance Company, located at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Sanford also served for six years as county school examiner of Madison county, Ohio. At the present time his real estate holdings amount to about one thousand acres of land, all located in Madison county, excepting a small part, which is located in Franklin county.

William F. Sanford, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1819, and his wife, Caroline (Brown) Sanford, was born on August 18, 1826, in Somerford township, Madison county. Mr. Sanford came with his parents to Ohio, locating in Somerford township, where he grew up and married. He started farm-

MRS. NIN SANFORD.



CHARLES F. SANFORD.

ing for himself on one hundred acres of unimproved land in Monroe township, which he cleared, improved and ditched, and lived there until he died. He was a wonderfully resourceful man, and his wife, a good Christian woman, was a splendid and helpful companion in his life in the wilderness. William F. Sanford was a Republican, taking an active part in local politics and serving in all the township offices, and was highly esteemed as an honorable citizen of Madison county. He and his wife were the parents of ten children: One died when small; David B. Sanford, a farmer of Monroe township; Mary, the widow of John Williams, of Fayette county, Ohio; Charles F.; Marshall J., a prosperous attorney at Lima, Ohio; Louisa, who is the wife of John Sceva, president of the Farmers Bank at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Marion, a farmer in Monroe township; Carrie, the wife of Percy Moore, a dry-goods merchant of Mechanicsburg; Fletcher, deceased, was a school teacher; and Arthur, deceased, followed the same profession. Eight of the family taught school in Madison county.

Charles F. Sanford was united in marriage, December 28, 1892, with Nin Hankinson, daughter of W. C. Hankinson. She was born on October 23, 1860, in Warren county, Ohio, and obtained her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford began housekeeping in a log cabin, but Mr. Sanford being a man who accomplishes things, started in with the determination of winning out, and he has done so. In 1897 he built a beautiful country residence, substantial in character and conveniently arranged. He has always acted on the principle of "honesty being the best policy," which course accounts for his large number of sincere friends.

JOHN W. TOOPS.

In recording the lives of those men who have contributed so largely to the success of Range township, Madison county, Ohio, through their own advancement, the name of John W. Toops should be added to the list, as he has made steady progress in agricultural lines and is worthy the respect and esteem in which he is held. Born on October 16, 1869, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, John W. Toops rapidly developed the sterling qualities that have piloted him through forty-six years of life.

John W. Toops is the son of Frederick and Eliza (Stone) Toops and was reared in Pleasant township, where he received his preliminary education in the district schools, completing his schooling in the state normal, at Ada, Ohio, where he was a student for two terms. He held the position of teacher from 1890 until 1905, in the district schools of Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, but the promotion of his own business appealed more to his nature, and shortly after the closing of the last school term he purchased eighty-four acres of land, making many improvements and cultivating the same until 1909, when he bought one hundred and fifteen and one-half acres in Range township.

Improvements were made on this last farm to the extent of remodeling the house and the painting of both house and barn. The house was painted white with trimmings of Tuscan red, while the barn was painted buff and trimmed in white. This well-kept farm is located three and one-half miles from Sedalia, Ohio, and to the passer-by it is a beautiful sight, as it indicates the good taste and management of the owner. By this one act alone, John W. Toops has revealed his true nature to the close observer. for here the soul of an artist is blended with that of a man who is not afraid to soil his hands with honest toil. Mr. Toops is a breeder of full-blood Hampshire hogs, and this year has fifty-eight acres planted to corn. At various times the products of this farm have been exhibited at the farmers' institutes, and have received unusual praise.

Leona Anderson, born on September 24, 1871, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, daughter of John and Emma (Wickell) Anderson, was united in marriage to John W. Toops on June 14, 1894, and six children were born to them: Herbert A., a

student at Ohio State University; Marcia E.; Everett A., a student in the high school at Sedalia, Ohio; Doris, Alice L. and Lois L., who are at home. Mrs. Leona (Anderson) Toops died on September 10, 1911, and Marcia is now keeping house for her father and family.

Politically, John W. Toops is a Republican and enthusiastic for the advancement of his party. In his religious faith he is an independent believer with a natural optimism that is quick to discover the good in all things, leaving the dross unnoticed and untouched.

THOMAS L. CREATH.

Should you inquire of an expert on the subject of farming what are the essential personal characteristics of the successful farmer, he would reply that they are "a particular temperament, a strong physical constitution, a knowledge of crops and soils, and business tact." When, as in the case of the life history here briefly recorded, an ambitious youth starts out with no capital except his health and his determination to succeed, and middle age finds him a representative of his chosen line of work in his community, no better evidence is required to show that in the beginning he possessed the necessary qualifications. Thomas L. Creath was born on April 26, 1859, in Washington county, Iowa, and is the son of Owen and Harriet (Loofbourrow) Creath, mentioned elsewhere in this work in relation to the history of John Chenoweth. To them were born six children.

Thomas L. Creath attended the East London schools and grew up in that vicinity, living with his mother, his father having been killed in the battle of Shiloh. He learned the blacksmith's trade after his marriage, when he located in South Solon, Ohio, and later in Chenoweth Corners, where he followed his trade for a period of six years. At the end of that time he again took up the vocation of his ancestors, renting the farm on which he lives at present, which he later bought. He is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-six acres of land which is equipped with modern improvements and has splendid new buildings, including a modern house. The barn is built of cement blocks, and there is a natural flowing well which is the only one of its kind in the community. Mr. Creath takes much interest in his stock, of which he raises a high grade. He has a Percheron and a Shire stallion, and raises Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs for market. At the London fair, where he has exhibited his horses, Mr. Creath has won many prizes. He is very proud of the first prize taken by one of his stallions. Mr. Creath was one of the first to raise alfalfa in Range township, having begun this branch of agricultural activity in 1911. He had thirty-three acres of alfalfa in 1915. Mr. Creath is of an inventive turn of mind, for he has invented a corn shucker, which was patented the first time on November 10, 1903, and the second time on January 5, 1904. While the machine is a practical success it has never been placed on the market.

Thomas L. Creath has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1883, was Nellie Campbell, born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 8, 1861, she being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell. Her death occurred on March 1, 1886. Of this union one child was born, this being Robert, born on January 25, 1885, and who died on February 17, 1902. Mr. Creath was married, secondly, to Myrtle E. Counts, their wedding having taken place on November 14, 1900. Mrs. Creath is a native of Range township, having been born there near Sedalia on January 15, 1873. She is the daughter of John and Belle (Jeffries) Counts, natives of Madison and Fayette counties, respectively. They are now living near Sedalia, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Creath are the parents of two children, namely: Nelabel, born on February 17, 1902, and at present attending school; and Owen, February 25, 1905, who passed away on September 2, 1905.

Mr. Creath"s political interests have been with the Republican party. He served on

the school board for one term. Mr. Creath belongs to the Methodist Bethel church of which he is now district steward and trustee. He is not a member of any lodge.

Mr. Creath takes a deep interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community and in the duties which have been entrusted to him he has been faithful and conscientious. A man of inflexible integrity, he justly deserves a place among those whose careers go to make up the annals of this county.

SAMUEL I. GILLILAND.

There is a common saying that every man may be a hero if he but chooses to do his duty, and does it well. And there are heroes in every walk of life, men who fight not for the sake of fighting, but for the right against the wrong, whether it be in commercial life, in politics or in the heart of obscure districts. Samuel I. Gilliland has fought to place the farmer on the plane of social prominence, where he rightfully belongs, and to show that his influence has a direct bearing upon the vitality and life of a community. He has also proved that a life of work on the farm can lead to the heights of success, as well as work done in the turmoil of thriving cities.

Samuel I. Gilliland was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on January 2, 1853, and is the son of Samuel and Malinda (Alkire) Gilliland. His father was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on December 16, 1810. He was a farmer and the son of Andrew and Mary Gilliland, natives of Virginia. To the union of Samuel and Malinda Gilliland the following children were born: Mrs. Elizabeth Deyo, deceased; Andrew and William, also deceased; Mrs. Emma Hill, who is living in Kansas; Mrs. Lennie Morgan, who is deceased; Marion, who is also deceased; Mrs. Mary Cobble, a widow, who lives in Derby, Ohio; Robert, John and Mrs. Hanna Graham, all deceased; and Samuel, the subject of this sketch.

The district school of log-cabin days, of which so little trace remains save in the most remote districts, was the center of educational activities, when Samuel Gilliland went forth, as a boy, to learn the three branches. Most of the pupils, if not all, were farmer boys, who faced the long walks and rough country roads with happy countenances, and who gradually became accustomed to the life of toil which made the trials of their later years easier to bear. Samuel Gilliland remained on the farm, working with his father, until his marriage to Marietta Skinner, in 1874. For a time he rented a tract of land near Mt. Sterling and later, in 1898, he was able to buy a farm of his own, and now owns forty acres. He keeps a very good grade of stock and deals a great deal in sheep. Mr. Gilliland believes firmly in the improvement of the modern farm and has given every effort to make his home a model in this respect. His residence, which was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars, is an example of what the country house of today can represent.

Marietta Skinner was born on August 13, 1856, in Era, Pickaway county, Ohio, where she received her early education. She is the daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Hetherington) Skinner. Her father was born in England, and came to this country when he was only twelve years old. For a time he lived in the state of New York and later came to Newark, Ohio. His death occurred in 1895. He was a tailor by trade, but worked at it only a short while, as his interests were with farming and horse training. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gilliland. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland, Mrs. Anna Letitia Campbell is living in Pleasant township; and John H. is a bookkeeper in Columbus, Ohio. The latter was educated in the public schools and later took a business course at Bliss Business College in Columbus, Ohio. Before starting upon a business career he taught school for three years in Pickaway county.

Mr. Gilliland is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics, he gives his support to the Republican party and he and his wife are regular attendants at the Christian church.

CHARLES C. HANKINSON.

In agricultural circles throughout this favored section of Ohio there are few names better known than that of Charles C. Hankinson, president of the Madison County Farmers' Club, who, for many years, has been particularly active in the work of promoting in every way the interests of the farmer and in seeking to elevate the standards of agriculture hereabout. Mr. Hankinson is not the first of his name to be thus prominently connected with the general promotion of agricultural interests, for his father, the lamented William C. Hankinson, of good memory throughout this part of Ohio, was, in his day, recognized as one of the best farmers and stock men in the whole Miami valley and will long be remembered as the man who first developed the Poland China hog, making that breed of swine one of the most popular in the world.

Charles C. Hankinson was born in the Blue Ball neighborhood of Warren county, this state, on April 15, 1867, son of William C. and Hannah Jane (Craig) Hankinson, both natives of that same county. William C. Hankinson was a son of James Hankinson, one of the pioneers of this section of Ohio, who, as a young man, made his way from his home in New Jersey to Pittsburgh and thence by river to Cincinnati, arriving at the latter place with but fifty-four cents in his pocket. He made his way up country and entered a tract of "Congress land" near Franklin, in Warren county, where he settled down to the strenuous task of carving a home out of the forest wilderness, and there he spent the remainder of his life, living to the great age of ninety-three years.

James Hankinson was a man of singularly robust and vigorous physique, of strong and upright character, a natural leader of men, a man of the true pioneer breed, who quickly assumed a prominent and influential position in the early life of the section in which he settled, and it is undoubted that his vigorous personality aided very largely in the creation of an established order in that then practically virgin country. His wife, who was a Cheesman, was a woman of fine character, she also having been of the pioneer type so essential in the formative days of this country, and she was ever a strong and competent helpmate of her sturdy husband. They were the parents of the following children, Deborah, Lydia, Rachel, Eleanor, Margaret, James, William Cheesman and one who died in infancy or early youth.

William C. Hankinson, youngest son of the pioneer couple above referred to, received such education as was afforded in the primitive schools of his time and place, and grew up amid the natural stress incident to the development of a farm in the woodlands. He remained on the homestead place until his marriage, after which he bought a hundred-acre tract in the Blue Ball neighborhood, a part of his father's extensive land holdings, for which he paid one hundred and thirty-seven dollars an acre, and there he proceeded to make a home, the most of this land being wholly unimproved and much of it uncleared of the forest which encumbered it. From the very beginning of his farming operations, William C. Hankinson gave particular attention to the raising of hogs and also became an expert general stockman, long being recognized as one of the best judges of stock and poultry in this section. It was he who first developed the particular breed of swine now so widely known as the Poland China, and it was in his house that he and Carl Freigau, of Dayton, made out the first pedigree sheet of the Poland Chinas, on which all registrations of this famous breed are now based. William C. Hankinson took a prominent part in civic affairs and was especially interested in the development of the local school system, for many years having served as school director

CHARLES C. HANKINSON.

in his neighborhood, his efforts in behalf of the schools having done much toward elevating the standards of education thereabout.

On March 9, 1853, William C. Hankinson was united in marriage to Hannah Jane Craig, who also was born in Warren county, daughter of Obadiah Craig, a native of that county, son of one of the very earliest settlers thereabout. Obadiah Craig was a well-known farmer, industrious and of untiring energy. He was thrice married and to his first union the following children were born: Ann, David, Margaret, Ely and Mary. To the second union the following children were born: John D., William B., Hannah Jane, Lydia, Archibald, Obadiah and Susan B. To William C. and Hannah Jane (Craig) Hankinson six children were born, namely: Clara, who died on April 3, 1891, unmarried; Sarah, who continues to live on the old home in the Blue Ball neighborhood, married Thomas Irwin and has one child, a son, John W.; Craig, a farmer and tile manufacturer, of Blue Ball, married Jennie White and has one daughter, Ruth; Nin, married Charles F. Sanford, of London, this county; William, of Blue Ball, a farmer, who married Harriet B. Byers and has three children, Mary, Paul and James; and Charles C., the immediate subject of this sketch. William C. Hankinson died on March 9, 1909, and his widow is still living on the home farm, enjoying many evidences of the general esteem in which she is held by all thereabout.

Charles C. Hankinson was reared on the home place, receiving his early education in the local schools, which he supplemented by a course in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, this state, after which he began teaching school and for sixteen years was thus engaged, for twelve years having been the teacher in his home school, performing there a service which was regarded so highly throughout the neighborhood as effectually to disprove the general application of the commonly accepted statement that a prophet is accorded little honor in his own country. In 1908 he abandoned teaching as a profession and came to Madison county and entered upon his successful career as a farmer. He bought eighty-six and one-half acres of the old Dunn farm in Deercreek township, for which he paid fifty-nine dollars an acre, and there he remained until 1913, at which time he sold the place for one hundred and forty-five dollars an acre, having, in the meantime, improved the place by clearing twenty-five acres of the uncleared portion, draining and fencing the farm and erecting two dwelling houses, a commodious barn and well-equipped outbuildings, making of the place one of the best farms in that part of the county. After selling the farm, Mr. Hankinson and his family moved to London, the county seat, where they have since resided and where they are very comfortably and very pleasantly situated.

During the time of his residence on the farm Mr. Hankinson took great pleasure in his agricultural pursuits and gave to the same a degree of intelligent attention which soon caused him to become widely known throughout the county. It was at his active instigation that the celebrated Farmer's Club of Madison County was organized in 1911 and he was elected first president of the same, a position which he has held ever since. In Grange work Mr. Hankinson has been active and influential. For two years he was master of Oak Run Grange and is now master of Pomona Grange, a service in which he takes much delight. To church and educational affairs he likewise for years has given the same degree of thoughtful and intelligent interest and is an elder in the Presbyterian church, while for two years he performed excellent service as president of the Madison County Sunday School Association, a labor of love to which he brought the best powers of his mind. In educational matters there are few men in the county who have been more diligent and for years Mr. Hankinson performed a very signal service to the county as a member of the school board, of which for some time he was president. To the cause of temperance Mr. Hankinson also has lent his energetic and enthusiastic support and in the spring of 1915 was elected chairman of the Madison

County Dry Federation," a position in which he was enabled to perform prodigies in behalf of the anti-saloon movement in this county.

On December 31, 1895, Charles C. Hankinson was united in marriage to Hattie B. Russell, who was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, daughter of John M. and Harriett (Cafferty) Russell, both natives of Warren county, this state. John M. Russell was a farmer and was born on January 1, 1828, on a farm near Franklin, Ohio. He being the second son of Joseph and Sarah McCord Russell, whose early home was in Pennsylvania. His wife, Harriett B., was the daughter of James and Kaziah Cafferty. Several years after their marriage they moved to Whitesville, Indiana, where he was engaged in the grocery business for about nine years, moving back in Ohio in 1866, where they spent the remainder of their lives. His chief characteristics were honesty and uprightness. John M. Russell and his wife, both of whom are now deceased, were the parents of six children, James, Joseph, Findley, Hattie, Eli and Elbert.

To Charles C. and Hattie B. (Russell) Hankinson two children have been born, Irene, born on January 9, 1898, who for four years attended school under her father's tutelage, then attended the schools at Lafayette, graduating from the grade schools under the Boxwell law in 1911, after which she entered the high school at London, from which she was graduated with the class of 1915, at the age of seventeen and is now a student in Ohio State University; and Russell, born on November 28, 1903, who is now in the London school. Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson are members of the Presbyterian church and are interested in all good works hereabout. They also take a proper interest in the social activities of the community and are held in the very highest esteem by their many friends in London and throughout the county.

CARL C. HEWITT.

It has been truly said that "it is not by sleeping, but by working, waking and laboring continually that proficiency is attained and reputation acquired." Were this test to be applied to him whose life record is briefly sketched here, he might be considered an exemplification of the statement, for, from his early manhood, ambition, industry and honesty have been marked characteristics. With faith in himself and in the universal good, he has made his life one of influence and usefulness, and has had the reward of knowing that he enjoyed popular favor. Carl C. Hewitt, a well-known merchant and farmer of this township was born on April 11, 1877, in Sedalia, being the son of Washington T. and Mandane (Groves) Hewitt, whose family is mentioned in the present work in the sketch of P. G. Hewitt. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hewitt was toll-gate keeper of the Midway and London pike.

After finishing his course in the local public schools, C. C. Hewitt attended the business college of Delaware for one term. In 1899 he went into business in Sedalia, establishing a general merchandise store. He started with only a small stock of goods but in 1901 increase of business compelled him to take possession of his new quarters which is thoroughly stocked with a first-class line of merchandise. Besides his mercantile pursuits, Mr. Hewitt owns one hundred and two acres of land one and one-half miles south of Sedalia, which he is managing. To do this and at the same time to manage a business which attracts trade from an extensive territory requires extreme industry as well as careful planning.

On September 14, 1899, C. C. Hewitt was united in marriage to Lina M. Dorn, who was born on January 18, 1878, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Peter and Catherine K. (Uhrick) Dorn. Her brother's life is reviewed in the sketch of George Dorn in the present publication. The children born to this union are Eloise, born on July 8, 1901, and Max, January 16, 1903.

Mr. Hewitt is a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; a Shriner of Aladdin Temple, Columbus, and a Knights Templar at Washington C. H., the Free and Accepted Masons of Sedalia, of which organization he has been treasurer for fifteen years; and is also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt live in a comfortable, attractive home where the spirit of hospitality is constantly in evidence. As a business man Mr. Hewitt is progressive, conducting his business on the principle that "honesty is the best policy." As a citizen he is broad minded and given to generous support of the enterprises which are conducive to better moral and financial conditions. He is, therefore, one of Sedalia's most prominent business men.

JAMES R. ANDERSON.

James R. Anderson, a farmer of Pleasant township, was born on October 19, 1872, in the township which is his present home. His parents were James B. and Amelia J. (Deyo) Anderson, to whom six children were born.

James B. Anderson, one of the most progressive and best-known farmers of this district, was a man of unusual activity. His interest in public affairs and his political importance led to his being elected county commissioner in 1896, in which office he served two terms. His far-sightedness is indicated by the fact that he was among the first to start the interurban lines in Madison county, Ohio. The son of Stephen and Margaret (McCowan) Anderson, to whom ten children were born, he was early compelled to take up his share of the burden of making a livelihood. His father was born in May, 1808, in Kentucky, and came to Madison county with his parents when he was only two years of age, and their home was where Mt. Sterling is now located. Later on he had the honor of helping to lay out that village in town lots.

Among other enterprises in which Stephen Anderson was interested was a flour-mill, which he built from the savings of his early meager earnings. The beginning of his fortune, however, was in the thirty acres of land which he leased from a neighbor in Pleasant township. With evident foresight and business acumen, he cleared this land and planted it in corn and disposed of his first crop, together with the lease, for two hundred dollars. With this money he bought a team of horses and started on his career as a farmer, thus it would appear establishing the line of activity for the following generations of his family. He owned, at the time of his death, in 1893, six hundred and fifty acres of land. He was a sturdy, hard-working, progressive farmer, absolutely loyal to his friendships. His wife, who was born in 1811, in this county, died in 1875.

The father of the subject of this sketch, whose family dates back to Scotch-Irish descent, the family first emigrating to Pennsylvania, was reared on the family farm in Pleasant township, receiving all of the education afforded by the district school and the London high school, which he attended for two terms. In 1857 he was fortunate enough to fall heir to one hundred acres of land. James B. Anderson was twice married, his first wife, Amelia Deyo, being the mother of six children, of whom James R. is next to the youngest. The first Mrs. Anderson was born in 1839, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was the daughter of Jerry and Hannah (Alkire) Deyo. Her death took place in February, 1883. Her children by Mr. Anderson were as follow: Mrs. Margaret A. Matlock, of Pickaway county; Ella, who became Mrs. J. W. Corney, of Union county, Ohio; Jerry S., deceased; Stephen; James R.; Mrs. Myrtle Rafferty, of Henry county, Ohio. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Anderson married Lacy Alkire, whose family is mentioned elsewhere in this volume, the wedding taking place in 1885.

James B. Anderson was a very extensive promoter and, like his father, a progressive man. He was one of a company of men to plan the building of a railroad

across Madison county from Columbus to Cincinnati, but although considerable money and time was spent in the project it did not meet with success. As a monument to his skill in building, however, the county has several large steel bridges. He was fond of blooded stock, and owned fine Duroc-Jersey hogs.

The war record of this patriot was rather unique, in that he felt that he served his country better by remaining at home than he would have done by enlisting and going to the front. He formed a company of recruits and drilled them at Camp Chase, preparing them for future service. In his zeal for his country, he spared neither time nor money in recruiting and training his company. His energies won him the title of Captain Anderson. After all of these extensive preparations were made, his sympathetic heart was touched by the helplessness of the women and children who had been deprived of the protection of nearly all the able-bodied men. So he laid down his sword, took off his military cap and returned to his ordinary pursuits, at the same time looking after the needs of the villagers. James B. Anderson died on July 15, 1904.

It was not until his twenty-eighth years that James R. Anderson left the home of his parents, and after the death of his father, having inherited seventy acres of land, he added to this one hundred and twenty acres on Deer creek, Pleasant township, and thus began his personal career as a farmer. It was not long before he saw an advantage in the purchase of an old grist-mill with twenty-six acres of land which had belonged to his father, and there he lived for three years.. In 1908 he bought the farm upon which his present home is located, from his uncle, William P. Anderson, and moved onto it the following year. He remodeled all the old buildings and built several new. The tract now comprises four hundred acres of land. Mr. Anderson is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling, besides owning a one-third interest in a hardware store at Harrisburg, Ohio.

Mary E. Bower, a native of Madison county, became the wife of James R. Anderson on March 27, 1901. She is the daughter of Jesse and Minerva (Stone) Bower, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and was born on March 12, 1877, in Pleasant township. She was reared in Columbus, Ohio, by her aunt, Mrs. George W. Ray, and was educated in the public schools of that city. The children born of this marriage are James B., born on May 27, 1905, and Francis Earl, April 16, 1909.

Mr. Anderson has always been a loyal Republican, a church attendant and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, at Bigplain. As a man of strong character and genial nature, Mr. Anderson is widely and popularly known, and such is his reputation for honesty and loyalty that to be his friend is considered an honor.

WILLIS R. JUNK.

It is encouraging for every farmer to know that "The majority of the men who are guiding the destinies of our nation were born and bred in farm homes, under healthy and natural surroundings and influences." As a member of the army of men and women who are providing the food supply of a nation, the subject of this brief biography occupies no small place in the common life. Willis R. Junk, a farmer of Range township, was born on July 25, 1880, on the farm on which he still resides, and is the son of Clinton and Amanda (Alkire) Junk, the former being a prominent farmer of Pleasant township. He and his wife are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Willis R. Junk has lived a quiet, uneventful life, but a life full of usefuness and activity. During his boyhood and early youth he attended the local schools in Range township, and at the age of twenty-one, deciding to start out for himself, rented land from his father. For three years he cultivated this rented land near Chenoweth Corners. Subsequently his father left the homestead and the subject returned and rented that farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres.

The subject of this sketch has for some time been interested in graded stock, and has become famous for his exhibition of corn and wheat for the past seven years at the Madison county fair at London, Ohio, and also at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. In both places he has won prizes for the excellency of his farm products. This expert has on the average about seventy-five acres of corn each year, and in 1911 he had twenty-five acres of corn which yielded seventy-five bushels to the acre.

Willis R. Junk and Irene Lawrence were married on May 29, 1902. Mrs. Junk was born on April 1, 1879, in Bigplain, Ohio. She is the daughter of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Lawrence, who are natives of Ross county, Ohio. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Junk are six in number, these being Paul, Clinton, Myrtle, Kenneth, Seldom and Wilson.

Mr. Junk is a Democrat, a church member and a member of the Odd Fellows lodge.

Mr. Junk's success in life is due to the fact that he has concentrated his energies upon the tasks early planned by himself. Barring the accident of fate, there is little that comes in this life without strenuous and continued effort. Therefore, it is safe to say in most cases that the successful man is the man of indomitable will power and oneness of purpose. Such a man is the subject of this sketch.

THOMAS H. CARPENTER.

A common opinion often expressed is that one who cannot succeed at any other business can operate a farm. This is far from the truth, for there are very few vocations which require more natural adaptability and taste for the effective accomplishments than does farming. One of the essential elements of the successful farmer is a real love for country life, this for the reason that unless he is contented with his work and his surroundings, no man can hope to do his best, or live up to the full measure of his capabilities. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is, according to this standard, eminently fitted for his work, as results have shown. Thomas H. Carpenter, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of this township, was born on March 1, 1855, at Darbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio, and is the son of Baldwin and Ann (English) Carpenter.

Baldwin Carpenter was a Kentuckian by birth, having been born there on April 21, 1811. When a young man he engaged in the general merchandise business in Darbyville. his worldly wealth at the time he left Kentucky consisting of a horse and bridle and fifteen dollars. He made the journey to this state on the greater part of his property, his horse. When quite a youth he used to drive cattle to New York state, carrying his razor, soap and shaving outfit in his pocket, making the necessary lather from the water which gathered in the tracks of the horses' hoofs. After a brief experience as general merchant, he sold out his stock and started farming in Pickaway county. He became very prosperous, owning at the time of his death, on January 3, 1894, thirteen hundred acres of fairly well-improved land.

Ann English was born in New York state on September 29, 1829, and came to Ohio with her parents, Abraham and Hannah (Gratesinger) English. She died on May 21, 1906, leaving eight children, namely: W. S., of Darbyville, Ohio; Mrs. Theodosia Kinnear, widow of N. F. Kinnear, of Bellair, Ohio; Florence, deceased; Simon, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Cora, deceased, who was the wife of Doctor Boggs; Mrs. Minnie Jobe, deceased, of Columbus, Ohio; Harry, of Ashville, Ohio; and Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who was the third child in order of birth.

Thomas Carpenter spent his boyhood and youth in Darbyville, not leaving there until his thirty-second year. About 1883 his father presented him with one hundred acres of land, which he farmed for four years, and then went to Tennessee and engaged

in farming for the following two years. Returning to Darbyville he remained there until 1890, when he located on his own land two miles from Darbyville. He at once began making improvements which increased the value of the property and lived there until 1908. He then bought five acres of land at Mt. Sterling and lived there until March, 1915, when he moved to his farm one mile south of town. He is a stockholder in the Maplewood Improvement Company, and in the First National Bank, both of Mt. Sterling. In his present farm work, Mr. Carpenter is assisted by his only son, and the family home is a splendid modern dwelling.

Mrs. Carpenter was formerly Amanda Renick, and her marriage to Mr. Carpenter took place on December 31, 1890. Mrs. Carpenter's parents were Benjamin F. and Mary (Taylor) Renick, she having been born on October 25, 1857, near Derby, Ohio. She was for some time a student in the high school at Circleville, Ohio, but was prevented from graduating by ill health. Renick G. Carpenter, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, was born on August 3, 1892. He is a graduate of the Mt. Sterling high school and of the Ohio State University, in which institution he took the agricultural course. He is at present operating the farm with his father.

Benjamin F. Renick was born in Jackson township, Pickaway county, Ohio. He was first married to Sarah Williams, of Pickaway county, to which union were born four children, Mary, Cynthia, Milton and Vincent, all of whom are deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Renick was married to Mary Taylor, of Madison county, to which union were born nine children, as follow: Sarah married Dr. J. T. Kirkendall, of Darbyville; Amanda, wife of T. H. Carpenter; Jane, who lives in Columbus; Seymour, of Findley; Job, of Derby; Edward, deceased; Ella married Charles Allen, of Washington C. H.; Benjamin F., Jr., of Derby; and Warner, of Howard, Montana. Mr. Renick was a farmer and stockman. He was a Republican, and a member of the Masonic lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Renick were interested in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Renick died on August 7, 1901., and his wife died on January 13, 1911.

Mr. Carpenter is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. His wife, who is a Presbyterian in church membership, is prominent in the circles of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Thus is briefly sketched the career of a man who, by reason of personal gifts and strength of character, has merited the friendship and esteem of all fortunate enough to know him. His life has been characterized by unfailing honesty, integrity of purpose and unflinching sense of duty to the community. He therefore deserves a place among the prominent citizens of this county.

HENRY FATTLAR.

In the early surroundings of the man whose life is briefly outlined here, there was little to encourage, and very much to discourage, even a strong heart. The father of the subject of this sketch was a hard-working man, but the results of his toil were never in keeping with his effort, so it was that Henry Fattlar had practically nothing to start with. But he was heir to Nature's rich gifts, for "No matter how plain the habitation may have been nor how simple the fare; the pure air, the bright sunlight, the open country, the trees and flowers, the brooks and forests, the meadows and glens, the song of the birds, and the incomparable charm of undefiled Nature, are the property of all." The father of Henry Fattlar was a native of Germany, having been born there in 1838; his son, however, was born in this country, the date and place being January 15, 1856, Muskingum county, Ohio. The parents are John and Caroline (Smith) Fattlar. They were the parents of ten children.

John Fattlar was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, and after farming for a few years in this country he returned to his original occupation, continuing in that line

of employment until his death, which occurred in 1907. At the time of his death, John Fattlar owned two hundred and thirty acres of well-improved land. His wife also was a native of Germany, coming to this country with her parents, and died a few years previous to the death of Mr. Fattlar; they were about the same age.

Henry Fattlar is a well-known farmer in the district in which he resides. Having worked on his father's farm until his twenty-first year, he had but meager opportunities for an education, attending school at Philo, Ohio. When he had reached his majority he came to this county and engaged as a farm laborer, working by the month for from fourteen to seventeen dollars a month. The skill, efficiency and industry with which he labored is evidenced by the fact that he worked for one employer in Range township for a period of nine years. After fourteen years of this kind of employment he rented a farm from Benjamin Harrison for eleven years, and in 1900 had saved enough money to buy seventy-five acres of land in Range township. He immediately began the improvements which have made his farm one of the best in the township. He built a two-story, six-room house, and a barn forty-two by twenty-six feet in dimensions. One of his specialties as a farmer is the keeping of fine, graded stock.

Sarah (Rowe) Grim and George Grim, natives of Ohio, were the parents of Della Grim, who was born in Fayette county about 1869. Henry Fattlar and Della Grim were married on March 6, 1890. The children born of this union, being three in number, are Shurell, of Richmond, Indiana; Martha, who was graduated from Midway high school; and Lenna.

Mr. Fattlar is a Democrat. He and his wife are church members. Mr. Fattlar belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

IRA R. DILLE.

It seems to make no difference to what business or profession the boys and girls of this country are called, history repeats itself unanimously in favor of these fortunate boys and girls whose early environments and births were on the farm. No matter how humble the old farm home may have been, no matter whether those sons and daughters came into this life and spent their earlier years on the rough, stony hillsides of New England or whether they enjoyed the more favorable sections of the great Middle West, the lives and achievements of these soil-grown sons and daughters, who have imbibed health and strength and character from this invigorating life, stand out so conspicuous in longevity and strength that their careers are marked with success. The youngest of four children born to Zenas and Harriet (Pope) Dille was Ira R. Dille, who was born on June 30, 1877, at West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, and reared on the farm, where he attended the schools, fitting himself physically and mentally for the profession in which he has been so successful. The other children were: Mrs. Ada Riddle, of Logan county, Ohio; Mrs. Esta L. Cooper, of Logan county, Ohio; and William L., of West Liberty, Ohio.

During the year of 1902, when Ira R. Dille was twenty-five years of age, he engaged as a clerk in a hardware store located at West Liberty, Ohio, and in 1903 he and his brother, William, purchased a stock of hardware goods at West Liberty, Ohio, and entered the mercantile field themselves. Seeing the opportunity to invest individually, Ira R. Dille, in 1911, sold out his interests in the store at West Liberty, Ohio, and removed to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware line, building up a lucrative trade, in which he is now engaged.

On December 17, 1913, Ira R. Dille was united in wedlock to Emma B. Johnson, who was born in November, 1884, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is the daughter of H. Clay and Anna (Williamson) Johnson. After graduating from the Mt. Sterling schools, Emma B. Johnson served in the office of the local telephone company for several years,

in the bookkeeping department. Only one child was born to the union of Ira R. Dille and his wife, Emma B. Dille. This child died when an infant.

Ira R. Dille is a member in two of the most prominent orders of the world, the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His political faith is with the Republican party, and he attends church regularly. At the early business age of thirty-eight years, Ira R. Dille has placed himself in the enviable class of quick thought and resolute determination, from which he has wrought out an independent career for himself and his worthy helpmeet.

HON. CHARLES CAMERON GREEN.

Among the citizens of London of whom Madison county is truly proud is the Hon. Charles C. Green, former treasurer of the state of Ohio, and now president of the West Manufacturing Company of London, and an all-around spirited man of affairs. On account of the interest which he aroused among the citizens of this city, the Board of Trade was organized and here it must be conceded was stirred the public spirit that has caused the many marked public improvements of the past four years.

After serving as cashier in the county treasurer's office at Lisbon, Ohio, for five years, Mr. Green in 1900 became cashier of the office of the state treasurer upon Hon. I. B. Cameron's election to that office. Mr. Cameron served as state treasurer from 1900 to 1904. In 1904, upon the election of Hon. William S. McKinnon to the office, Mr. Green was voluntarily retained, handling approximately twenty millions of dollars annually. After serving in this position for nearly nine years, on the death of Mr. McKinnon, on November 17, 1908, Mr. Green was appointed by Gov. Andrew L. Harris to fill out the unexpired term of his office. In the May convention of that year Mr. Green received the Republican nomination for treasurer of state, but was defeated in the following election, turning over his office to his successor in January, 1909.

Charles C. Green was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, at Salineville, April 6, 1873, and grew to manhood in his native county. When about twelve years of age he took a position as office boy in the offices of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, at East Liverpool, Ohio, the largest pottery plant in the world. After serving in their general office in various capacities for nine years, he took charge of the office of the A. J. Boyce Foundry & Machine Company, manufacturers of clay-working machinery, here he was located for two years. At the end of that period he took the position as cashier in the office of the Columbiana county treasurer, under Hon. I. B. Cameron.

After retiring from the position of treasurer of state, Mr. Green became associated with the Merchants National Bank at Cincinnati as their financial agent. The Merchants National Bank is the institution of which the late M. E. Ingalls was the controlling factor.

Mr. Green established, in the meantime, the West Manufacturing Company, at Columbus. This company was removed to London in 1911. By turning his attention from politics to industry, he has proved that he is quite as well fitted for the one as the other. Since coming to London he has built up one of the most important enterprises in Madison county.

The West Manufacturing Company manufactures metal specialties for the wholesale paper and hardware trade and sells exclusively to jobbers. This company was the first enterprise to locate in London which has developed an export trade—of this business practically one-third is export. The West company manufactures the celebrated "Queen" and "West" Roll Paper Holder and Cutters, and half a million merchants, located in every section of the civilized world daily tear off paper to wrap packages with from this device that has been manufactured in London; from which it can be

CHARLES C. GREEN.

seen that Mr. Green deserves a good portion of the credit for the general advertising throughout the country which London is getting as a manufacturing center.

In this connection it may be stated that it was his coming to London that turned the attention of this locality toward manufacturing. The start had to be made by some one, and Mr. Green made the start in the face of considerable opposition on the part of the town. Madison county did not want to be considered as a manufacturing county in those days. Now things have changed, and with successful institutions springing up from time to time, the people are realizing the advantages that follow the pay-roll which these institutions bring to the locality.

In securing the location of these industries the town did not pay out a single dollar. Mr. Green had "Glade Hill" addition to the town of London laid out, and a few thousand dollars were paid by the more enterprising of the local people for lots in this addition. As the lots are worth more than was paid for them, it can be truthfully stated that these institutions came to London at no cost to the people of London.

With the satisfactory transportation conditions which exist in London, it is likely that at some time some keen manufacturer would have seen the advantages to be had from locating at this point. The fact is that when Mr. Green came here no one locally looked at it in that light.

Mr. Green was the principal in organizing the London Grave Vault Company, was its president for a number of years and still retains the largest interest in that company. Mr. Green's wife before her marriage was Florence Josephine Rose, of Canton, Ohio. Both their parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Green had three children, as follow: Walter Cameron, Desmond Emerson and Douglass Rose.

All in all, it must be admitted that Charles C. Green is one of the livest and most useful citizens of London and Madison county. No man has done more than he to stimulate an interest among the people in developing the natural advantages of this county. He is a man who is highly respected not only in Madison county, but throughout the state of Ohio, where he has many friends and is well and favorably known.

FREDERICK W. DORN.

That there are those who appreciate the underlying principles of true happiness has been proven time and again by the records of those whose convictions were in favor of the simple life. A chronicle of the life of Frederick W. Dorn should be preserved as an inspiration for his descendants. Reared on the farm and receiving his education in the district schools of Range township, Madison county, Ohio, he grew thoroughly familiar with the vocation which was to become his life work.

Frederick W. Dorn was born on August 3, 1875, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and is the son of Peter and Katherine (Uhrig) Dorn. Confident that success and happiness were to be gained more quickly along the commercial pathway, he, in connection with his father, entered the grocery business, which he followed for four years. Realizing that competition, while the life of a trade, is very often the death of individuality, as well, he returned to a farm near Sedalia in 1900, content to mold his destiny, where most happiness was to be found.

Constant attention to agricultural interests has been rewarded by an increase in property holdings, and today Frederick W. Dorn is the possessor of two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, well improved by good buildings, proper fencing and ditching. The cattle on this farm are of the Shorthorn variety.

In 1899 Myrta E. Pallin, daughter of Samuel J. and Flora A. (Core) Paulin, and a graduate of the Midway high school, was united in marriage to Frederick W. Dorn,

and they are the parents of five children, who are all at home, namely: Herman Kenneth, Leland Paul, Russell Dwight, Hugh Maynard and Delbert LeRoy.

Frederick W. Dorn is a stockholder in the Farmers Bank of Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, and a strong Republican. His fraternal relations are in the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, which lodges hold him in high esteem. He is identified with the Presbyterian church, taking great interest in its affairs, and the name of Frederick W. Dorn is spoken with respect by all who know him.

FLOYD ALKIRE.

Few citizens are so widely known in Madison county, Ohio, as Floyd Alkire, for in his mercantile associations he commands the respect of every customer and in his private life he is the soul of honor. The name of Floyd Alkire is closely woven into the hearts of his host of admirers, in that he has that rare gift, a beautiful voice and with that voice he possesses the soul of an artist and the execution of a professional. He has always been most liberal with his talent, singing in church and assisting the home people with their numerous entertainments. Floyd Alkire was born on May 10, 1888, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Nevada (Beatty) Alkire. Four children comprise this family group: Mrs. Essie Claridge, of Nashville, Tennessee; Rife, a farmer in Madison county, Ohio; Floyd, a merchant of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Homer, of Mt. Sterling.

William Alkire was born on July 20, 1857, in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and was a prominent Madison county farmer, since retired, and now living on the old home place. The parents of William Alkire, Abraham and Mary J. (Tanner) Alkire, were both natives of Virginia. Nevada Beatty was born on July 29, 1858, at Washington, Ohio.

Reared on the farm and obtaining the elementary branches of his education from the public schools at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Floyd Alkire, realizing the value of a broad, comprehensive training, continued his studies in a general course at Defiance, Ohio, and during that period developed a rich baritone voice of wide range, in the school of voice culture. Actuated from principles of the highest moral and intellectual standards, Floyd Alkire, having acquired the most important attributes for permanent success and continued happiness, continued to maintain his high ethical standards and remained on the farm until 1906. He then entered the Citizens Bank, at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, where he was employed in the capacity of bookkeeper, from which position he resigned in 1907.

Desirous of securing a more extended knowledge of business affairs and gaining a more practical knowledge, from personal observation, for a business location, Floyd Alkire, after his resignation at the bank in 1907, made an extended tour of several of the southern states, including Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas, employing his time in the vocation of bookkeeper at different points, thereby obtaining a more general knowledge of the country and its people, than could have been gleaned from a journey of practically continuous travel.

Convinced that Mt. Sterling, Ohio, offered satisfactory inducements for future developments, Floyd Alkire returned from his travels and in the old familiar town secured employment in the grocery store of G. M. Fisher and served in that capacity until 1911. At that time he decided to enter the commercial field for himself and with his brother, Homer, purchased a hardware store, which carries a large and well-selected stock of hardware merchandise, and through the courtesy and management of these brothers this establishment has attracted a large patronage from the surrounding country.

In 1912 Floyd Alkire was married to Maud Loofbourrow, who was born in 1883.

in Madison county, Ohio. She is the daughter of Alvin and Mary (Neff) Loofbourrow. To Floyd and Maud (Loofbourrow) Alkire one child has been born, Juanita. Mr. Alkire is a member of the Christian church. He is an independent voter.

Mr. Alkire is affable and popular in all his dealings with the people of this section and willing to lend aid to all deserving enterprises for the best interests of the town and people.

GEORGE M. FISHER.

What can be accomplished with the proper business acumen has been demonstrated by George M. Fisher, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, who, after five years of diligent effort as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Dury & Crabbe, launched his individual business craft and began sailing the commercial seas alone. He was born on September 14, 1861, in Pickaway county, Ohio. Reared on his father's farm, he gained what education was available in the district schools and then became a farm hand for his grandfather, whose land adjoined their own.

Realizing that worthy character is fashioned from the material at hand, George M. Fisher continued as an employee of his grandfather until he reached the age of twenty-five years, he then removed to Mt. Sterling, where he started on his own business career. He is the son of William and Sarah (Mouser) Fisher, to whom eight children were born, five of whom are now living. William Fisher was born on February 29, 1836, and after a long life of diligent effort as a farmer, in Pickaway county, Ohio, he retired from active efforts in the agricultural line in 1911, and died on August 6, 1915. His wife, Sarah, was born on May 25, 1835, in Fayette county, Ohio, and died on February 26, 1886. Both husband and wife were devout in the faith of the Methodist church.

George M. Fisher quickly developed the opportunities afforded him in the capacity of clerk, and at the expiration of five years as an apprentice in the business world, bought a stock of groceries and for fifteen years was a successful merchant, meriting the respect and esteem of all who knew him. So great a following did he have that others realized the advantage to be gained by such an established trade, and Mr. Fisher sold the business, which had taken him so many years to build, to Fisher Brothers, his cousins.

Thoroughly familiar with the surrounding country where he had spent forty-five years of his life, George M. Fisher decided to broaden his commercial interests in such a way that he might benefit from the large acquaintance he had made, and proved that his judgment was sound by entering the realty business, in which he is still engaged. In connection with his other interests he writes insurance; and that others may profit by what he has gained, during the many years of his earnest endeavor, he has gathered a great deal of data relative to the public library and the Methodist church history of Mt. Sterling, Ohio. He was appointed clerk of the board of public affairs.

In 1892, Katy F. Larey, who was born on November 29, 1864, in Pickaway county, Ohio, became the wife of George M. Fisher. She is the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Troutman) Larey, both natives of Pickaway county, Ohio. Three weeks after the birth of Katy F. Larey, the mother, Elizabeth Larey, passed away. The father still lives and makes his home with the daughter who was deprived, at so early an age, of a mother's tender care. No children have come to bless the lives of George M. Fisher and his wife.

Among the many loyal supporters of the Methodist church, the name of George M. Fisher stands as a synonym for esteem and nobility of aim, and in the Knights of Pythias lodge he is recognized as a worthy brother, loyal to the precepts of the order.

BERTHA COOVER AND ESTA COOVER HARVEY.

By Mary F. Clark.

These two remarkable women, daughters and only children of Allison Jerome and Harriet (Porter) Coover, were born on November 13, 1860, and June 19, 1862, respectively, at the Coover homestead, three and one-half miles west of London, on the Springfield road. Here they lived, enjoying country life, its schools and pastimes, until May, 1876, when the family moved to London into the familiar home on North Main street. They graduated from the London public schools, Adah Bertha in 1878, and Esta Willa in 1880, each with the highest honors of her class. Bertha taught the year following her graduation, in the schools of London, and was preparing for a college course when Mrs. Coover's health, never robust, became seriously impaired. The sisters devoted themselves to the care of their loved and honored mother until death claimed her, May 17, 1895. The father's health, also, failed during this time and he followed the mother, January 15, 1900.

The family life of this little circle was a most beautiful and happy one. There was much love and great peace in the home and, by precept and example, the girls were trained to be kind in their estimates of others, broad in their judgment, and most friendly in their relations to all of God's creatures. Friendliness seemed to be their predominating characteristic, since there can be no higher proof of friendship than that which implies a willingness to take trouble, to make sacrifices, to be obliging and generous to one's friends. Jeremy Taylor speaks of friendship as "the greatest love and the great usefulness of which brave men and women are capable." St. Basil says: "A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy, reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness, gathers love." These sisters merited and enjoyed the respect, approval and love of the entire community. Respect, because of their sterling qualities; approval of their good deeds; and love, because they were so human, so sympathetic and so cheery. Their coming into an assembly was as the coming of the sunshine.

While they were eminently reformers and worked heartily with and for any movement that was for the betterment of mankind and the world, yet their keen interest in humanity was so genuine that they could and did differentiate between the sin and the sinner. The anomaly of their attacking a practice, yet retaining friendly relations with the person, was often a result of this ability.

Since their interests were so democratic, they belonged to many organizations: The Farmers Institute, several social and literary clubs, the Good Templars and, later, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Ohio Society of the Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Farmers Club, the Health and Welfare League, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Woman's Elective Franchise Association. In all these organizations both took prominent parts, serving on committees, as officers and as delegates to state and national bodies.

Neither was a member of any church, but they affiliated most closely with the Universalist, loving, as Bertha expressed it, "its beautiful philosophy and rational teaching."

Both sisters served as members of the London board of education, Bertha from 1895 to 1898, Esta from 1908 to 1911, inclusive. During all the years of their service neither missed a meeting, regular or special, and both were unusually faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Their father, also, had served the community in a like capacity.

The sisters traveled much together, both in this country and in Europe, and, with their wonted comradeship, gave freely and graphically of their experiences and impressions to interested friends. Such was their capacity for enjoyment, that their cup of

ESTA

BERTHA

COOVER SISTERS

happiness was as filled to the brim with the beauties of a field flower in the pastures of Madison county as by the glories of a sunrise in the Alps.

Bertha was county chairman of the woman's day of Home-Coming Week of Madison county's centennial year, in July, 1911, an honor which she appreciated more than any other ever conferred upon her. The lovely spirit of unity in which the women of Madison county co-operated was a tribute to her tact, her courtesy, and efficient leadership.

The status of woman in the political and econonomic world aroused the deepest interest of these sisters. In her autobiography, Bertha says, "In the belief of equal political rights for men and women in which I was brought up, I found my deepest sympathy. Here, too, I did my best work. In February, 1895, I joined the Woman's Elective Franchise Association, which had just been organized. I served as secretary, president, and treasurer of this body, and often on committees. I was elected to the important office of state corresponding secretary of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, serving for nine years. I attended all the state conventions during that time and most of the board meetings. I made some reputation as a speaker, being often on for an address at state conventions, speaking for resolutions before political conventions and various organizations, and before both branches of the Ohio Legislature at Columbus. It was my privilege to act as state delegate from Ohio to several conventions of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In Chicago, I believe the year 1907, and at Buffalo in 1910, I served on the resolutions committee with Henry B. Blackwell as chairman. The first year after his death, I not only served on the committee, but was chosen its chairman in 1911 at Louisville, Kentucky. In the summer of 1908 I acted as national press chairman of the association for nine weeks, during the absence in Europe of the regular chairman. I also assisted in editing *Progress*, the national organ of the suffrage movement at that time." Thus modestly is set forth a work extending over years of close application, of sacrifice of time and strength, and of a very great and exhausting toil, such as comes to her who is driven by her ideals.

Bertha's interest and success in this work was Esta's interest and success as well; for in all things the sisters worked together. If one seemed to have stepped to the front to occupy some position of trust and labor, the other, in the background, was loyally upholding the worker's hands, attending to the details, performing the clerical work, and in every way clearing away the hindrances, that the other might do the more efficient work. This bond of co-operation and singleness of purpose, was manifested in the two in a remarkable degree. It had existed from infancy and was broken only by Esta's death, which occurred, after a few hours' illness, on the morning of December 5, 1912. Her husband, Elmer E. Harvey, to whom she was married on December 22, 1896, survives her. Bertha's health, always a little precarious, failed under the shock of this great grief and, although she made heroic efforts to regain her interest in her wonted enterprises, life, as she pathetically remarked, "had lost its zest and could not be made to feel worth while any longer." She gradually failed and on February 5, 1915, the portals opened to let this last member of the Coover family rejoin her dear ones. The bodies of the sisters rest in quiet Kirkwood beside their father and mother.

Madison county, blessed already by the leavening influence of these beautiful lives, will have reason, as the years go on, to realize more and more how much this whole devoted Coover family loved this community, for, truly, "their works do follow them."

The will by which Bertha Coover left the Coover lands and money to Madison county was an expression of her father and mother and sister's wishes, also. In this, as in every plan and thought throughout their lives, the sisters and parents were as one. They had discussed as a family, while in health, the needs of the community and how those needs could best be met. The Coover residence and its twelve acres of land on North Main street was given to Madison county as a site for a county hospital,

a sanitarium, an old ladies' home or other similar benevolent institution as the county commissioners may deem best. One hundred and seventy acres of land, including the old home place, was given to be occupied by the county as an experiment farm. Seven thousand dollars were given to the Federation of Women's Clubs of London, to buy, furnish and equip a building for a club house. (This has already been purchased on North Main street.) The organizations to which Bertha and Esta belonged, in which they were interested, or which may be for the general welfare of the community, are to use the club house as a meeting place under proper restrictions. The Ohio State Woman's Suffrage Association received one thousand dollars. The London Woman's Elective Franchise Association; the London Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Madisonia Lodge No. 725 of the Daughters of Rebekah; the Universalist church; Trinity Episcopal church; Methodist Episcopal church; First Presbyterian church; and Lutheran church of London were also remembered.

Thus passed from our community these two rare and sweet-souled women. Measured by years their time with us was short, but in the hearts of the people they will live; and the good they have done, by their lives and by their thoughtful and loving bequests, will bring to them that immortality which comes to him who loves and serves his fellow man.

The Coover Sisters—An Appreciation.

By Sallie Dooris.

From the breezy, wholesome life of a country home, they came with their parents to the village of London in 1876. Two slender slips of girlhood, somewhere in their teens, possibly sixteen and fifteen years of age. Bertha, tall and willowy, a brunette, with wide-open brown eyes. Esta, the younger, flower-faced and slender; with pink coloring, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired. Just the two girls, without other sister or brother.

Companions from babyhood, only something like a twelve-month difference in their ages, they ought have been twins. They were twins in sisterly love, in tastes, studies, occupations. It would be hard to say which was the elder. At school, Bertha was just a step or two ahead; but Esta caught up so fast, they kept well together. Together they read the same books, sang the same sweet melodies; in all things one was the complement of the other.

It is such a little way from girlhood to womanhood, and the time in crossing over so swift, that, ere one knew, the sisters had reached the line where life broadened and the outlook on things became more real, more earnest. The girlish tastes gave way to womanly interests; and the welfare of humanity was one that occupied their thoughts.

As the years passed, marriage sought and found the younger sister; but Bertha's nature seemed so rounded out and perfect, there was neither time or thought for matrimony. There are such women. Had she married and been the mother of children, she would, as in all other conditions, filled well her sphere of usefulness and motherhood. The Father of all had other uses for her.

Prohibition was a paramount topic in their parents' home. The daughters entered heart and soul into the spirit of the work. So, too, in agricultural affairs. Though they had left the farm, it was crops and herds and soil values that kept the house-fires alight and the two sisters, with keen enthusiasm, were members and workers in farmer's clubs, reading essays, singing their sweet ballads at harvest festivals, getting signatures for road improvements and in all things co-workers with their parents.

Universalism as a religion appealed to them. In the church at London, they were found Sunday after Sunday in the choir. They visited the sick and aged and comforted the sorrowful. In the intellectual ventures of the town they had their share and did their part well.

Their parents were tended and cared for by loving watchfulness, and, when laid

side by side in their last, long sleep, the sisters' lives grew, if anything, a little nearer and dearer and Bertha became a member of her sister's and brother-in-law's home.

Feeling handicapped in their multifarious work by the lack of the ballot, they worked indefatigably for the cause of suffrage for women.

It is hard to write of such women as Bertha Coover and Esta Coover Harvey. So much ought to be said one feels unequal to the obligation of saying all adequately. The sudden passing of Esta, in 1912, was a blow from which Bertha never rallied. Life's cares and interests, hitherto shared with her sweet sister, became a sorrowful burden, too heavy to bear, and two years later, gladly, thankfully, she joined "the choir invisible." She was the last of her line.

Having no needy relatives or immediate descendants, the bulk of the Coover fortune was devised to London and Madison county. What may be called "the joint will" of the sisters was expressed in part, as relating to London and the county, as follow: "In the name of the Benevolent Father of all, I, Adah Bertha Coover, of London, Madison county, Ohio, do hereby make my last will and testament. * * *

"Item 4.—I give and devise to Madison county, Ohio, for the uses and purposes hereinafter stated, the following described real estate. * * * The same to be managed and controlled by the county for the following public uses and purposes; primarily, as a site for a county hospital; but if the commissioners should at any time find and decide that it would be for the best interests and welfare of the county to use a part or all of said premises as a site for an old ladies' home or for a sanitarium or other similar benevolent institution or institutions, then in that event it may be used by the county for any or all of such purposes."

* * * * * * * *

Item 5 provides that certain farm lands are to be used by the commissioners of Madison county for establishing and equipping an experiment farm.

* * * * * * * *

Item 8.—I give and bequeath the sum of seven thousand dollars to the London Federation of Women's Clubs, of London, Ohio, to be used to purchase, furnish and equip a building for a club house for the said the London Federation of Women's Clubs; provided, that one room in said club house be set apart and used as a relic room, under the supervision of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and provided further, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Elective Franchise Association, the Humane Society and other organiations for the general welfare may also use said club house, as a meeting place, by paying to the said the London Federation of Women's Clubs a reasonable compensation as their respective proportionate shares for the upkeep of said premises." * * *

There is a stated mansion in London, compactly built of brick and granite, standing on a commanding site on North Main street. 'Round its walls, and in and out its many rooms, Miss Bertha Coover wove magic dreams. She admired and commended the work of the club women of her town; their efforts to gladden the hearts of little children at Christmas time; the beautifying of the streets and gardens; the inculcation of civic pride, and she wished that that especial house might some day be a club home for women; that from its roof-tree thoughts would be born and efforts issue for the betterment of the town she loved so well. Was it a coincidence, or something higher, that impelled the London Federation of Women's' Clubs to purchase the very spot the testator dreamed of.

Standing at the portal of this stately club house, one can almost see, a little way to the north, the roof and chimneys of the old Coover homestead, devoted to the purposes of the Health and Welfare League of making sick people well again. Westward, a few miles from London, is the spot where the Coover sisters were born, the broad, well-

cultivated acres to be used as an agricultural experiment farm. The Protestant churches of the town and societies to which the sisters belonged have not been forgotten in their last will and testament.

It is not in the transitory world of fashion and passing show, these two noble women will be remembered. They will live for all time in the town of London and county of Madison. They have joined the Immortals. The name of Coover will live forever. Bertha and Esta Coover have taken their "place in the sun."

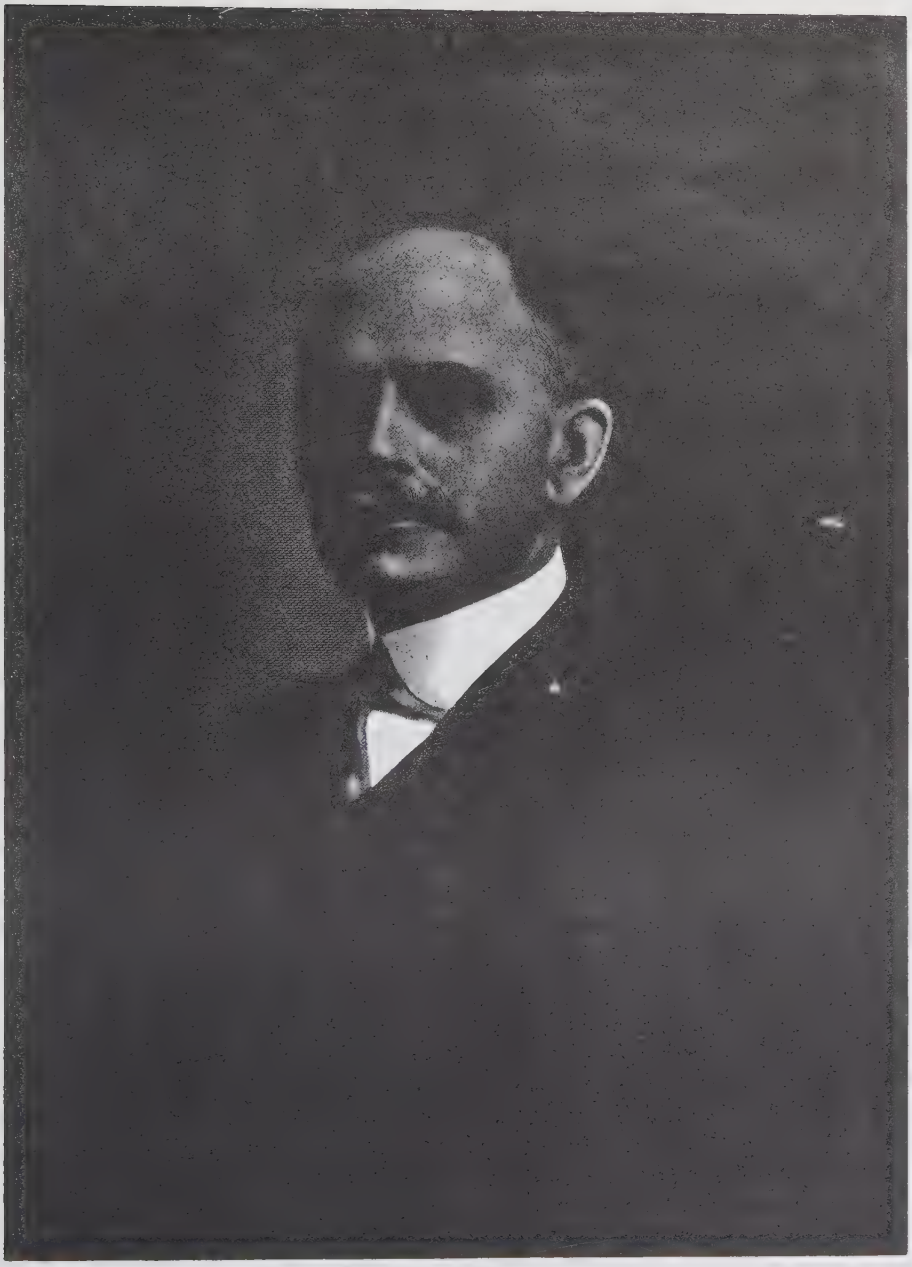
JOSEPH A. LONG.

Madison county has no business institution of which it is prouder than the White Cliff Mills, of which Joseph A. Long is proprietor. Born at Athens, Tennessee, he comes from a family of millers, his grandfather having operated a mill at Athens as far back as the forties and his father having later succeeded in the business of his grandfather. It is no wonder, therefore, that Mr. Long is a practical miller, nor that he has made a phenomenal success of this business. Both he and his brothers, T. J., J. R. and W. Z. Long, with whom he was associated in business for many years, were trained in the milling business at Athens. At the age of eighteen years, having some fear of punishment by his father because he wanted to play baseball, J. A. Long ran away from home and finished his apprenticeship as a roller-mill operator in a mill at Morrow, Warren county, Ohio. During the next eighteen years he worked at Morrow, rising gradually from floor sweeper to head miller, in 1897. In partnership with his brother, Mr. Long rented the mill at Morrow during 1897, and the next year came to London, Madison county. In the autumn of 1894, he, also in partnership with his brother, purchased the old buhr mill at Athens, Tennessee, in which was installed a fairly modern roller process of making flour. Two younger brothers were taken into the business at the time.

Since coming to London, Ohio, Mr. Long's rise to fame and fortune in a business way presents an unbroken record of success. Like many Southern boys, Mr. Long at the outset of his career was possessed of pluck, energy and ambition. His quick intelligence and ardent application soon made him a first-class miller. No sooner had the Long brothers purchased the old mill at London than new and modern machinery was installed, and the flour manufactured was properly and scientifically milled. Mr. Long called it White Cliff (named for White Cliff springs, in the eastern Tennessee mountains), and so famous has it become that a local poet has proclaimed its stability in this verse:

"An author wrote a book,
Called 'The Man of the Hour,'
A miller ground wheat
Into White Cliff flour.
The author and his book
Have both had their day;
But White Cliff flour
Has come here to stay."

The output of the London mill has grown steadily from a capacity of sixty barrels a day to one hundred and seventy-five barrel capacity. The plant is also equipped with a complete corn meal roller outfit, which uses a carload of corn every day, the product being manufactured for both feed and table use. The table meal is made of white corn, produced mostly in Madison county. A car load of wheat is also used every day. The White Cliff Mills use approximately seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat, purchased of the farmers of Madison county and vicinity. They also buy and ship large quantities of corn, oats and rye, and employ from eight to twelve men the year round. White Cliff Mills manufacture, as principle brands, White Cliff and London Cream flour. The



J A Long

market for the product is largely local, but carload shipments are made to the remote sections of Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia, as well as to the far Eastern market. This flour is carried by most of the local merchants and is sold in great quantities. Local deliveries are made with a large Kelly-Springfield truck, which replaced four horses.

T. J. Long retired from the mill in 1900, going to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, where the Long brothers own the electric light and ice plant, in connection with a flour-mill. They also own an electric light plant in Tennessee, and operate the old mill at Athens under the name of the Long Manufacturing Company. The flour-mill at Mechanicsburg and the flour-mill at Athens, Tennessee, each has a capacity of approximately the same as that of the London mill.

The London mill enjoys the distinction of being on a level with the surrounding ground, a fact of great significance to farmers who haul heavy loads. The old-style elevation process is eliminated and farmers drive in on the level and dump their grain into the elevator below the road. Hence the mill on the "level dump" is very popular. This is an innovation, due to Mr. Long's genius, and it is noteworthy that his competitors have followed the same plan.

Mr. Long was married in September, 1889, at Morrow, Ohio, to Carrie Stubb, a member of one of the original Quaker families of Warren county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Long have had two children. Leslie is a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Bessie was educated in music at the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Long and family live in a modern home, attractive from the exterior and beautifully furnished. The family are popular socially in London and Madison county, and take a lively interest in all the affairs relating to this county. Mr. Long is popular and prominent in fraternal circles. He is a blue-lodge and chapter Mason and is a member of the London Club and formerly was a member of the Board of Affairs. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he takes a deep interest, being a member of the official board. Since coming to the great Buckeye state, he has formed a keen affection for this state and for its people.

ORLA H. TOOPS.

The man whose name appears at the head of this sketch is a prominent farmer of Pleasant township, Madison county, having been born on the farm on which he resides, April 24, 1886, and is the son of Frederick and Eliza (Stone) Toops. Frederick Toops was a son of John and Ann (Bountz) Toops, natives of Ohio, and was born on April 6, 1847, in Pickaway county, Ohio. Migrating to Madison county with his parents he at first tilled the soil which he rented for a number of years. By 1875 he had been able to earn enough to buy his present farm of one hundred and thirty-nine acres, unimproved, and on this he built a one-story and a half house and rail pen, two years later constructing a log barn. It was not long before he was able, by his industry, to place extensive improvements on his farm, including a large and commodious barn, which unfortunately, was destroyed by fire. In 1911 it was replaced by a more modern structure, forty by sixty feet and twenty-eight feet high. At this time also he remodeled and enlarged his house.

Mrs. Eliza (Stone) Toops, who is now living with her son, Orla H., is a native of Madison county, Pleasant township, having been born there on April 16, 1851. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Stone, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Her father was a native of Ohio. A large family of children blessed the domestic life of this worthy couple. These children are: John W., a farmer of Range township; Mrs. Bertha Morain, of Pleasant township; Armour G., of Pickaway county, attendant of the state farm; Mrs. Bernice Rice, deceased; George N., a farmer of

Paint township, Madison county; Raymond, deceased; Orla H.; and Creswell, a student of a medical college at Columbus, Ohio, preparing to be a physician and surgeon.

With the exception of one year, during which time Orla H. Toops was employed on another farm, he has remained on the farm which is his present home. In 1910 he began the management of his mother's country place, and the same year exhibited his corn at the Mt. Sterling fair. Like his father, he has always been interested in high grade stock, and there has never been a time when he did not own a number.

In 1912 Orla H. Toops was married to Golda Tope, a native of Pickaway county, being born there on February 27, 1890. Her parents are Francis and Margaret (Immel) Tope who are descendants of German ancestry. They are well-known farmers in Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Orla H. Toops are the parents of two children, Kenneth, born on May 8, 1913, and Frederick Orla, May 3, 1915.

Politically, Mr. Toops exercises the right of individual choice, for in spite of the strong party lines of his county he has remained an independent voter. He is a church attendant, and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

That Mr. Toops has been enterprising in his agricultural operations is evidenced by his present possession. In all of his dealings he is actuated by the principal of honesty and his relations with his fellow men have been such as to gain their confidence and good will, and once having gained these he retains them.

GEORGE A. BOICE.

With a proper realization, at an early age, that success later on in the mercantile world could only come from beginning at the lower round of the ladder and working up, step by step, until master of the business, George A. Boice, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, fitted himself with this end in view and then became the merchant and not the employee. His birth took place on November 23, 1875, in Gallia county, Ohio, he being second in age of three children born to Melvin and Mina (Mauck) Boice, as follow: Burt, deceased; George A. Boice, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Mannie (Lyle), of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Melvin Boice, the father of these children, was born on February 25, 1845, in Gallia county, Ohio, and he was reared on the farm. In August, 1861, at the tender age of sixteen, he responded to his country's call and enlisted at Cheshire, Ohio, in Company H, Fifty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After a faithful service for nearly three years, he was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, on June 27, 1864. His wound was in the left arm and he was discharged from the hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Following his discharge he returned to the farm and assumed his former occupation of tilling the soil. This farm is located one mile from where he was born and on this property, consisting of one hundred and ninety-five acres, he is still living.

Mina Mauck was born on May 16, 1849, in Gallia county, Ohio, and is the daughter of James and Barbara (Rothget) Mauck, natives of Virginia. She is still living.

George A. Boice was reared on the farm and attended the district school. When only eighteen years of age, with his mercantile career in view, he left home for the West and in 1893 secured a position as clerk in a general merchandise store at Springhill, Kansas. After serving in that capacity for some time he returned to Cheshire, Ohio, where he clerked in a general merchandise store until 1899. His experience then having fitted him to conduct his own affairs in his chosen profession, he purchased a store in Rio Grande, Ohio, which he sold in 1903, removing to Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Constantly but carefully advancing, he purchased a store at Mt. Sterling and soon had it stocked with general merchandise. He is the owner of the building in which his business is located and at this time he is erecting a substantial home.

George A. Boice was married, in 1900, to Bessie Fargo, who was born on October 14,

1879, at Cheshire, Ohio. She is the daughter of J. E. and Viola (Smith) Fargo and a woman of exceptional attainments. Before her graduation from school she taught one year and after graduation taught in the high school. She has been highly honored by the women of her state, having served as grand worthy matron of the Eastern Star Lodges of Ohio, and in 1914 was elected grand secretary of the same order, now traveling over the state as her duties call her. No children have blessed this union.

George A. Boice is a Republican and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Methodist church, of which his wife is a member.

CHARLES W. HODGES.

Charles W. Hodges was born on August 1, 1859, at Circleville, Ohio, son of William J. and Julia (Walker) Hodges. He was one of thirteen children born to them. The names of these children follow in their order: Charles W., William J., Jr., Edward B., Mrs. Florence Alderson (deceased), Mrs. Margaret Smith (deceased), Mrs. Minnie Moor, Thomas A., Mrs. Belle Smith (deceased), Mrs. Nellie Bazler, Paul, Richard, Harry and Mrs. Ada Morgan.

Two of these children felt that the trade their father followed was good enough for them, Charles W. and Thomas, who is a blacksmith at Columbus, Ohio. Harry, second to the youngest child, is inspector at the Buckeye Malleable Works, Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Ada Morgan lives at Youngstown, Ohio. William J., Jr., is a salesman living in the state of Iowa. Mrs. Minnie Moor lives at Farmland, Indiana. Mrs. Nellie Bazler, a widow, resides at Youngstown, Ohio. Paul represents the Northwestern railroad and resides at Toledo, Ohio. Richard Alderson makes his home in West Virginia. Edward B. became a painter and is employed by his brother, Charles, in the business at Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, where they both reside.

William J. Hodges, Sr., was born on February 22, 1832, at Staunton, Virginia, where he was a blacksmith and resided until 1857, at which time he removed to Darbyville, Ohio. There he followed his trade until 1862, when he enlisted as a soldier in Company A, Ninetieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which company he served as sergeant. During the war he was wounded and while at the hospital, in 1865, received his discharge, returning to Darbyville, Ohio, where he resumed his work as a blacksmith until 1871. He then removed to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, where he worked as a blacksmith until his retirement in 1882. He died on June 8, 1889.

Julia Walker was born on October 11, 1840, in Lancaster, Ohio, and is the daughter of Josiah and Eliza (Ginder) Walker, both natives of Pennsylvania. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Ada Morgan, at Youngstown, Ohio.

Charles W. Hodges was reared in Mt. Sterling, where he received his education in the public schools. He was taught his trade in his father's shop, assuming full charge of the same when his father retired from the business. He is an expert mechanic and takes delight in his chosen profession. Mr. Hodges built his present shop in 1892.

In 1882 Charles W. Hodges was married to Eliza Leech, who was born on November 7, 1861, at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and is a graduate of the Mt. Sterling schools. She is the daughter of William T. and Elizabeth (Bostwick) Leech. To the union of Charles W. and Eliza (Leech) Hodges, have been born five children: May, deceased; Mrs. Gladys Von Loyd, of Columbus, Ohio; Leo, deceased; Fredrick, deceased; and Sherman, who is at home with his parents.

Charles W. Hodges is a Democrat, and the respect in which he is held by his fellow citizens is demonstrated by the fact that he has served as a member of the city council at three different times. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hodges owns a modern home on No. 10 West Main street.

ZEBULON D. FISHER.

People of all climes are filled with admiration for the man or woman who has ambition and the perseverance to accomplish things worth while in life, and it matters not whether they were of lowly birth or whether today they are of differing social classes, they are honored for their achievements regardless of nationality or creed. To Zebulon D. Fisher, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, falls the approbation and praise for having earned the respect and esteem of his fellow men. Zebulon D. Fisher was born on November 13, 1873, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and received his education in the district schools of Pickaway county. After leaving school in 1893, he served as a teacher in the schools of Monroe township, Pickaway county, Ohio. He followed this vocation for seventeen years, and in connection with his work took up the study of law, with attorney Irvin F. Snyder, of Circleville, Ohio.

Difficult as is the teaching of school, demanding as it does much time outside of school hours, Mr. Fisher succeeded in his study of the law and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in 1910, at Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, where he is also interested in the grocery business.

In 1908 Zebulon D. Fisher was married to Laura M. Brown, who was born on December 25, 1880, in Fairmount, Indiana. Laura M. Brown is the daughter of Alexander and Mary A. (Jones) Brown, both natives of Cincinnati, Ohio. Alexander Brown was reared in Pike county, Ohio, and was a soldier in the Civil War.

Zebulon D. Fisher is the son of Isaac N. and Hulda (Hanawalt) Fisher, who were the parents of seven children, of whom two only are now living. Isaac N. Fisher was born in 1842, in Pickaway county, and engaged in farming until his death in 1878. His wife, Hulda, was born in Union county, Ohio, and passed away in 1911, leaving two sons, Estal E., a merchant of Mt. Sterling; and Zebulon D., attorney and merchant, the only survivors of her immediate family.

In Pickaway county, where he now lives, Mr. Fisher owns seventy-two acres of land. He is the father of two daughters and two sons, namely: Laura E., Zebulon E., Paul R. and Mary A., all of whom are at home. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist church.

SEYMOUR P. YOUNG.

Seymour P. Young was born on December 11, 1864, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, and is of German descent. He is the son of Frederick and Lucinda (Kaufelt) Young, to whom nine children were born, seven of whom are still living. Seymour P. Young is the youngest child and only son. His father, Frederick Young, was born in 1812, in Germany, immigrating to America when a young man and locating in Pickaway county, Ohio, where he bought land and farmed, later removing to Madison county, Ohio. He continued to cultivate the soil until his death, which occurred on April 23, 1866. His mother, Lucinda (Kaufelt) Young, was born in 1825, in Ohio, and died on March 28, 1889.

The only son of thrifty German parents, Seymour P. Young possessed but little knowledge of his parents, his father having died when he was but two years of age and he was bereft of a mother when a young man twenty-five years of age. Reared to farm life and obtaining his education at the old Douglas district school of Pleasant township, Seymour P. Young, at the early age of twenty-one years, began farming for himself. He purchased the old home place, on which he made extensive improvements. This property he cultivated most successfully and also engaged in the raising of stock, becoming very prosperous. In 1912 Mr. Seymour removed to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, where

he owns a fine home on East Main street. He is a stockholder in the First National bank and is the owner of one hundred and forty-two acres of well-improved land.

At the age of twenty-one years, on December 31, 1885, Seymour P. Young took for his life partner Sereatha Bricker, who was born on January 9, 1864, in Madison county, Ohio, and who was the daughter of James and Lydia (Stone) Bricker, both parents being natives of Ohio. To this marriage of Seymour P. Young and Sereatha Bricker, two children were born: Frederick, a graduate of the Mt. Sterling schools, who took a commercial course at Athens, Ohio, and is now with the Mt. Sterling Building and Loan Company; and Myrtle L., who is a graduate of the Mt. Sterling schools and resides with the family.

Politically, a Democrat, a member of the Christian church and living up to the precepts of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a member, Seymour P. Young, destitute of a father's care when only a child, yet with his indomitable will and ability, has paved the way to success and prospered, carefully educated his children and now in the prime of manhood he can rest secure with his wife and family, enjoying the just reward of labors well done.

EDWARD EVERETT COLE.

The late Edward Everett Cole, lawyer, farmer and scholar, was born on March 17, 1853, at Marysville, Ohio, and died on February 7, 1909. Mr. Cole was a son of Judge Philander Blakesley and Dorothy (Winter) Cole, both of whom were natives of Union county, Ohio. Judge Philander B. Cole was a practicing attorney and judge of the district court. He practiced his profession until the time of his death. Edward Everett Cole spent his early life at Marysville, Ohio, attending the public schools of that place, later becoming a student at Oxford University for two years, and was graduated in 1873 from Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He read law in the office of his father, was admitted to the bar about 1877, and began the active practice of his profession at Marysville.

After practicing law until 1899, Mr. Cole's health failed, and he was compelled to spend a year in Europe. He and his wife during this period visited many interesting places, including the leading art galleries of the Old World, and the prominent points of interest. Both were well informed in advance, and was therefore well equipped to get the most of their European tour. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were always much interested in various forms of art, and had Mr. Cole been trained in that direction he might have become a great artist. He had the happy faculty of seeing the humorous side of things, and he also saw the serious side as well, and was strong, well-balanced and learned man.

Although the European tour was helpful, Mr. Cole did not resume the practice of law upon his return but after one winter spent in New Orleans, came to the farm the next spring and entered upon the details of farm work and out-door life. He was busily occupied in the management of the nine-hundred-acre farm, and continued its management as long as he lived. He kept abreast of modern farming and was familiar with all the latest processes, devices and methods of agriculture. The Cole home was erected in 1904, under his supervision, and is a model of comfort and convenience, and modern throughout.

Even while engaged in farming Edward E. Cole kept up his interest in classical learning and read Latin a great deal. He had also studied French and kept well informed with regard to old-world politics. In all his life his health was never very strong, but in the years that he was engaged in the practice of law he proved conclusively what he might have done if he had been possessed of a stronger body. As it was he became a very successful attorney.

Throughout his life the late Edward Everett Cole was an active campaigner in behalf of the Republican party, and on one occasion was the nominee of his party for the Legislature. He was much sought after as a speaker on Decoration Day. His arguments were clear, his logic convincing and his delivery pleasing. No doubt he would have been a very successful teacher had he turned his talents in that direction. At college he had been a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. Later in life he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows.

One of the distinctive features of the career of Edward E. Cole, was his humanitarianism. He could not bear to take the life of any living creature, and was frequently heard to say, "Live and let live." Upon one occasion he killed a bird by accident, and the incident made him sick at heart, and he frequently said in describing it that he would not have killed a bird for any consideration. He was a popular and well-liked man, but not a "hail fellow well met." He was ever known as "Mister," and in all his life was never known to have told a salacious story.

On January 29, 1887, Edward Everett Cole was married to Mary Beach, the only daughter and child of Doctor Morrow and Lucy Beach. There were no children born to this marriage. Their married life was very congenial, as they enjoyed the same things and from the same point of view.

A member of the Presbyterian church, Edward E. Cole was not tied to any creed. He was a man of tolerant religious belief, and broad-minded to a marked degree. He died on February 7, 1909, and his remains were buried in the Deer Creek cemetery, on the Beach family lot.

SCOTT O'DAY.

In those things which make for self-reliance, business integrity and honesty of purpose, Scott O'Day has been generously endowed. A man of broad human sympathy and marked ability he has brought himself to a place of the highest esteem in the county in which he lives. Not waiting for circumstances to mold or change his fate he has seized upon every available opportunity to better his life conditions, until now he is able to enjoy the fruits of well-directed endeavor. His career has been interesting both from the standpoint of the agriculturist and the business man.

Scott O'Day was born on the 19th of June, 1872, in Pleasant township, Madison county, and is the son of James and Sophia (Bennett) O'Day.

The schools of Pleasant township furnished the rudimentary education for Scott O'Day, later he attended the Caton Business College, of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1892. After graduation he returned home and worked on the farm, for awhile, with his father. He then rented a tract of land from his father and farmed independently until he was able to buy a farm of his own. He now owns two hundred acres of valuable farm land in Pleasant township. On this farm he has made all modern improvements, including the building of two large stock barns, one of which is one hundred and twelve by forty feet and the other one hundred and twenty-four by twenty-six feet. In 1892 he began to breed Shorthorn cattle and met with such success in this field of endeavor that he has bred them ever since. He finds a market for these cattle in the West, and also ships a large part of his stock to the South. He always has in the neighborhood of seventy to ninety cattle. On his smaller farm in Mt. Sterling, which consists of just fifteen acres, Mr. O'Day has built another barn of large size, and from this place he ships stock which he buys and sells to the market.

At Sedalia, Ohio, on the 12th of January, 1892, the marriage of Scott O'Day and Nettie Core was solemnized. She is the daughter of Andrew B. and Clarinda (Clarridge)

Core, and was born on the 17th of December, 1869, in Range township, Madison county. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Fayette county, Ohio. The father, now deceased, was a farmer, and the mother is now living in Sedalia, Ohio. Mr. Core was a breeder and grower of sheep and also cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Day have one child, Freda, born on October 2, 1898, who is a graduate of the Mt. Sterling high school, and is now at Western College, at Oxford, Ohio. In politics Mr. O'Day is an independent voter. In keeping with the tradition of the family to which he belongs Mr. O'Day continues to take part in the affairs of the Methodist church of which his wife and daughter are members. Mr. O'Day is one of the largest stock buyers and shippers in Madison county, Ohio.

FRANK H. HOTT.

Frank H. Hott, who was born on May 20, 1873, in Pickaway county, Ohio, sprung from parentage, on his paternal side, that had seen and taken part in the great conflict of the Civil War. He is the eldest child of William H. and Mary E. (Smith) Hott, to whom were born five children, namely: Frank H.; the second child died in infancy; also the child following; the fourth child, Milton M., is manager of a bakery at Asheville, Ohio; and Earl S., also engaged in the bakery business at Ashville.

William H. Hott, was born on September 16, 1847, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was a farmer boy until, in 1864, he enlisted at Circleville, Ohio, in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country in the hazardous capacity of scout until the close of the conflict. After peace had been declared, he returned to Pickaway county, Ohio, and engaged in farming for several years and took up the carpenter's trade. Broken in health, he gave up that work in 1896 and opened a small bakery shop, which business he built up to a large and lucrative trade. He was a progressive leader, charitable in his dealings and an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being one of the oldest members of the post to which he paid loving devotion until his death, on March 8, 1914, at Ashville, Ohio. He was the son of William H. and Sarah (Whitsell) Hott, formerly of Virginia, who, in 1808, removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, where they farmed until their death.

Mary E. (Smith) Hott, the mother of Frank H. Hott, was born on March 27, 1854, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Metzger) Smith, both natives of Ohio. She is now living at Ashville, Ohio, where she is engaged in the bakery business, of which she is part owner.

Living at Ashville, Ohio, and receiving his education from the public schools of that town, Frank H. Hott at fourteen years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and advanced rapidly until at the age of twenty years he began contracting on a medium scale, constructing several business blocks and residences. In 1899 he learned the baker's trade from his father, in whose place of business he remained until May 16, 1910, when he came to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and purchased a bakery very poorly equipped and with practically no trade. Today, as the result of his genius and progressive nature, he owns a thoroughly modern, sanitary baking shop and a comfortable, modern home.

In connection with his bakery Mr. Hott has purchased an automobile, for quick delivery to his many customers and his rapidly increasing trade. His genial nature and business acumen have won for him a large patronage and the respect of his associates and the public as well.

Lola E. Tanquary, who was born on June 2, 1875, at New Holland, Pickaway county, Ohio, became the wife of Frank H. Hott in 1899. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Carrie (Lee) Tanquary, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively.

Her father enlisted in the Civil War during the year 1862, at Washington C. H., Ohio, in Company A, of the Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was a corporal and saw most of his service under Captain Black. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and received his honorable discharge in 1864, after which he returned to New Holland and engaged as a traveling salesman until 1899. About that time it became necessary for him to make a trip to Colorado for the benefit of his health which had been undermined during the war and it was there, in 1905, that he passed away at the age of sixty-two. His wife remained in Colorado and now resides in Denver, of that state.

To Frank H. and Lola E. (Tanquary) Hott have been born five children: Alice, Benjamin E. and Louis V., who are at home; William, deceased; and a fifth child who died in infancy.

The Democratic party has the support of Frank H. Hott and his enthusiasm is of great assistance to them in their campaigns. He is an earnest and sincere member of the Methodist church. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Frank H. Hott has always been a great worker and an honest man and the respect in which he is held by the townspeople is justly deserved and appreciated.

FRANCIS M. CHENOWETH.

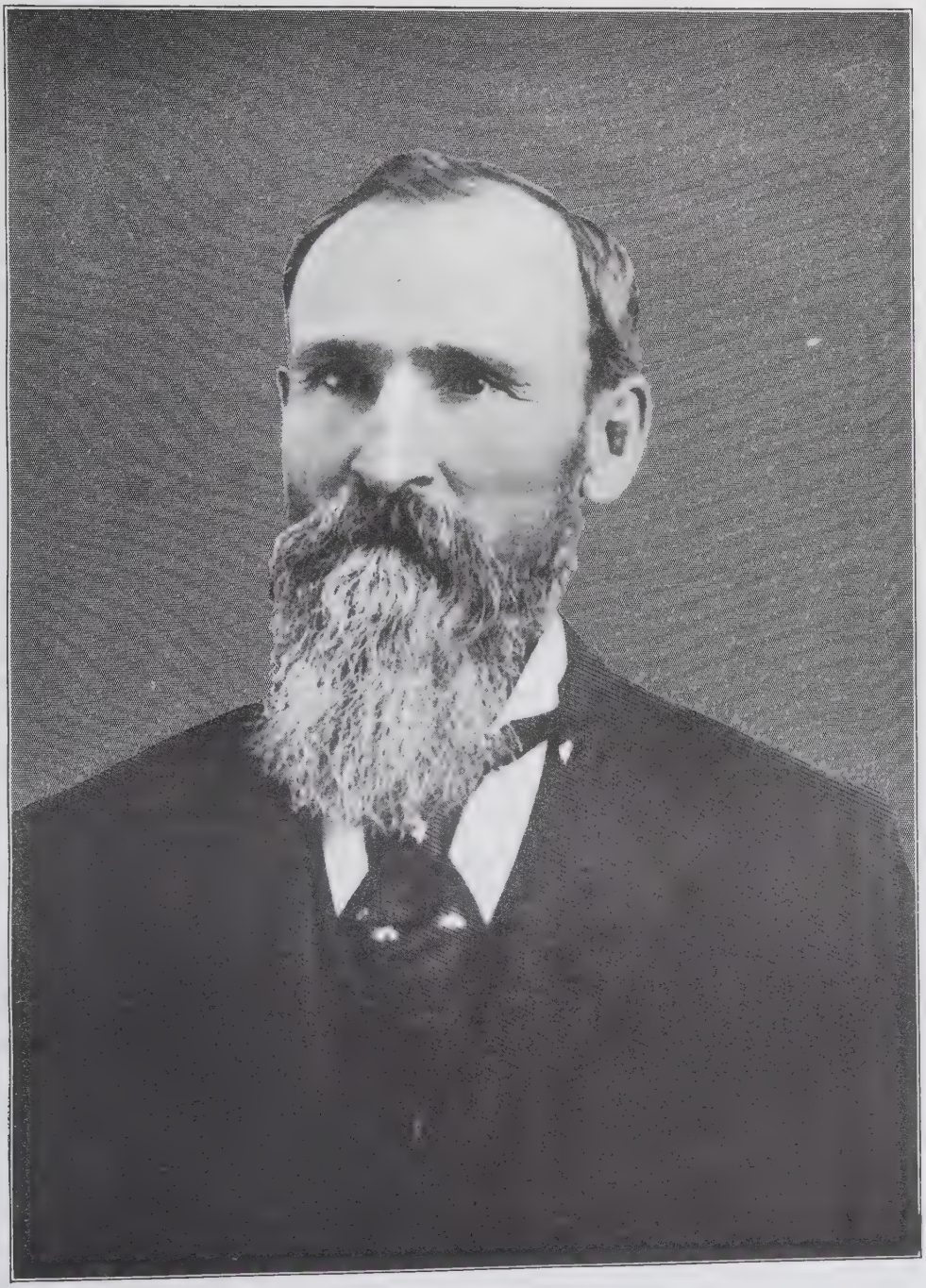
Francis M. Chenoweth, who died in 1904, was a man well known and his memory still remains in the hearts of many of his fellow citiezns. As a business man, he contributed to London's economic prosperity; as a loyal citizen, he contributed to its general welfare; as a man, he contributed to the happiness of his family, friends and acquaintances. Mr. Chenoweth was a native of this county, having been born on Deer creek, in Fairfield township, in 1833. His parents were the Hon. John F. and Margaret (Ferguson) Chenoweth, who were Kentuckians by birth.

Elijah Chenoweth, the paternal grandfather of the subject, and his wife, who was a Foster, were born in Kentucky and came to this state in 1796, making their home in Franklin county, near Harrisburg, when this place consisted of only a dozen houses. Here this patriarch lived and died at a ripe old age.

Hon. John F. Chenoweth was one of the foremost men of this county in his day, having a wide acquaintance as a result of his extensive business and public life. He was a large landholder, owning over three thousand acres of real estate, besides being a prominent stock dealer. He often told stories of experiences of his youth, when it was his task to drive cattle over the mountains to the markets in Pennsylvania. For over thirty years he was a justice of the peace, and later was representative of his district in the state legislature. London was honored by his spending the latter part of his life within its borders. He and his wife were the parents of fifteen children.

Francis Marion Chenoweth was educated in the local public schools, but remained with his parents until his marriage. After this event he settled in Oak Run township, on a farm of three hundred acres, to which he afterwards added seventeen hundred acres, a part of which was in Fairfield township. In the latter township he lived fourteen years, during which time he was engaged in farming and cattle breeding and selling, the previous fifteen years having been spent in Oak Run township. In 1885 he left the farm and, like so many professional farmers of his time, came to London and built a modern home. This home was on Elm street. From that time until his death the subject was identified with many of the important business enterprises of the city, notably as one of the organizers of the Central Bank of London.

In 1856 Mr. Chenoweth took as his life partner Margaret Rea, daughter of Mathew and Ann (Amos) Rea, who were born in Virginia and Maryland respectively. They



FRANCIS M. CHENOWETH

came to this county with their parents, who were brave enough to endure the hardships of pioneer life. Mr. Rea was one of the wealthy farmers and stockmen of the county, and was widely known. He was prominent in local Democratic circles, in the activities of which he took keen interest. He and his wife were the parents of seven children.

Francis M. Chenoweth was twice married, his first wife dying in April, 1893. By her he was the father of eight children, of whom only Rea, the seventh born, is living. The others were Robert F., Emma A., Ada, Annie E., Myrtle, Ella and an infant. The second Mrs. Chenoweth was Mrs. Leslie, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth moved to a farm in Wyandot county, Ohio. Mr. Chenoweth died on October 24, 1904, at Upper Sandusky.

During his lifetime Mr. Chenoweth was public-spirited and capable of valuable service. He was a member of the board of education and held various other public offices. Politically, he was a Democrat and, in religious life, a Presbyterian. He was loyal to the obligations of family and civic life, and did all in his power to further the best interests of the community.

ABRAHAM J. DENNISON.

Abraham J. Dennison was born on October 1, 1862, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and is the son of James and Sevena (Warren) Dennison, who were the parents of six boys and six girls.

James Dennison was born in January, 1827, in Madison county, where he was reared on a farm. When still a young man he removed to Pickaway county, where he first rented and then bought land. His present home is still on the property then acquired. His wife was born on October 25, 1830, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and was the daughter of William and Margaret (Blane) Warren. She died on January 10, 1911.

Abraham Dennison was brought up on his father's farm, attending the local schools, and did not leave home until his twenty-fifth year. One year previous to his marriage, he rented land from his father and continued its cultivation for the next fifteen years. In 1901 he bought one hundred and fifteen acres of good farm land in this county, which he made his home. He has always kept a good grade of stock for the market.

In 1887 Abraham Dennison was married to Sarah Murphy, daughter of William F. and Roxanna (Crabe) Murphy. Sarah Murphy was born on February 8, 1865. Her father, who is still living with his children, was born on August 10, 1835, in Pickaway county. Her mother was born in the same county on November 13, 1836, and died on December 29, 1913. The children born of this union were three in number, namely: Frederick, born on November 26, 1887, is a student in the Ohio State University; Mabel is the wife of a Mr. Thornton, and was born on July 23, 1889, in Pleasant township; and Ray, born on December 28, 1890, resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Dennison have erected a beautiful modern dwelling, which is lighted by gas.

Abraham Dennison is a church attendant, a Republican in politics and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Mt. Sterling. He was township trustee for two terms.

Mr. Dennison is one of the foremost agriculturists of this district. He has identified himself always with the best life of the community in which effort he has been joined by his wife, who is much admired for her genialty and her womanly characteristics. Worldly greatness does not consist in heroic achievement. It may be just as truly found in the careful carrying out of human obligations, though this may be apart from the eyes of the world. In this respect the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Dennison have truly been an inspiration.

JOHN O'DAY.

John O'Day has been one of the prominent figures in the field of agriculture in Madison county, Ohio, and his loyalty to the place of his nativity has won for him a place of high esteem in the county in which he lives, and a wide acquaintance among the farmers of that section. Our forefathers left behind them the idea that simplicity should be the keynote of useful lives, and it is a relief, in this age of unrest, to find a man who has lived for over thirty years on a place established years before, by his parents.

John O'Day was born in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, on the 4th of January, 1877. He is the son of James and Sophia (Bennett) O'Day, and assisted his parents on the old home place until his father retired from the active duties of the farm, in 1898, and left the full care of the estate to his son. The common schools of Pleasant township afforded Mr. O'Day his early educational advantages. As a youth he had fellowship with hard work and responsibility, but his self-reliance was quickened by these very conditions, and made possible the realization of his ambition to be a successful farmer. Mr. O'Day now owns three hundred and fifty-two acres of land. On the old home place where he lives he has made many improvements, including the installation of gas and electric light, not only for light but for heat. The farm represents everything that is new in modern farming. Mr. O'Day is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, purebred horses, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Shropshire sheep.

On the 30th of September, 1896, the marriage of John O'Day and Unity Jones was solemnized. Unity Jones, the daughter of James and Annette (Bostwick) Jones, was born in Fayette, Ohio, July 18, 1876. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Day are: Mary, who is a graduate of the Mt. Sterling high school; Bennett, Annette, James, Grace and John. All of the children are living at home.

Aside from his duties on the farm Mr. O'Day has found some time for school affairs and serves as a member of the school board in district No. 8. His political interests and enthusiasm are with the Republican party of which he is an active member. In religious belief he is affiliated with the Methodist church.

FREDERICK HOLTON THORNTON.

Since the subject of this brief biographical record has become a representative among the men of his chosen calling in this community, it may be assumed that he early made a plan for his life, and that with undeviating determination he carried out this plan from day to day, until the present time. Frederick Holton Thornton is a native of this township, although his ancestory came from Virginia. He was born on August 27, 1863, his parents being Allen and Rebecca (Dountz) Thornton. Allen Thornton was also born in this county, the date of his birth being September 19, 1833. He was reared on the farm, and when grown to manhood pursued that vocation in Pleasant township. He rented a farm, and in that way saved enough money to buy land near Mt. Sterling, where he farmed for fifty years. He passed away in 1906. His wife, who was born in 1833, died in 1865. Her parents were Frederick and Isabelle Dountz.

Frederick Thornton's early life was not different from that of the average farmer boy, but his subsequent success has shown what such a boy can do when he is determined to better his material condition. Working under the guidance of his father until 1906, he then began his independent career by purchasing one hundred and twenty-seven acres of improved land. He now owns one hundred and forty acres of good real estate which he is still improving. He has a splendid modern home. Mr. Thornton gives much of his time to stock raising, and is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and purebred Shropshire sheep. Mr. Thornton owns shares in the First National bank and the

Mt. Sterling Grain Company. His industry and thrift have resulted in the accumulation of a quantity of this world's goods, but he has never been too busy to take an active interest in the affairs of the county.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Thornton took place in 1885, his bride being Ella Hunter, who was born on August 6, 1862, in Franklin county, Ohio. She is the daughter of Charles and Martha (Fitzgerald) Hunter. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thornton. Lloyd, born in 1888, now engaged in farming on his father's land, and the husband of Mabel Dennison. The other two children died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are active church members, attending the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Thornton is a trustee of the Mt. Sterling Pleasant cemetery. He is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

Though not animated with ambition for public honors Mr. Thornton has fulfilled his place with industry and fidelity to high principles. He and his wife have a large circle of acquaintances who esteem them for their genuine worth.

HOMER C. WILSON.

Among the representative citizens of Madison county, Ohio, is Homer C. Wilson, respected for his stability of character and honored because of his practical Christianity and progressive ideas. That he is worthy of the respect shown him by his townspeople is demonstrated by the fact that he served one firm for twenty-two years to a day, leaving at that time to become the traveling representative of the Green-Joice Company, of Columbus, Ohio. He remained with that firm until 1894, at which time he came to Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, and accepted the position of clerk in the Clock & Boyd department store.

Homer C. Wilson was born on March 28, 1855, in Fairfield county, Ohio, being reared in the town of Rushville, of said county. He began his practical education during his school days, clerking in a general merchandise store while attending high school. For thirty-five years he lived, studied and worked at Rushville, taking up other branches of his education in new fields.

Among the emigrants to Ohio, in 1830, were James and Lydia (McBride) Wilson, of Pennsylvania, who upon their arrival located on a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio. James Wilson was born in 1800 and his wife, Lydia, in 1805. It was on their farm near Bremen that John Wilson, their son, first saw the light of day, having been born on December 2, 1832. In 1841 James Wilson passed to his reward, leaving his widow with the responsibility of rearing John, their nine-year-old son, to useful manhood. She performed that duty in an able manner, as all who knew her could testify, and passed to her eternal rest in 1872.

John Wilson grew to maturity and became a farmer, following that occupation until 1860. He selected Mary Ann Patch as his life companion and three children blessed their union: James M. (deceased), Homer C., and Mrs. Lydia Jane Reid, deceased.

Homer C., the only surviving child, is now a stockholder and director of the Security Building and Loan Association, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio. The citizens of Mt. Sterling have rewarded his efforts in their behalf by electing him to membership in their council, serving in that capacity for nine years. He also reports the news of Mt. Sterling, through the columns of *The Enterprise*, of London, Ohio.

In 1878 Homer C. Wilson was married to Louise Dekalb, the daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Tennant) Dekalb, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Louise Dekalb was born and reared at Rushville, Ohio, where she attended the public schools, later becoming a school teacher, in which occupation she was engaged at the time of her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born two children:

Mrs. Zoa Atkins, who now lives in Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio; and Edison C., who married Alberta Call, of Mt. Sterling, and is now living in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Wilson is an active worker and sincere member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is also a trustee. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

W. H. CARL

Because of the necessity for temperamental fitness for a few professions, including the ministry and medical science, it cannot appropriately be said that the theme of the present sketch is a representative business man. The latter could not be successful in the profession which the subject of this sketch has followed for some years. Mr. Carl, like other members of his calling, has qualities of heart and soul that enable him to enter the house of mourning as a friend and to perform his services in such a way as to enlist the appreciation of his patrons. He is one of the best-known undertakers in the county. Born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the son of Jacob and Anna (Thuma) Carl, he is a descendant of natives of that county.

Jacob Carl came to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he lived until his death, which took place on January 6, 1870; the wife also passed away there, about two years later. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl, six of whom are living. These are, Gabriel, residing near Dayton, Ohio; Isaac, a Minnesota farmer; Sarah Loughman, of Miami county, Ohio; Mary Ellen Van Cleave, of Dayton, Ohio; Rebecca Hibbert, living south of Dayton, at Centerville, Ohio.

In point of geographical location, the subject has had a varied experience. Educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, he was early required to leave his books for the plow, for there were many mouths to be fed under the parental roof and the children early learned to carry their share of the burden. For some time after his school days came to an end the subject worked on the farm. His first business experience was in connection with a house-furnishing store. Later he came to Salem, Ohio, and purchased a cabinet shop and undertaking business, and here he lived for five years. He then removed to West Milton, Miami county, which was his home for the following four years, during which time he was engaged in the undertaking business. Establishing the firm of Carl & Herr, he next took up business activities in Dayton, remaining there for five years, and at the end of that time came to London and established the business in which he is at present engaged. He has been a resident of London for twenty-one years.

Mrs. Carl was, before her marriage, Fannie Daniels, of Dayton, Ohio, the daughter of Elisha and Olive (Chase) Daniels, the former a native of Blackstone, Massachusetts, and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels lived in Miami county, Ohio, locating on a farm which is now known as Overlook Park. He died in Miami county and at the time of his death was a heavy landholder. His widow moved to California and died there at Angel's Camp. Their children were, Emma Gene, Lucy, Alice and Fannie, the subject's wife. On the Chase side, Mrs. Carl is descended from distinguished ancestry, the paternal grandfather having been a first cousin of the noted statesman, Salmon P. Chase. The Chase family in Massachusetts were distinguished in colonial times and gave valuable service to the cause of the Revolutionists. The Chase family were descended from the three Chase brothers who came to the United States on the "Mayflower," one of these brothers, Isaac Chase, being the progenitor of the subject's wife. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl are, Grace and Geraldine, both of whom are at the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Carl is progressive and in his business has always had equipment that is modern and of the very best quality. He was coroner of Madison county for nine

W. H. CARL.

consecutive years. A further evidence of the standing with his London associates is the fact that he has been a leading member of the State Embalmers' Association for a number of years. He is also a director of the London Vault Company. As to his political affiliations, it may be said of Mr. Carl that he is an enthusiastic Republican. He is also a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He and Mrs. Carl are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

There is a peculiar sense in which the person under consideration here ministers to the welfare of the people. Associated with them chiefly in their sorrows, for this reason his field of service is a very broad and a very important one. May we not assume that his daily occupation has emphasized frequently in his line the truth of the following sentiment: "Every day of meeting sorrow superbly makes their life more grand. Every tear that falls from one's own eyes gives a deeper tenderness of look, of touch, of word, that shall soothe another's woe. Sorrow is not given us that we may mourn. It is given us that, having felt, suffered, wept, we may be able to understand, love, bless."

JOHN N. WALDO.

Among the many progressive citizens of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, the present leader of this thriving town is distinct in his individuality. It is a source of pleasure to know of one who still holds his own at the age of seventy, and such a man is John N. Waldo, present mayor of Mt. Sterling, who was born on October 21, 1844, in Palestine, Ohio, and has been a farmer, merchant and mayor.

Of the six children born to Stacy and Rachel J. (Neff) Waldo, three are now living, namely: John N.; Mrs. Sarah E. Laird, of Wichita, Kansas; and George A., who is a grocery merchant of Mt. Sterling. Stacy Waldo was born on August 3, 1815, in Franklin county, Ohio; he was a tanner by trade, but in 1855 he removed to Madison county where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1894. His wife, Rachel J., was born during the year of 1823, in Virginia, and passed away in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo were both members of the Christian church and were sincerely missed by their circle of friends and relatives.

The eldest of the children born of this union was John N. Waldo, who was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio. When twenty-six years of age Mr. Waldo purchased a piece of land and decided to become a farmer, but one year later, in 1871, he engaged in the shoe business at London, Ohio, and followed the same for four years, returning to the farm in Pleasant township during the year of 1875. For nineteen years Mr. Waldo resided on that place, which he developed to the best of his ability, his management resulting in more than ordinary success. He came to Mt. Sterling, in 1894, where he became actively engaged in the buggy and carriage business. After meeting with the most gratifying success in this line of endeavor Mr. Waldo sold the business in 1909, to his son, William. In 1901 John N. Waldo was elected mayor and served as such for one year, being elected to that office for the second time in 1914.

Laura Heath became the wife of John N. Waldo in 1868, and to them have been born five children: William, a merchant of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; the twin of William who died in infancy; Edward, deceased: Mrs. Mary E. Brown, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; and Omer, who is established in the monument business at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Laura Heath was born in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1848 and is the daughter of David and Nancy (Thomas) Heath, both natives of Virginia.

Mr. Waldo served as a member of the city council for ten years and in 1901 was elected township trustee, serving in that capacity for thirteen years and while a trustee

was elected mayor and served in both offices at the same time. He has always taken an active interest in the upbuilding of Mt. Sterling and his civic pride has been surpassed by none. Mr. Waldo is vice-president and a stockholder of the Security Building and Loan Association, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a loyal supporter of the Christian church, of which he is a member. He is a stanch Republican and has always worked for the advancement of his party. He has figured largely in all the civic improvements of the town and has always been an eager leader in every question pertaining to the betterment of those around him.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

To attain a position of special prominence and influence in the domain of newspaper enterprise requires intellectual attainments of a broad and thorough nature. When these things are found in a man of pleasing personality, they win for him a place of the highest regard in the community in which he lives. John M. Williams has made an enviable record in newspaper work in Mt. Sterling. As editor of the *Tribune*, Mr. Williams has given high proof of his ability to fill the position tendered him.

John M. Williams was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 23rd of September, 1857. His parents were natives of Ohio, his father, William Williams, having been born in Highland county, in August, 1822, and his mother, whose family name was Hiser, having been born in the same county in 1824. John M. Williams was one of three children, his sister, Clara, died when she was just seventeen years old. The father for a few years conducted a country store in Elmville, Ohio, but later returned to the occupation of farming, which he continued until his death which occurred in 1901. He and his wife were members of the Dunkard church. The paternal grandfather of John M. Williams was Thomas Williams, a native of Virginia, whose wife, Susan Gall, was also a native of Virginia. The ancestry of the family has been traced back to Wales.

Back of every successful man or woman, is found years of patient toil and thoughtful preparation. Out of this is built the foundation upon which everything worth while is based. Mr. William's preparation for success in life has been thorough. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools of Highland county, Ohio, and the high school of Hillsboro. In 1877 he began to teach school and one year later, in order to prepare himself more thoroughly for the position assigned him, entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, where he remained two terms. Afterward, for ten years, he taught in the district schools. For one term he taught in the Mt. Sterling schools. In 1889 Mr. Williams bought a printing office which had been started in 1887. Since that time he has given most of his time and attention to newspaper work. The *Tribune* has a circulation of over fifteen hundred subscribers.

Mr. Williams has been loyal to the highest ideals of citizenship and has made every effort to give Mt. Sterling an eminent place in the commercial life of Ohio. He is a director and shareholder of the Security Building and Loan Company. In his political interests Mr. Williams is a zealous advocate of the principles and politics of the Democratic party and has been an active and effective worker in its cause. For the past fifteen years he has held the position of township clerk. On account of his enthusiasm in school affairs he was elected a member of the school board of Mt. Sterling.

On the 30th of May, 1885, at Marshall, Ohio, John M. Williams was united in marriage to Nannie Carlisle, who was born on the 4th of February, 1863, near Marshall, Ohio. She is the daughter of James S. and Emily (Hill) Carlisle, both natives of Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born the following children: Carl C., is a linotype operator in Phoenix, Arizona; Harry is associated with his father in the printing business; Mrs. Donna M. Hayman and Mrs. Grace Zahn reside in Pleasant township; Ruth

still remains with her parents. All the children are graduates of the high school at Mt. Sterling.

Mr. Williams is a trustee of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Madison county.

JOHN R. WILSON.

As a man whose entire life has been given to agricultural pursuits, and this successfully, and also as one whose life and character are such as to command respect John R. Wilson merits a place in the present volume. The family name early became identified with the annals of this county, and from the time of its appearance there has been nothing to mar or tarnish its pristine honor. While the subject of this review has acquired wealth, it has not been done at the expense of others, for he has been eminently just and square in his dealings. John R. Wilson was born on December 31, 1844, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and is the son of Abraham N. and Elizabeth (Neff) Wilson.

Abraham N. Wilson was born in 1818, in Virginia, and left there with his parents when he was still a small child, their next home being in Pickaway county. Moving to Madison county in 1856 he bought what is known as the old Cook farm of one hundred and eighty acres, and that farm has been in the family ever since. Its owner passed away there in 1885. His wife, who was born in 1836, died about the year 1867.

John R. Wilson, was reared on his father's farm in Pleasant township, Madison county, where he attended district school No. 2. He is still farming a portion of that land, now owning sixty-eight acres, and part of his interest has been in graded stock. His home is now near Mt. Sterling.

In 1885, the marriage of John R. Wilson and Allison N. Dennison was solemnized, his bride being the daughter of William Dennison. She was born in 1862, in Madison county, Ohio. Two children have blessed this union, Ola, now Mrs. Roberson, of Madison county, and William, who is operating the home farm.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He is an ardent church attendant, and contributes largely of his means to the work of the Christian church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge. His father was a Mason.

By his habit of consideration for others in all of his dealings, as well as by the sterling qualities which his character is made up of, John R. Wilson has endeared himself to the community which has been his home for so many years. He is a man whom to know is to admire.

W. O. MENDENHALL.

William O. Mendenhall was born on February 8, 1871, at Buckley, Illinois, and is the son of Dr. William O. and Lydia (Hayworth) Mendenhall. His boyhood was spent in the atmosphere of a home where education was a prominent factor in the life of each member. Surrounded by these fortunate circumstances, William O. Mendenhall secured for himself a broad, liberal education, beginning in the public schools of Illinois, where he continued until eleven years of age. With his parents he then removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he completed his course in the public schools, later taking a collegiate course at Earlham. He is one of five children born to his parents, three of whom are now living.

William O. Mendenhall, Sr., was born in 1835, at Lafayette, Illinois, and was reared on the farm. In 1859 he began a four-years course at the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after which he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, graduating from same, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Illinois. In 1882 he

removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he practiced medicine until his death in 1906. To the union of William O. and Lydia (Hayworth) Mendenhall, were born these children: Ola and Nora, deceased; Dr. Edwin H., a physician and surgeon of Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Georgia L. (Garver), of Springfield, Ohio; and William O., Jr. Lydia (Hayworth) Mendenhall, the mother of William O. Mendenhall, was born on February 28, 1845, at Ridge Farm, Illinois, and is now living at Springfield, Illinois.

Having decided to devote himself to the mercantile business, William O. Mendenhall, when nineteen years of age, removed to Danville, Illinois, where he clerked in a grocery store. In 1893, during the "World's Fair," at Chicago, he turned his steps to that city, where he entered the field of photography for a short time. Remaining in Chicago for three years, he then returned to Richmond, Indiana, where he returned to his former business as clerk in a store until 1900, then he removed to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and formed a partnership with G. H. Johnson, in the grocery line, which co-partnership continued until 1912, when Mr. Mendenhall assumed full charge of the business.

During the year 1900, which marked the beginning of his independent mercantile life, William O. Mendenhall and Ella Johnson were united in wedlock. No children have been born to this union. A Republican in politics, and a member of the board of public affairs, William O. Mendenhall, in his busy life, devotes much of his attention to other matters, and is a member of the Christian church as well as in the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Modern Woodmen of America also claim him as a member, and altogether, his life has been replete with well regulated industry, which his ample education has wrought out to a fine degree of success.

ROBERT F. CHENOWETH.

Only a glimpse at the external facts of the life of the man above mentioned reminds us that "Defeat is for those who acknowledge it." During the latter years of Robert F. Chenoweth's life, illness incapacitated him from active participation in business, but, despite this affliction, he took a keen interest in affairs to the end, and at all times endeavored to give the best of his talents and ability to the purposes to which his life was dedicated. When his life's record came to an end it was not incomplete in nobility and oneness of purpose, nor in attainment through struggle. Robert F. Chenoweth, a prominent stock dealer and grain buyer, and one of the best known farmers of this county, died at his home, seven miles south of London, on the Big Plain pike, on February 10, 1913. He was a son of the late F. M. and Margaret (Rea) Chenoweth, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this work. His birth occurred on February 25, 1861, in Oak Run township.

After his education in the local schools and at Kenyon College was completed, Mr. Chenoweth was for many years engaged in the grain and seed business and in farming. He was widely known as a partner of the late A. Tanner, of the firm of Tanner & Chenoweth and, later, Chenoweth Brothers, being associated with his brother, Rea, who now controls and manages the business. The Chenoweth Brothers partnership extended for nine years, but Robert was compelled to give up a part of his large business interests on account of failing health. He had given his entire attention to agricultural enterprises in Fairfield township until 1892, when he took up a business career in London, where he dealt in hay and grain. But he still retained connection with his farming interest until the fall of 1906, when impaired health compelled him to travel. He was away from home more or less until the spring of 1911 when, with partially regained health, he again took charge of his farm.

On October 5, 1887, Robert F. Chenoweth married Geneva Kennedy, the daughter of John H. and Abigail (Mitchell) Kennedy. Both of Mrs. Chenoweth's parents are

ROBERT F. CHENOWETH

natives of this county and representatives of two of its most prominent and influential families. To Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth were born two children, Austin, of London, and Lawrence. Austin married Margaret Leonard, and to this union a daughter, named June Rea, has been born.

Among the organizations to which Mr. Chenoweth belonged was the Columbus Lodge of Elks. Mr. Chenoweth was conscientious in all that he undertook to do, laboring early and late with an apparent indifference to fatigue. Personally, he was a man of forceful character and this, together with his genial nature, made him popular among his associates. He had that fine quality of manhood which not only attracted warm friendship, but enabled him to retain the same.

WILLIAM D. WOOD.

Only a few years more and the tribute to the last remaining veteran of the Civil War will be paid. Father Time is fast thinning the ranks of those brave heroes who saved their country from division. Long after their names are forgotten, the memory of their brave deeds will live in the hearts and minds of those who follow after, inspiring them to kindred acts of patriotism, should their country call. William D. Wood, who was born on February 27, 1841, in Fayette county, Ohio, is one of the remaining few who still live to tell the story of distress and hardship endured during the great conflict.

When the call to arms came, William D. Wood responded with patriotic zeal, enlisting at Washington C. H., Ohio, in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with General Sherman during his entire enlistment, seeing service in every Southern state except Florida and Texas. He was discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas, returning to the home of his parents, in Fayette county, Ohio, and remained with them until 1866.

Reared on the farm and attending the district schools of Fayette county, he very naturally turned toward the scenes of his childhood when the horrors of war had ceased. On February 22, 1866, William D. Wood was married to Mary Parker, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, and at once rented land from his father, who gave him sixty-nine acres beside. He made improvements on this place and now owns three hundred acres of well-improved land, situated in Fayette county. Mary (Parker) Wood died on July 12, 1871. To this union was born one child who is deceased. On May 2, 1872, Mr. Wood married, secondly, Rebecca Swope. She was born in 1833, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and of this union two children were born, Albert, deceased, and Arley, who is now farming in Fayette county, Ohio. Rebecca (Swope) Wood passed away on February 16, 1906. Eleven months later, on December 6, 1906, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Mary Wissler, who was born on November 8, 1841, in Pickaway county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Morris) Wissler, both natives of Pennsylvania. No children have been born of this union.

William D. Wood treasures a bible that dates back to 1599. He owns property in Mt. Sterling and is a stockholder of the First National Bank. He is a member of the Baptist church. William D. Wood is the eldest of four children born to his parents, Daniel and Tabitha (Leach) Wood, the other children being, Mrs. Cordelia Yoeman, a widow, living in Columbus, Ohio; Raymond F., deceased; and Marcellus, a soldier of the Civil War, deceased.

Daniel Wood, father of William D. Wood, was born on August 10, 1811, in Kentucky, and was brought by his parents to Fayette county, Ohio, when an infant, being reared on the farm near Washington C. H., Ohio. He passed away in 1890. The Wood family were originally from Virginia. Tabitha (Leach) Wood, who was the daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Francis) Leach, was born on October 4, 1805, in Kentucky,

and died on July 12, 1878. The Leach family were from Maryland and the Francis family from Pennsylvania.

William D. Wood is a Republican, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the evening of his life, his memories are of a life well spent. He is a member of Primitive Baptist church. Mr. Wood now lives retired and his only activities are looking after his property.

JOHN W. REAY.

An architect of his own fortunes, depending entirely on the resources of his youth, John W. Reay has built up a reputation for himself of great worth and respect. From small beginnings he has come to the front rank, where his force of character has made him well known and honored. He has achieved distinct success through well directed effort and intelligent endeavor, so that his name has become a synonym for achievement. Animated by a desire to improve in every way possible the community in which he lives, he has long been a factor in the social and material activities of Madison county.

John W. Reay was born in Pickaway county on the 17th of March, 1849, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Neff) Reay, natives of Virginia. His father came to Pickaway county in 1833, and settled at Era, where he continued in the occupation of shoemaker, a trade he had learned in his native state. After ten years of toil at that trade, during which time he was able to set aside part of his earnings, he bought a small tract of land, covering fifty-three acres, and took up farming, a line of work that had always appealed to him, and which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1884. John Reay was born on January 26th, 1809. Elizabeth Neff, who was born in 1816, came to Pickaway county with her parents, where she died in 1902. The children born to John and Elizabeth Reay were: Mary, deceased; John, a sketch of whose life is given here; George, deceased; Charles, who lives on the old home place in Pickaway county; Esther, deceased; Henry, who lives in Pickaway county; Mrs. Sarah Hughes, who is a widow.

John W. Reay is a man of excellent intellectual powers, and found ample opportunity to exercise his talents in the educational affairs of Pleasant township, where he held the position of teacher in district No. 3 for six years. His total teaching experience, however, covered a period of twelve years. He was not interested only in school affairs, but also had due appreciation for the dignity of the occupation of farming. This fact led him to finally give up school teaching, after he had bought a farm of eighty-five acres in Pleasant township. He began to farm in 1875, and continued to extend the boundaries of his property, until now he has one hundred and thirty acres of valuable farm land. Part of his time has been devoted to the erection of a beautiful residence on the place, which represents everything that is modern in the way of country house improvements. Mr. Reay has always kept a high grade of stock, as is the custom with many of the farmers of that vicinity.

Mr. Reay has given time and strenuous effort to the principles of the Democratic party and has as many friends among its members as any man in his community. This fact was proved by his election to the office of township trustee, an office he continued to fill for nine years. Aside from this he has also served on the school board. His opinions on educational questions are always received with the greatest consideration, owing to his knowledge of school affairs gained through many years of experience with its problems.

On the 1st of January, 1874, the marriage of John W. Reay to Sarah Wickell took place. Sarah Wickell was born on the 17th of September, 1853, in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and was the daughter of Daniel and Clarinda (Douglas) Wickell. Both her mother

and father were natives of Germany, her father having been born in that country in 1808. He died in 1855. Her mother was born in 1809, and died in 1895.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Reay are: Alvin, who lives in Range township; Mrs. Stella Jones, of Madison county, Ohio; Mrs. Gertrude McCaffarty, who lives in Pleasant township; Charles, who also lives in Pleasant township; and Rena who remains at home with her parents. The family has always contributed to the support of the Christian church, where Mr. Reay has long been one of its most ardent members. Owing to the pleasure he has found in other lines of social recreation, Mr. Reay has never affiliated himself with fraternal orders.

PALMER G. HEWITT.

Palmer G. Hewitt, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, is a fitting example of modern schooling when taken in hand by a young man of force and intelligence, for at the age of twenty years he had passed through the public schools and attended two of the leading universities of his state and had already entered the business world. He was born on February 7, 1882, at Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of Washington T. and Mandain (Grove) Hewitt, who were the parents of three children: Carl, a merchant at Sedalia, Ohio; Frank, a salesman of Springfield, Ohio; and Palmer G. Hewitt, a merchant in Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Washington T. Hewitt, the father of Palmer G. Hewitt, was born on March 16, 1840, in Highland county, Ohio, and responding to his country's call, enlisted in the great Civil War struggle in 1862, serving until 1865, at which time he received his discharge. In 1865, at the close of the war, Washington T. Hewitt engaged in the general merchandise business at Sedalia, Ohio, in which he continued for thirty-five years, he then retiring and is now residing in the town which contributed so largely to his success. Mandain Grove was born on March 2, 1848, in Piqua, Ohio, and died on December 18, 1907.

Reared at Sedalia, Ohio, Palmer G. Hewitt, after he had completed his studies in the public schools of that town, entered the university located at Westerville, Ohio, and at the conclusion of that course, continued his education at Oberlin University, of this state, returning in 1902 to Sedalia, Ohio, fully equipped with knowledge gained, and served his brother, Carl Hewitt, in his general store. Rapidly applying his practical experience, he decided, in 1909, to begin operations for himself and removed to Mt. Sterling, and there began his career as groceryman in the old Snyder building. In 1913 he moved to his present location, where he owns one of the finest and most complete grocery lines to be found in this section.

On March 14, 1907, Palmer G. Hewitt was married to Edna Marie O'Day, who was born on November 14, 1887, and who has become famous as a cultured singer. She is a graduate of the Mt. Sterling schools and has spent one year at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and two years in New York City, where she continued her favorite study of voice culture with the great artists. The results of this training has, with her marvelous powers, rendered as much happiness to others as to herself. Her farm of two hundred and sixteen acres, located in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, is under the direct management of Palmer G. Hewitt, her husband.

The parents of Edna Marie (O'Day) Hewitt, J. William and Harriet (Busic) O'Day, were both born and lived in Mt. Sterling, Ohio. J. William O'Day was born on May 18, 1860, and was an extensive farmer and a noted stockman of Madison county, Ohio. His death occurred on August 20, 1908. Harriet (Busic) O'Day was the daughter of Elijah Winfield and Rachel (Rees) Busic and was born on July 12, 1865, and is still living in Mt. Sterling, Ohio. To the union of Palmer G. Hewitt and Edna Marie

O'Day one child came to bless their home, Truth, born on May 30, 1908, in Sedalia, Ohio.

Palmer G. Hewitt affiliates with the Republican party, and in church affairs he is a member of the Presbyterian church, while in his lodge life he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES ALLEN WILSON.

Charles Allen Wilson is a scion of one of the famous old families of this section of Ohio. He was born at Summerford, Madison county, Ohio, July 2, 1864. He is a son of Alexander Hamilton and Isabella (Koogler) Wilson, the former of whom was a son of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson, and the latter a daughter of Simon Koogler, of Greene county, Ohio.

Alexander Hamilton Wilson was a farmer and influential citizen of Lafayette, Ohio. He served for over twenty years as justice of the peace in Madison county, dying at Summerford in 1895, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died five years later. They were the parents of five children, Charles A., Laura B., Walter A., Lamar P. and Alice C. Of these children, Walter A. died in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in the department of civil service. Lamar P. is a farmer residing in Somerford township. Laura B. is the wife of John Johnston, of Osborn, Greene county, Ohio. Alice C. is the wife of Clarence Hering, also of Osborn.

Charles A. Wilson spent his boyhood days on the farm. He received his education in the public schools of Lafayette and graduated from the London high school with the class of 1884. The next four years were spent in teaching in the public schools of Deer Creek township, after which he engaged in his present occupation of farming. He resides at "Oak Grove Farm," in Pleasant township, Clark county, Ohio, and is a member of the Somerford Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Chandler Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at London, Ohio. He is also a member of the Farmers Club and was one of the organizers of this society. One of the pictures of the club, published in this volume, was taken at his home, eight miles northwest of London. He served fourteen years as a member of the county fair board and was president of the board four years, and secretary two years.

On October 1, 1914, Charles Allen Wilson was married to Nellie Evelyn Sweet, daughter of Albert and Clara Sweet, of near London. They have one son, Allen Sweet, born on July 11, 1915.

CLEMENT D. FINLEY.

It was in the year 1863, while the struggle of the Civil War was being woven into a greater victory, that the birth of Clement D. Finley took place. That event occurred on March 9, in Morgan county, Ohio. His parents, George W. and Nancy J. (Donahue) Finley, have two children, Clement D., the eldest, and Harry M., who has been cashier of the Malta, Ohio, Bank, and was a representative of Morgan county, being the first Democrat elected from that county in forty years, and who is now living at McConnelsville, Ohio.

George W. Finley was born on July 31, 1838, in Morgan county, Ohio, and followed farming for years but finally retired and is now living at McConnelsville, Ohio. He was the son of David and Elizabeth (Guy) Finley, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania; David Finley having been born in Washington county, of that state. They were of Scotch-Irish descent and were all members of the Presbyterian church.

Clement D. Finley was reared on the farm and attended the public and district schools of Morgan county, until 1883, after which he removed to Pickaway county,

where he worked as a farm hand for one year. Mr. Finley came to Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, in 1884, where he followed the carpenter's trade. He spent one year working at Columbus, Ohio, but in 1888 Mr. Finley began work in a planing-mill at Mt. Sterling, where his initial efforts at that business were as laborer and foreman. As soon as he mastered one phase of his work, he was transferred to other departments until, in 1902, he became thoroughly conversant with the work in all its branches. In 1903 Mr. Finley became a stockholder, director and manager of the present company which was organized at that time.

John and Elizabeth (Baughman) Crabbe, were natives of Ohio, and it was their daughter, Julia E. Crabbe, born at Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, in 1868, who became the wife of Clement D. Finley, in 1886, and to them were born four children. In 1888, their first-born, Verner L., blessed their union. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, and is now a student of philosophy. Harvey E., the second child, was born in 1890, and is a graduate of Wooster University, and is now coach at the Dickinson Seminary, of Williams, Pennsylvania. Leah Maud, who was born in 1892, lives with her parents in Mt. Sterling. George N. was born in 1904, at McConnellsville, Ohio.

Clement D. Finley is a Democrat, stanch and true, a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and a member of the Mt. Sterling school board. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has taken the work in its various branches. Mr. Finley has accomplished much that is worth while and his efforts to succeed have been fittingly rewarded.

WILLIS JONES.

It is said that "a nation's civilization is the outgrowth of the literature produced by its writers," but greater power than even a nation's literature is that gained through the integrity of the individual and the proper individual adjustment to the needs of the community. The record of each attainment, when the result of earnest endeavor, should be given the public, for the men and women of today find much that is helpful to themselves in the perusal of the battles fought and won by others. The name of Willis Jones, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, may well be listed among those men of integrity who have realized their responsibility toward the community. He was born on February 14, 1865, in Monroe township, Pickaway county. At the early age of seventeen he rented land and began farming for himself. He followed this occupation for five years and, at the age of twenty-two, removed to Derby, Pickaway county, Ohio, where he engaged in the grain business. He continued in the grain business until 1902, when he returned to Mt. Sterling, succeeding his father, who owned a grain elevator there, and now deals in the selling of grain, coal and seed. In addition to this business he owns an elevator in Derby, Pickaway county, and one in Orient, in the same county. He is also the owner of eight hundred and ninety acres of land in the three counties of Madison, Pickaway and Fayette, the greater part of which is in Fayette and Pickaway counties, only twenty-five acres being located in Madison county.

James Jones, the father of Willis, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1836. At an early age he began investing in land and at the time of his death, in 1901, was the owner of eight hundred acres. James Jones was married to Annette Bostwick, who was born in Fayette county, August 26, 1840, and to this union six children were born, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. E. C. Breyfogle, Willis, Mrs. S. W. Beal, Mrs. Charles H. Clark and Mrs. John O'Day. Mrs. Jones' death occurred on December 18, 1908. After farming for several years, Mr. Jones removed to Mt. Sterling at the time the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was being built, and entered the grain business, which he conducted for many years. He became president of the old Farmers Bank of Mt. Ster-

ling, gaining a reputation for justice and honesty. His parents, Isaac and Unity (Graham) Jones, were also natives of Fayette county.

This short review of the principal events in the lives of the parents and grandparents of Willis Jones is necessary that the reader may better judge of the sterling worth of this energetic citizen. Mr. Jones is a stockholder of the Citizens Bank of Mt. Sterling, in which he is also a director. Mr. Jones has always been a stanch Republican, devoting his enthusiasm and time to the interests of that party and to the election of its nominees.

In 1895 Willis Jones was married to Lora E. McKinley, who was born on February 14, 1877, in Pickaway county, Ohio. She is the daughter of William F. and Elizabeth (Sherman) McKinley, both natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born two children, Harold C., a graduate of Mt. Sterling high school, and now attending the Ohio State University, and Elizabeth Annette, who is still living at home with her parents. Mr. Jones is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the order of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Christian gentleman, finding his religious inspiration in the creed of the Methodist church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

MILTON L. SHEPHERD.

Born from hardy pioneer parentage, on December 1, 1872, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, Milton L. Shepherd, the son of Isaiah and Susan (Newman) Shepherd, with scant opportunities for an education, has worked up from a fifty-cents-a-day cattle feeder to be an independent, prosperous farmer.

To Isaiah and Susan Shepherd were born seven children, the eldest being Milton L. Shepherd, and the others were: Addie J., deceased; Francis M., who lives in Range township, Madison county; Edward T., is a professor of the high school, at Range, Ohio; Mrs. Myrtle Call, who lives in Madison county; Russell, deceased; and Horace, who lives in Range township, Madison county.

Isaiah Shepherd was born in 1848, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and was reared on the farm. He is the son of Andrew and Nancy (Price) Shepherd, natives of Ross county, Ohio, and among the early settlers of Madison county. Susan Newman was born in 1853, in Morgan county, Ohio, on the farm of her parents, William and Adaline (Bell) Newman, both native born Ohioans. Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Shepherd are living and are active members of the Methodist church.

Unselfishly devoting his early manhood, until he reached the age of twenty-two, to the needs of his parents, Milton L. Shepherd, with the education he was fortunate enough to obtain from the district schools, launched out for himself, working the following two years for fifty cents a day feeding cattle. Returning home he married and proceeded to farm in connection with his father-in-law. Shortly afterward he was in full charge of this farm. Flora M. Lockwood, to whom Milton L. Shepherd was married on July 20, 1897, was born in 1876, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Grubb) Lockwood, both natives of Ross county, Ohio.

Mrs. Flora M. Shepherd is the owner, through inheritance, of two hundred and fifty acres of land which her husband superintends, devoting his attention to farming and the raising of a fine grade of cattle. To these thrifty farmers were born four children, Elizabeth F., Edna L., Edgar I. and Ernest A. In a modern house, which Mr. Shepherd erected at Mt. Sterling, the family are all at home, happy and with abundance for all needs.

Politically, Milton L. Shepherd affiliates with the Republican party. In church matters he is a Methodist and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MRS. LOVINA WHITE.

Possessing high ideals of true womanhood, Mrs. Lovina White is numbered among the most highly respected citizens of Columbus, Ohio, where she is also one of the wealthiest residents. Taking personal charge of her splendid property, consisting of eight hundred acres of fine farm land, Mrs. White handles her business affairs with an executive ability equaling that of any man, and takes a special delight in her agricultural interests.

Mrs. Lovina White, now a resident of Columbus, Ohio, was born on July 30, 1857, near Plain City, Madison county, and was educated first at the public schools, and then attended the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio. She is highly cultured, public spirited, and takes a sincere interest in all questions of moral good to humanity, her special interest being in connection with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Columbus, Ohio, where she takes an active part in the work. Mrs. White is a member of the First Congregational church at Columbus, of which her daughters are also members. She is a daughter of Alexander and Martha J. (Milliken) Wilson. Her fine tract of land, consisting of eight hundred acres, is located in Madison county, adjacent to the town of West Jefferson, where she was reared and spent her girlhood days.

Alexander Wilson, father of the subject of this sketch, acquired a liberal education, and later became a teacher in the public schools, from which work he saved sufficient funds with which to purchase a farm in Madison county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Wilson was a generous man, and a liberal supporter of the church. His wife was Martha J. (Milliken) Wilson, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living in 1915: H. C., Lovina, Albert W., and Grant died in infancy. H. C. Wilson was born on April 23, 1856, and was educated in the public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio, and now follows farming near West Jefferson, Ohio; Albert W. Wilson was married to Winnie Huddle, of Jefferson township, and resides at Columbus, Ohio, and owns a four hundred acre tract of land in Madison county. They have three children, Boyd, Eulah and Leona. Eulah was married to Charles Cupp, in July, 1915.

William D. Wilson, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. White, was born near Summerford, Madison county, Ohio, and was a son of Valentine Wilson, who came to Madison county with his parents, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, settling later in Madison county. Mr. Wilson spent his early youth on his father's farm, and received his education at the public schools, and was united in marriage with Nancy Moore, of Union county, Ohio, by whom he had the following children: Alexander, Monroe, Lafayette, Eleanor, Sarah, William, Washington and Taylor. Eleanor Wilson became the wife of Benjamin Morris, and Sarah Wilson was married to John Price. Mr. Wilson ultimately became the largest landowner in Madison county, and was known as the "land baron" of the county, much of his land being purchased for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, all of which he ditched, cleared and improved, and is at present the most valuable land in the county. At the time of his death, Mr. Wilson owned nine thousand acres, of which one pasture alone contained twelve hundred acres. He was generous in his giving to the poor, but was too modest to wish mention made of it, and gave liberal support to all things for the betterment of the community in which he resided. He was a large dealer in stock of all kinds, and during the war bought horses and mules for the government. He was successful in everything he undertook and at the time of his death was one of the wealthiest men in Madison county.

Daniel Milliken, the maternal grandfather, was a pioneer settler of Madison county, Ohio, but afterwards moved to Iowa, where he died early in life.

Lovina Wilson was married on September 12, 1877, to W. E. White, son of Samuel White. He was born on November 11, 1856, in Illinois, and was educated in the public schools at St. Louis, Missouri. This union has been blest with three children, namely: Minnie Pearl, born on October 11, 1878, is now the wife of Frank C. Tarr, and they reside at Pasadena, California; Laura M., born on December 10, 1879, and is married to Frank A. Bush, of Oakland, California; Edith L., born on August 28, 1895, a graduate of Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, was married in October, 1915, to James Roy Bridenstine of Canton, Ohio, and they reside in the farm house on "The Little Darby Farm," near West Jefferson.

Mrs. White is a quiet, refined lady, who is loved by all who know her, and one who would dignify any station in which she might be placed. Her life has been devoted to doing good wherever possible.

LEWIS R. KIOUS.

Particular interest it attached to a study of the life of Lewis R. Kious, because of the fact that he has attained his present enviable position and prosperity by reason of innate efficiency and estimable personal characteristics. When others slept he worked; when others played, he planned, and it was through practical industry, wisely and persistently applied, that he has wrested success from possible failure and prominence from possible mediocrity. By indomitable energy and faith in the future, he has forged ahead and has done much for the business interests of the county. Lewis R. Kious, a farmer and state representative of the county, was born on the farm which is his present home, on May 9, 1861, and is the son of George and Malinda (Hedrick) Kious. To George and Malinda (Hedrick) Kious were born seven children, namely: Adam, Lewis, Mary, Linda, George H., Pearl and Frederick, who died in infancy.

George Kious was a native of Ross county, Ohio, having been born there in February, 1814. His father was Adam Kious, a native of Germany. Although George Kious attended the local district schools of his native county, his education was such as to prepare him for his future activities. Coming to Madison county in about 1840, he became the owner of fifteen hundred acres of land, for which he paid one dollar an acre. In 1865 he built the splendid home in which the subject of this sketch still lives. It is a brick structure, fifty feet square, spacious and yet comfortable, and is the largest in the country. Much of the attractiveness of this beautiful estate is due to the many evergreen trees set out by the builder of the family home. Mr. Kious, Sr., was an extensive shipper and stock raiser. An example of his energy and persistence is the fact that even nature could place no obstacles in his way which he could not overcome. In driving his cattle from Omaha, Nebraska, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he swam on horseback all the streams between these cities. Many times he was washed down the stream, but his physical strength and absolute fearlessness enabled him to survive many serious accidents. He was the leading man of his community in his day, and did much to further the business interests of his home town. In 1866 he was suddenly attacked in his home by robbers, who threatened to kill him, supposedly in order to extort money. They cruelly cut his arm until it was nearly severed, their weapon being a corn knife. Although severely wounded, this man gave chase, thus saving both his life and his property. His wife, who was born in 1828, in South Charlestown, Clarke county, Ohio, was the daughter of Lewis and Ruth (Dickison) Hedrick, natives of England. Her early life was spent on the farm on which she was born. She passed away in 1900.

Lewis R. Kious was fortunate in having more than the usual education of his day, for he was a student in the high school at Mount Sterling, Ohio, and in 1884 he

LEWIS R. KIOUS

took a philosophical course in the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio. Three years later he returned home to take entire charge of the farm. He now owns four hundred and seventy acres of land in Madison and Vinton counties, this state. Mr. Kious is interested in a number of business concerns, of which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Kious's public career began in 1914, when, on the Republican ticket, he was elected a member of the Ohio house of representatives, and is now serving his first term. His interests are broad, and it might be said that they center about the measures which have to do with the financial welfare of his constituents.

Mr. Kious was married, in 1888, to Lorena Shafer, who was born on July 31, 1865, at Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio. She was educated at Mount Blanchard and in the University of Wooster, where she met her husband, who was then taking the same courses in studies in which she was interested. Her term in college was two years. Mrs. Kious's parents weer Solomon and Elizabeth (Hoge) Shafer, who were, respectively, of German and English descent. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kious: Clifford, who has attended several schools, including the Staunton Military Academy, at Saunton, Virginia, is now assisting his father on the farm; Louise married a Mr. Gill, who is a prominent farmer of Range township; Lewis is attending Mount Sterling high school; Lorena is a sophomore in the local high school, and Elizabeth also attends school.

Mr. and Mrs. Kious and their family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. Kious is one of the most active members. Mr. Kious is a member of the Farmers' Grange.

We are told that "There is no excellence without labor." This seems to be true, especially of intellectual attainment. In the present instance it is gratifying to find that compensation for early effort came in full measure to the subject of this review, in the distinguished public honor bestowed upon him by the people. As a member of the general assembly, in whose deliberations he takes no insignificant part, Mr. Kious becomes a figure in the history of the state. In his activities in the legislature he advocated and championed many of the popular measures, and one of his achievements was the introduction of a resolution which culminated in the appointment of a building commission for the erection of an office building in Columbus for the use of various state departments, thereby concentrating these departments under one roof instead of scattered, as heretofore.

ALVIN J. BLUE.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously followed, never fails to bring success. It carries a man onward and upward; brings out his individual character, and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life with its cares, necessities and duties affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the most helpful kind. Its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundance of material for effort and self-improvement. Alvin J. Blue, a miller, and for many years a successful farmer of Union township, Madison county, Ohio, lives upon his present farm of one hundred acres located on the Midway pike, about one mile from the Madison county court house.

Alvin J. Blue was born on October 31, 1849, in Fairfield county, Ohio. He is the son of Harvey A. and Emily (Bowman) Blue, the former of whom was born in Fairfield county, near Pleasantville, July 18, 1816, and the latter in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 26, 1826. They were married on October 21, 1845, and spent the remainder of their lives in Walnut township, Pickaway county, which was then a

wilderness. By hard work they cleared the land upon which they settled of the forest trees and developed a splendid farm. They left considerable wealth as a result of their hard work and sagacious management in financial matters. Twelve children were born to them, as follow: Lorain D., Alma R., Alvin J., Celestia E., Herbert W., Julian M., Emily J., Clara C., Harvey O., Orren P., Clayton E. and Clinton A. The mother of these children died on October 6, 1881, and the father on September 18, 1882.

The late Harvey A. Blue was the son of Michael and Deborah (Peters) Blue, the former of whom was born on June 14, 1783, and the latter on January 23, 1786. She was the daughter of Tunis and Fannie Peters, and bore her husband thirteen children, as follow: Tunis P., Francinah A., Jonathan W., Mary M., Louisa S., Harvey A., Michael, Abigail, Catherine, Absalom A., Deborah H., John Q. A. and William. Michael Blue, the son of Michael Blue, Sr., emigrated with his parents from Hampshire county, Virginia, to Ohio, on horseback, in 1812. They located in Fayette county, Ohio, near Bloomingsburg, where the parents died, and are buried in the Bloomingsburg cemetery. Michael Blue, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolution. He was the son of John Michael Blue, who was the great-great-grandfather of Alvin J., the subject of this sketch. John Michael Blue was the son of Richard Blue.

Richard and Donald Blue were twin brothers, born in the seventeenth century. Richard and Donald Blue sailed from Scotland for America. They encountered a raging storm and were shipwrecked. Lifeboats were used in the rescue, and Richard and Donald Blue were taken on different boats. Later they were landed safely on the shore somewhere along the coast of South Carolina. Unfortunately, however, the Blue brothers landed at different points, but, after being in South Carolina for a time, they came together again and lived for several years near Charleston. There they owned some property. They left papers, now deposited in the vault of the old Charleston court house, which told of their disastrous voyage from Scotland to America. They were married in Charleston, and Donald Blue decided to go west through the southern part of the United States. Richard Blue, the ancestor of Alvin J., decided to go north. He located somewhere near the present site of Richmond, Virginia, at which place he died after having reared a large family of children. One of his sons was John Michael Blue, heretofore referred to.

Alvin J. Blue was educated in the public schools of Pickaway county, Ohio, and in the Normal school at Lebanon, Warren county. He was graduated from the business course, and, after finishing school, engaged in the milling business at London under the firm name of Placer & Blue. The firm built what is now known as the London mill in 1874. They conducted the mill under the firm name until 1879, when Mr. Blue sold out his interests. In the spring of 1880, he removed to his magnificent farm on the Midway pike. Here he built a fine house and barn. Mr. Blue's one hundred acres of land is equal in fertility and appearance to any to be found in Madison county. It is known as "Oak Crescent Farm." Mr. Blue is a breeder of purebred Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine, as well as Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

On January 31, 1877, Alvin J. Blue was married to Carrie M. Rankin, a daughter of Albert and Margaret (Withrew) Rankin, and who was born on June 24, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Blue have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Hartford R., born on May 7, 1878, lives at home. Emily Ann, born on November 24, 1879, is a graduate of the London public schools. Celestia May, born on September 1, 1882, was married on December 28, 1904, to John Welsh, and they have had two children, Ralph G. and Robert E. They live in Columbus. Mr. Welsh is a bookkeeper in the water-works department of the city. An infant son, born on May 7, 1884, is deceased. Florence Pansy, born on August 10, 1885, is a graduate of the London public schools, also from

the Thomas Normal Training School, of Detroit, Michigan, in music and art, and is a teacher, having taught for the last ten years. Julian Corwin, born on September 23, 1887, was graduated from Ohio State University after two years in the agricultural department. He married Hazel Claire Noecker on March 4, 1911, and they have had one son, Kenneth F. After their marriage they removed to Kansas where Mrs. Blue died on April 27, 1914. Ellis L., born on November 12, 1889, was graduated from the public schools of London and later married Mary Williamson, August 31, 1910. They have had one daughter, Mary Eleanor. Ellis L. Blue graduated in Osteopathy in June, 1915, and is practicing in Montana. Carrie Gertrude, born on September 29, 1893, is a graduate of the London public schools and is now attending the Ohio State University, where she is taking a course in domestic science.

Alvin J. Blue is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is identified with Madison Lodge No. 70, of London. He is also a member of London Encampment No. 126, the Canton Occidental and the Patriarchs Militant, of Springfield, Ohio, He was elected representative for six years to the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in district No. 58, and was appointed by the grand master for one year. He joined the lodge in 1874, and has been a member for over forty years. Both he and Mrs. Blue are members of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. Blue is also a member of Oak Run Grange No. 797. He has been deputy master of Ohio State Grange of Madison county for the last fifteen years. Mr. Blue has organized several granges in Madison county. He is a Republican in politics. He was elected director of the Madison county infirmary and served during a term of two years, or until the office was abolished. He was township trustee and served six years in that office, and also of the Union township school board, in which he served three years. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Mrs. Blue is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of London.

EDWARD T. SNYDER.

Woman's emancipation has been a determining factor in the conservation of human energy and character that is so often displayed in the business world to today, and there is no more striking instance of this than is presented in the career of a husband and wife at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Edward T. Snyder, funeral director and furniture dealer at Mt. Sterling, has for a business partner his wife, who studied embalming at the same school which he attended, namely, the Boston School of Embalming, at Columbus, Ohio, and they now have an excellent business and one of the finest motor automobiles in the state, it being the only one in Mt. Sterling.

Edward T. Snyder was born on April 12, 1875, at Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, and is the eldest child of William H. and Jennie (Will) Snyder, the youngest being a daughter, Mrs. Bessie Alkire. William H. Snyder was born on March 10, 1841, at Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Douglas) Snyder. John Snyder was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, and, when a young man, learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed for some time. After a time he became convinced that success would attend him if he were established at Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, and in 1837, he removed to that place, engaging in the harness business until 1845, at which time he changed both his commercial affairs and his residence to Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Here it was that he entered the mercantile world, and followed this line of endeavor until his death, in 1878. At the time of his demise, John Snyder was sixty-eight years of age and he was succeeded by his sons, Taylor and William H., who conducted the business together. After a few years of successful management, they sold the business and William H. retired from active life and passed away in 1903, content to leave the battle of life, which he had fought so well, to those with youth and hope and strength at their command. His wife, Jennie (Will) Snyder, was born in 1850, at Circleville,

Ohio, and passed away in 1885, at the age of thirty-five years. She was the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Nye) Will. Her father, who was a miller by trade, was a native of Scotland.

Edward T. Snyder attended the schools at Mt. Sterling and graduated from same in 1893. He began his business career by acting as clerk in a grocery store and, after three years of faithful service, he entered the hardware business, in which, for eight years, he was a successful manager. After severing his conneection with the hardware store, he entered the Boston School of Embalming, at Columbus, where he studied until the completion of his course. In 1904 he entered his profession, and six years later, in 1910, he added a large stock of high-grade furniture to his line of goods. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank. In addition to his interest as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, he has always found time to attend the Methodist church, of which he is a member and a steward, and to take a lively interest in all civic questions.

On December 7, 1897, Edward T. Snyder was united in marriage to Lillie Johnson, who was born on January 25, 1878, in Fairfield county, Ohio. She is a daughter of H. Clay and Anna (Williamson) Johnson, and received her education in the schools of Mt. Sterling, graduating therefrom in 1897. To the union of Edward T. and Lillie (Johnson) Snyder have been born two children, Lillie Mildred, who was born on December 24, 1901, and Harold Edward, born on January 23, 1904, and who died on September 7, 1914.

PEARL V. MOODY.

In Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, on the Xenia road, three and one-half miles south and west of London, is the farm of one hundred and thirty acres, purchased by Pearl V. Moody in 1905, where Mr. Moody now lives. Since obtaining possession of this farm, Mr. Moody has made many improvements, including drainage and fencing. He now has a well-improved farm and one which is especially adapted to stock raising.

Pearl V. Moody was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 14, 1877, and is the son of Ira C. and Emma (Frankenburg) Moody, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, and the latter in Muskingum county, Ohio. They were married in Muskingum county, Ohio, and had six children. Granville lives in Lancaster, Fairfield county, where he is superintendent of a lumber yard. Harley is a resident of Lancaster and a teamster for the gas company. Pearl is the subject of this sketch. Daisy is the wife of Homer Judy, of Pickaway county. Elery T. lives in Madison county where he is a farmer. Effie M. is the wife of Paul Reynolds, of Columbus. The father of these children, Ira C. Moody, was a farmer by occupation until 1901, when he removed to Newport and retired. He came to Madison county, Ohio, from Pickaway county in 1898.

Pearl V. Moody received a good common-school education at Tarlton, Pickaway county, and was graduated from the Tarlton high school. At the age of twenty-two, he began life on his own responsibility. At that time, in partnership with his brother, Granville, he rented a farm. This arrangement continued for three years, when Pearl V. was married.

Pearl V. Moody was married on June 12, 1902, to Ethel B. Cryder, a daughter of William B. and Rebecca J. (Amburg) Cryder, the former of whom was born in Paint township, and who lived there until his death about 1895. His widow is now living in Paint township. Mr. and Mrs. Pearl V. Moody have had four children, one of whom died in infancy. The living children are Marian C., William C. and Ruth Pearl.

Mr. Moody is an intensive farmer and stock raiser. He votes the Republican ticket. The Moody family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newport.

THE BRYAN FLYNN FAMILY.

It is seldom that woman, entering the economic field, has the same opportunity to concentrate her thought and time upon the task in hand that man has, because of the household duties she is also forced to assume. It gives the publishers of this work especial pleasure to discover and record lives which have not only been successful in the outer field of action, but which, in heroic self-renunciation, have ministered to the needs of dependent ones. The Misses Ella and Julia Flynn, who successfully supervise a farm in Pleasant township are striking examples of this fact.

Miss Ella Flynn was born in October, 1861, in Pickaway county, Ohio, the daughter of Bryan and Margaret (Sullivan) Flynn. As the fourth child of a family of nine, she was not unused to some of the deprivations incident to those living in rural communities in the generation preceding our own. There were many to be sheltered under the parental roof, many little mouths to be fed, and to accomplish this the parents, as well as the children as they grew to maturity, were compelled to be hard working and self-sacrificing.

Bryan Flynn was born about 1830, in Ireland, leaving there at the age of twenty-four and migrating to America. For one year he lived near the border line of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His marriage occurred in New York City, after which he brought his bride to Madison county, Ohio, and for the remainder of his life engaged in farming. After years of industry and economy he purchased ninety-six acres of land in Pleasant township, Madison county, moving to this place from Oak Run township, and on this place he made many extensive improvements. Mr. Flynn did not limit his activities to agricultural pursuits, but took an active interest in the common good. For instance, it was not merely a business consideration which led him to encourage the protective measures necessary along certain rivers, and because of his efficiency and honesty he was chosen to build the first levee on Deer creek, near the old Stephen Anderson farm, in the fall of 1880. The "good roads" movement had an early advocate in him, for he spent both time and money in the interest of improving local highways. He was very fond of purebred horses and made a study of them. He was considered one of the most industrious men of his locality.

Margaret (Sullivan) Flynn was an equally noble character, and an able assistant in all of her husband's interests. Born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1833, she came to this country on the same sailing vessel on which her husband traveled, taking eight weeks to complete the voyage. She was a devoted wife and mother, and passed away in 1913. Both she and her husband were devout members of the Catholic church. To them were born nine children, namely: William, of London, Ohio; Daniel, a farmer of Franklin county, Ohio; Sr. Mary Bernard, a Sister of Charity at Detroit, Michigan; Ella, who remains on the home farm; Margaret, deceased; Mary, of Columbus, Ohio; Bernard, who died in infancy; John, a farmer, and Julia, who also lives on the home farm. Not only did Mr. and Mrs. Flynn rear and educate their own children, but they took other children under the shelter of their roof and care. Bryan Flynn died on October 23, 1899.

Misses Ella and Julia Flynn have been eminently successful in the cultivation of the home farm, on which they are now living in their beautiful home, which is equipped with all modern conveniences and improvements. They have spent all of their lives on the farm, where they have grown up from childhood, having attended the Pleasant township school. Their sister, Mary, now residing in Columbus, Ohio, has been an efficient assistant in helping to care for the aged parents and making the home comfortable. While the home place is not large, consisting of only ninety-six acres, it is exceptionally well cared for, its condition doing credit to the brains and hands of the women who manage it.

The Misses Flynn have never married because of the filial duties which they deemed they owed their parents. Because of the illness and, later, the advanced age of the parents, it was evident to these noble women that they must be provided with a home, and to this task they devoted all of their strength and thought. But even these duties did not consume all of their love and sympathy, for they became the loving guardians of their little nephew, Joseph, born on September 1, 1899, who was the son of their brother, Daniel, taking him into their home after his mother's death. The little fellow, however, died on November 2, 1908, at the age of nine, and at about the same time the wife of John, another brother, also died, leaving a little boy ten days old. The Misses Flynn took this boy to bring up, and he is now a student in the high school at London. This boy, Bernard, was born on July 24, 1900, at Kiousville, Fairfield township.

The Misses Flynn have lived too busy lives to give much time to organizations, but they are devout church members, and valued members of the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception.

It is impossible for such a chronicle as the above to be more than a bare outline of the lives it describes. The picture must be done in big, bold strokes, portraying merely the facts known to the world. The details—all the "little unseen, unnumbered acts of kindness and of love"—must go unnoticed except by the recording angel. These women may justly be called noble who, in self-forgetfulness, have made life happier and richer and sweeter for those whose health and happiness depended largely on them. For years they devoted themselves to the care of their parents, thus relinquishing much that might have contributed to their own personal happiness. In order to care for those who needed them, they voluntarily assumed burdens, which, through the alchemy of love, have been converted into blessings.

KEMPER LEE FOSTER.

Kemper Lee Foster, an industrious farmer of Oak Run township, Madison county, Ohio, was born in Oak Run township, April 10, 1867. He is the son of Daniel B. and Margaret (Johnston) Foster, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 7, 1828.

Daniel B. Foster was the son of John Foster, Jr., who was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 4, 1802. After spending his boyhood in Ross county, he removed to Madison county in 1833, and located on land a part of which is now owned by his grandson, Kemper Lee, the subject of this sketch. John Foster, Jr. was an early settler in Oak Run township, a member of the Whig party, but subsequently a Republican. He never took an active interest in politics, however, and was an honest and industrious citizen. He died on November 19, 1880. His wife was Eliza Boyer, a native of Pike county, Ohio, and the daughter of Daniel Boyer. They had ten children, of whom Daniel B., the father of Kemper Lee, was the eldst. John Foster, Jr., was the son of John Foster, Sr., a native of Virginia, who came to Ross county, Ohio, about the commencement of the nineteenth century.

Daniel B. Foster received a good common-school education, and has lived on his present farm since 1833. He followed farming until the last four years, when he retired. He is still living on the farm at the age of eighty-seven years, and enjoys good health. For many years he has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a class leader in the congregation. He has always been a stanch Republican. Daniel B. Foster was first married, January 22, 1852, to Miranda McCliams. By this marriage they had three children, Bernard, Jennie and Flora, who died in infancy. Jennie married John Van Wagner, of London. Mrs. Miranda Foster died on August

13, 1860, and, after her death, her husband married, for his second wife, Margaret Johnston, the daughter of George Johnston. Nine children were born to this second marriage, as follow: Jessie, Allie, Kemper L., Bruce, Eva, W. Irving, Frank E., Maud and Chester Glenn.

Kemper Lee Foster received a good common-school education in the district schools of Madison county. He has followed farming all his life.

On December 19, 1894, Kemper L. Foster was married to Bessie Riddle, a daughter of Peter and Alice (Busic) Riddle, the former of whom was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1846, and the latter in Range township, Madison county, November 10, 1848. They were married in Madison county, on December 31, 1873, and had only one child, Bessie, the wife of Mr. Foster. Mrs. Foster's father was a farmer and died on April 12, 1878. The mother is living with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Kemper Lee Foster had one daughter, who died in infancy.

Mr. Foster owns a small farm in Oak Run township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 70, and Encampment No. 126, of London. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Grange, No. 877. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, and is president of the board of trustees of Oak Run township. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church.

LEON D. LENHART.

Perhaps the largest building contractor in Madison county is Leon D. Lenhart, a native of London, who, no doubt, has inherited his inclination for building from his father, who has been a well-known carpenter in the city of London. In fact, Mr. Lenhart was associated for some years with his father, but eventually became an independent builder in and near London, where he has built up a large business. He also did work at Yellow Springs and in the surrounding country and cities. In fact, his operations extend all over Madison county. Mr. Lenhart works eight men the year round, and in 1914 his pay roll was six thousand dollars, the largest, very likely, of any contractor in Madison county. His business aggregates from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars a year. Mr. Lenhart personally has several rental properties in this city and is a director in the Peoples Commercial Bank.

Leon D. Lenhart was born in London, March 16, 1874, and is the son of Henry and Rebecca (Raffensberger) Lenhart, both of whom are living in the city of London. Born and reared in London, Mr. Lenhart was graduated from the high school with the class of 1890, when he was only sixteen years old. After having been associated with his father in business for about seven years, he began contracting on his own responsibility. In addition to being a contractor, he is more or less of an architect and is able to make his own plans.

On April 8, 1894, Leon D. Lenhart was married to Ora May Watrous, who lived near Kiousville. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart have one daughter, Phyllis Eleanor, who lives at home with her parents.

The Lenhart family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lenhart is a Democrat and served one term in the London city council, having been elected as a Democrat in a strong Republican ward. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the London Club. His interests in his own personal business as a contractor, in the bank of which he is a director and in the creamery of which he is a stockholder, take practically all of his time and it may be truthfully said that he works day and night at his business. Mr. Lenhart is interested in baseball and football and to some extent has played the games.

HARRY F. FAUVER.

A native of Madison county, Harry F. Fauver, well-known real estate and insurance agent of London, has been prominently identified with the agricultural and business interests of his home county ever since he arrived at manhood's estate, and few men in the county are better known or more deservedly popular than he. Though making his home on his fine farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres in Somerford township, Mr. Fauver has been actively engaged in the insurance and real estate business in London for more than twenty years, during which time he has been one of the pronounced factors in the development of the best interests of his home county and, in consequence, enjoys a very high degree of popular favor throughout this entire section of the state, his acquaintance extending far beyond the borders of his home county.

Harry F. Fauver was born on a farm in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, on October 30, 1864, son of Matthew J. and Maria J. (Prugh) Fauver, the former of whom was born near the city of Dayton, in Montgomery county, this state, and the latter in Somerford township, this county.

Matthew J. Fauver, who was born on August 24, 1834, was the son of John and Anna (Johnson) Fauver, natives of New Jersey, the former of whom was born on July 7, 1793, and the latter on June 15, 1797. They were married in 1816, and twelve years later came to Ohio, locating in Montgomery county, in the vicinity of Dayton, where they spent the rest of their lives, John Fauver dying in March, 1877, and his widow in March, 1879. They were the parents of nine children, Matthew J. Fauver, father of the subject of this sketch, having been the fifth son and the eighth child in order of birth. When Matthew J. Fauver was eighteen years of age he began clerking in a store and thus continued for eight years. He then was engaged in farming for a period of fifteen years, at the end of which time he moved to the village of Somerford, this county, bought property there and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed with much success for many years. During the time of his residence in Somerford, Matthew J. Fauver was regarded as one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the county. For years he served as trustee of Somerford township and did much to advance that community in a material way. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. Mr. Fauver was a Democrat and for many years took a leading part in the political affairs of the county.

On May 27, 1858, Matthew J. Fauver was united in marriage to Maria J. Prugh, who was born in this county on February 17, 1842, daughter of G. W. and Louisa (Wilson) Prugh. His father was born in Somerford township, this county, on June 16, 1816, son of George and Margaret (Markley) Prugh, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio in 1812, shortly following their marriage, and located in Somerford township, this county, where the rest of their lives were spent, they being regarded as among the leading pioneers of that section of the county. George Prugh died in 1841 and his widow survived him more than twenty years, her death not occurring until in 1864. G. W. Prugh, son of this worthy pioneer couple, was a prosperous farmer and was trustee of Somerford township for a period of seven years. On February 8, 1838, he married Louisa Wilson, who was born in this county on January 5, 1823, and to this union three children were born, Valentine H., Maria J. and Theodore.

To Matthew J. and Maria J. (Prugh) Fauver were born three children, namely: Anna L., born on January 1, 1861; Harry F., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Augusta L., born on July 27, 1875. Matthew J. Fauver died on October 26, 1898, and his widow is still living at Summerford, enjoying, in the beautiful evening of her life, many evidences of the affection of the entire countryside.

HARRY F. FAUVER

Harry F. Fauver received his elementary education in the common schools of his home township, supplementing the same by a course in Antioch College, following which he engaged for a few years with his father in the grocery business at Summerford and then, for about ten years, was engaged in the carriage and vehicle business, five years as a traveling salesman and five years located at Mechanicsburg, this state. In 1894 Mr. Fauver located in London, where he opened a real estate and insurance office and ever since has been thus engaged, in that time having built up a business in this line second to none in this immediate section. He continues to make his home in Somerford township, where he owns one of the best-appointed farms in that part of the county and where he and his family are delightfully situated, their fine residence possessing all the conveniences conducive to the fullest measure of domestic comfort.

On May 13, 1890, Harry F. Fauver was united in marriage to Alice J. Mitchell, daughter of Charles and Mary E. Mitchell, the former of whom was a well-known and substantial farmer of Somerford township and whose history will be found elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Fauver three children have been born, Gwynneth, Matthew Mitchell and Harry Ordell, all of whom are still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Fauver are members of the Christian church at Summerford, of which Mr. Fauver for years has been one of the trustees, and their children have been reared in that faith.

Harry F. Fauver is a Democrat and for years has given close attention to the political affairs of his home county, ever having been an exponent of the best principles of good government. For two terms he was treasurer of Somerford township, his father and grandfather having served in their lifetime as trustees of the same township. His services in that connection were valuable to the public and much appreciated by the people of that township. Mr. Fauver is a Mason, having joined the lodge of that order in Mechanicsburg in 1894, and also is an Odd Fellow, having joined the lodge of that order at Summerford in 1886. In all his relations in life he has done well his part, and few men in the county may rightly claim to have been actuated by a higher sense of civic duty than he. In both his business and social obligations he has faithfully met all the requirements and possesses in full measure the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JUDGE SYLVESTER W. DURFLINGER.

Perhaps no greater tribute can be paid to a judge than that his own code of ethics is higher than any written law. In a profession in which one's moral and ethical standards are so frequently and so severely tested, a man of whom this can be said is strong indeed, and deserving of the highest esteem which it is possible for the people to give. To such there is but one ideal of right and justice, and to this he must hold himself as rigidly as he would hold others. The above characterizes Judge Sylvester Durflinger, who was one of the most distinguished citizens of his time, being a widely known and popular lawyer and judge. Sylvester W. Durflinger was born at Lilly Chapel, Madison county, Ohio, on April 20, 1836, the son of Philip and Mary (Lilly) Durflinger, the former a native of Ohio, to which state he came in its early history, the latter a descendant from a very old Virginia family which was of English and French extraction.

Philip Durflinger devoted himself to farming, and after a useful life died in 1839. His wife's ancestors emigrated to Ohio as pioneers and located in Ross county, where they became unusually well known and where they amassed considerable wealth. Lilly Chapel was named for this family, and the ground upon which Lilly Chapel was erected was a generous donation from James Lilly, former county commissioner of Madison

county. Mrs. Mary (Lilly) Durflinger, the mother of Sylvester W., was married, secondly, to Samuel T. Pearce, of London. She passed away in London on August 6, 1891.

Sylvester W. Durflinger was one of a family of two children and was educated in the district schools. He early aspired to be an attorney and made his plans with that in view. Having taken the studies preparatory to a collegiate course he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware when only eighteen years of age, graduating from that famous institution in 1860. Soon afterward he came to London and upon the invitation of the Hon. R. A. Harrison, entered his law office. After seven months of valuable experience here, he removed to Bloomington, Illinois. When the Civil War broke out this patriot was one of the first to enlist as a private in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Having served four years he was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Returning to his native state he located permanently in London, where the Republican party, in 1866, nominated and elected him county recorder. He was ambitious for higher honors and availed himself of every spare moment to acquire further knowledge of the law, with the result that he was able to pass a creditable examination and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He early formed a partnership with George W. Wilson, a partnership which lasted many years and resulted in a lifelong friendship.

In 1871 S. W. Durflinger took the next step in his conspicuous public career by being elected prosecuting attorney, a position which he filled with credit for the following four years. About this time also he became a member of the board of education. By 1883 Mr. Durflinger had become so well known and so popular that it was an easy matter for him to be elected to the state Senate from the eleventh district, comprising Clarke, Champaign and Madison counties. The next milestone in the life of Mr. Durflinger was his election as judge of the court of common pleas, which took place in 1895. Five years previous to this he was appointed by President McKinley as census director. Another honor of which he was proud was his election as trustee of the Central Insane Asylum, an office which he held for many years. Perhaps, however, the greatest public service which he rendered along purely humanitarian lines was in connection with the Ohio Wesleyan University, his alma mater. In this institution he took a keen interest, giving unsparingly of his time and thought as one of its most distinguished trustees.

Sylvester W. Durflinger was twice married, his first wife being Eliza J. Silver, a native of Madison county, and to her he was married on October 17, 1867. She died on May 23, 1878, leaving two children: Mary K., now Mrs. Edwin M. Knowles, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Annie L., now a resident of Copenhagen, Denmark. Judge Durflinger was married, secondly, to Mary A. Flannagan, who is still living, in her beautiful home north of London. Mary A. Flannagan was born in New York City on November 27, 1858. Three children were born of this union, namely: Florence, wife of Richard D. Logan, of Toledo, Ohio, her birth having been on December 26, 1880; Lillian, now Mrs. Frank Conway, of London, was born on February 28, 1883, and Clarence W., the youngest child, was born on September 15, 1892.

Mrs. Mary A. Durflinger comes of a family with a very interesting political history, her father having been very active in New York politics. She is the daughter of John C. and Mary A. (Maloney) Flannagan, he being a native of Ardagh, County Roscommon, Ireland, and she a native of the ancient city of Galway. John C. Flannagan ran away from school in Ireland and came to New York City in 1840. Being a man of strong personality and with those qualities which make for leadership, he became one of the first members of Tammany Hall which was then being organized. He at first adhered to the principals of the Democratic party, but after much political

activity in New York, he renounced that party. He was a merchant in New York City until 1868 when he came west and located in Madison county, settling near Plain City on a farm, and in this county he lived the rest of his life. Mr. Flannagan was a representative Irish gentleman and in many ways a remarkable man. He had a fine education, which was rare for the Irishmen of his time. The latter part of his life was spent near London, during part of which time he lived in Clark county. He died in London. He and his wife were the parents of six children, five of whom are living. His wife died on August 10, 1894, at the age of eighty.

Mrs. Durflinger, the widow of Judge Durflinger, is prominent in the literary and social circles of her home city. She has been a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps for thirty years and is one of the leading spirits in the High Street Club and the Women's Federation. It would seem that this cultured woman is, in a way, continuing the life work of her husband and no doubt she still feels the uplifting influence of his strong personality.

Returning to the organizations with which the judge was actively affiliated, perhaps the one closest to his heart was the Grand Army of the Republic, he being a member of Lyon Post No. 121. Next in importance was the college fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, membership in which is a distinct honor, as it indicates a high degree of scholarship. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens may be partially indicated by the fact that for twenty-five years Judge Durflinger was on the board of county school examiners. He was also a member of Chandler Lodge No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons. Judge Durflinger was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in April, 1913.

Judge Durflinger was a man of many estimable qualities, one of the most prominent of which was his hospitality. He was unusually fond of people, and was never so happy as when surrounded by his friends and loved ones. Thus the home of the judge and his charming wife became a real social center, radiating joy and good cheer to all who came within its beneficent influence. Judge Durflinger was the type of man who, by sheer force of character, inspired confidence and respect. Such are never wanting in public honor, and his section of the state showered upon him nearly all of the honors which it had to give. Nor was its trust betrayed. This distinguished man discharged every public duty with fidelity and courage, and lived the life of a private citizen with that integrity which endears a man not only to those who know and love him but to the whole community affected by his life.

JAMES T. AND MARY ANN (HARRINGTON) BLACK.

The Black family, of Madison county, Ohio, came to America about the time Washington was first inaugurated President and settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

The late James T. Black, one of Madison county's noted citizens, was of this family. He was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ozborne) Black. His father was but one year old when his parents came to this country and was of Covenanter ancestry, his family being of the early, hardy Scottish Covenanters who crossed over from Scotland into North Ireland and helped to make up the Presbyterian community of Ulster. Daniel Black and family came, at an early date, from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Madison county.

Hon. James Thomas Black, named for two paternal uncles, was born on August 28, 1831, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and died at Plain City, Ohio, March 6, 1913. In early life he came with his father's family to Ohio, where they located on a farm just east of Plain City. In 1863 Mr. Black removed to Plain City where he

became one of the most progressive citizens. His efforts in building up his home community and surrounding country made for the betterment of the entire county. He was a worker for good roads, one of his last acts being the signing a petition for a macadamized road past the old home farm, an earnest advocate of efficient drainage and ditching, an ardent believer in good streets and sidewalks, and ever presented the beautifying and refining influence of shade trees upon the folks who lived in their neighborhood. An amusing incident is recalled in connection with his interest in shade trees. The town council had by ordinance made the planting of shade trees compulsory. Once when he and a fellow member of the council were superintending the placing of trees along a certain sidewalk, an irate lady, the owner of the abutting property appeared with a kettle of boiling water and threatened to scald the last man of them.

Mr. Black was almost continuously giving his time, means and talents as village, township and school district officer, but was once defeated as a member of the board of education because he advocated a more than four-room school building, the majority saying that four rooms could never be filled, whereas in twenty years the development justified his foresight in that the schools were filling a twelve-room building. He was a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, having conferred upon him the rare compliment of being elected as a Democrat from a Republican county, and here as elsewhere he was a valuable public servant, being greatly interested in whatever touched the farming element and being a foremost champion in preserving the canal systems of the state from spoilers and grabbers for the time when these rights-of-way will be expanded into noble water courses for carrying all kinds of heavy and nonperishable freight, to the great saving to the people.

Mr. Black was in early life a farmer, but ill health forbade his following this occupation. After coming to Plain City he became a successful merchant in the hardware and furniture business, but he always also conducted operations on the farm. In these pursuits he acquired a modest competency, besides giving all his children college educations. He himself was a finely educated man, having attended Pine Grove and Juniata Academies, then as now, leading Presbyterian institutions of learning in western Pennsylvania. For a time he taught school but he preferred a more active, out-door life. He was a very popular man, had a pleasant word to everyone, was generous to a fault, and kindly in his home. No worthy person was ever turned from his door; he never counted charity.

Mr. Black held membership in Urania Lodge No. 311, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; London Council, Royal and Select Masters and Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, at Columbus, Ohio. He was for many terms worshipful master of his lodge. He was the founder of Avery Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Hilliards, Ohio, and by request became its first worshipful master.

James T. Black was united in marriage on January 6, 1857, with Mary Ann Harrington, daughter of Alvin and Elizabeth (Beach) Harrington. Mary Ann Harrington was born on April 2, 1834, near Amity, Madison county, Ohio, lived practically her entire lifetime within the borders of her native county, and departed this life on December 15, 1912, at Plain City. Mrs. Black's father, descended from Revolutionary War stock, came from Vermont, a Yankee school teacher, to the then wilds of Ohio, settling in Madison county. Her mother's people came to Madison county but little later than 1800. Some of them were refugees from the Canadian colonies, having been exiled and their property confiscated by the British government on account of their sympathies being with the southern colonies in their struggle with the mother country. These, together with those in the New England colonies, were in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Black's people were active in community upbuilding. Her grandfather operated mills and factories at Amity. She had two uncles who were members of the General Assembly of Ohio and a brother, one of the great lawyers of the South, who was speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, and at the time of his death at the early age of thirty-nine years was commissioner from his state to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Black attended Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. She was one of Madison county's early school teachers. A notable happening was that in one district fathers and mothers came to school to her father, their children to her, and their grandchildren to her son. She was of a wonderfully cheery disposition, always looking on the bright side of things and was one of her county's most intellectual women. She was a brilliant writer, often contributing to home and foreign papers and frequently being called upon to prepare addresses for church and school. She was a lifelong, devout and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an earnest and intelligent worker in all its departments. She served as corresponding secretary of her church's branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society from the time of its founding until her death, a period of over thirty-five years. She enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Ohio's leading Methodist women.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Black were Howard C., a graduate of the University of Wooster and a law practitioner; Lizzie, graduated from Shepardson College of Denison University, now deceased, who was married to Judson L. Philips, also a graduate of Denison University; Jennie, who attended Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and who now resides in Plain City, and Olive, who was graduated from the Plain City high school, a member of its first class, attended Ohio Wesleyan University, was married to J. F. Feather, who was a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and who died in August, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Feather was born a daughter, Elizabeth, who graduated with high honors from the Plain City high school and is now a student at Ohio Wesleyan University. The two daughters, Lizzie and Olive, were organists in the Plain City Methodist Episcopal church almost continuously for a period of over forty years.

PAYTON RANDOLPH EMERY.

For many years the name Emery has been indissolubly associated with the best life of Madison county. Benjamin Emery, a substantial farmer of this county, served the public very acceptably for two terms as sheriff of Madison county and later served with equal acceptance two terms as county treasurer. His son, P. R. Emery, one of the best-known lawyers in central Ohio, junior member of the distinguished firm of Murray & Emery, attorneys, at London, the county seat of Madison county, served his country as a lieutenant in one of the regiments which Ohio sent out during the Spanish-American War and from the time of his entrance at the bar of the Madison circuit court took a position at that bar which grew in strength as he grew in favor with the people until now that position is recognized as firmly fixed, Mr. Emery occupying a station in legal circles throughout this section of the state which might well be envied by many lawyers of much more than his years.

Payton Randolph Emery was born on a farm in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, on September 1, 1867, son of Benjamin and Caroline (Chrisman) Emery, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of Range township, member of one of the best-known pioneer families of that section of Madison county. Benjamin Emery was a farmer until the time of his election, in 1890, to the office of sheriff of Madison county, at which time he moved to London, the county seat, which ever since has been

his home, he and his wife still living there in quiet and comfortable retirement, their home the scene of much genial hospitality, for they have a very large circle of friends, all of whom hold them in the highest regard. Following his service as sheriff, Benjamin Emery was elected, in 1894, to the office of county treasurer and served so faithfully in that important position that he was re-elected for another term. He is a Republican and for many years has been regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county, a man of much influence in public affairs.

To Benjamin and Caroline (Chrisman) Emery seven children have been born, all of whom are still living, namely: Payton Randolph, the immediate subject of this sketch; Annette, who married Edward F. Baird, of South Charlestown, Ohio; Frances, who married Walter Converse, of London, this county; Louise, who married Calvin Davidson, of Columbus, Ohio; Angus, who resides at Lincoln, Nebraska; Maud, who married Angus Bonner, of London, this county, and Richard, who also lives in London.

Reared on the paternal farm in Range township, P. R. Emery received his elementary education in the district schools of his neighborhood after which he entered the high school at London, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then entered Ohio State University, from the law school of which fine old institution he was graduated in June, of 1893. Returning to London he was admitted to the bar of the Madison county court immediately thereafter and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, as a partner of Judge S. W. Durflinger. This partnership was maintained until January, 1904, at which time Mr. Emery formed a partnership with Michael S. Murray, one of the best-known lawyers in this part of the state, which mutually agreeable and profitable partnership has been continued to this time, this firm having a wide practice in the courts of this section.

On May 9, 1907, Payton Randolph Emery was united in marriage to Anna Gould, of London, this county, daughter of E. J. Gould, and to this union two children have been born, Georgiana and Theodore Kellogg. Mr. and Mrs. Emery are members of the Methodist church and take an active part in the various beneficences of that church, their efforts in behalf of all good things in this community being well directed. They also are prominent in the social affairs of the county seat and are held in high esteem by their large circle of acquaintances, their engaging qualities firmly cementing many close ties of friendship.

P. R. Emery is a Republican and takes an active part in the political affairs of the county, being looked upon as one of the leaders of his party hereabout. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the United States volunteer army and saw service in that brief but conclusive struggle as a lieutenant of Company E, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now one of the most active workers in the ranks of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He is a Mason of high degree, past master of Chandler lodge, at London, and a Knight Templar. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at London and in these several organizations takes an active and influential part. Mr. Emery also gives considerable attention to the business and financial affairs of his home city and is a director of the Madison National Bank, of London.

Active, energetic, enterprising and public spirited, P. R. Emery is doing well his part in the social, moral and professional life of his home county. A profound student of the law, he has brought to his professional services both intellectual vigor and moral courage and in consequence has attained a high place in legal circles in this section of the state, having gained the entire confidence of bench and bar alike. Affable and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow men, he has a very large following of personal friends hereabout and no one in the county possesses in greater measure the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

FRANK GALLAGHER.

Frank Gallagher, who was a well-known farmer in Oak Run township, where he owned about four hundred acres of land (a part of which extends over into Union township), is now living retired in London. He is the eldest of five living brothers, the children of John L. and Anna (Dean) Gallagher, both of whom were natives of County Sligo, Ireland.

John L. Gallagher's brother, Frank, also came to America. As a boy, John L. worked in the harvest fields of England, cutting the grain with a sickle. After coming to America he sent for his brother, Frank, and sister, Bridget. After they had arrived the three sent for the remainder of the family, including their parents, Patrick Gallagher and wife. The father died at Newport, Kentucky, at the age of nearly one hundred years. His wife died in Madison county. Frank Gallagher, the brother, died in London in the early seventies. He operated a boarding-house on the present site of the *Enterprise* office. At his death he left nine children, one of whom, Daniel, still lives in London.

After landing at New Orleans in 1848, the late John L. Gallagher came on to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, about 1855, he met the young woman who was later to be his wife. Anna Dean had come to America about 1850. They were married at South Charleston, Ohio, and after their marriage settled in Stokes township. In 1867, they removed to Paint township, Madison county, and there they cleared a farm. John L. Gallagher had had but one shilling when he landed in New Orleans. Before settling in Madison county he had worked on a steamboat on the Mississippi river and on the railroad which was then being built out of Cincinnati. After spending seven years in clearing a tract of land in Madison county, he spent five years on a similar tract which was leased. He had purchased land in Paint township at fifty dollars per acre, and this was one of the best improved farms of the time. He there owned one hundred and fifty-three acres, to which he added until he owned seven farms in Paint and Union townships, comprising eight hundred and fifty-six acres. He paid fifty dollars an acre for most of the land, but as low as forty-three dollars an acre for some of it. In addition to farming his own land, he also rented land and, with the able assistance of his sturdy sons, was able to save a great deal of money. He became one of the largest farmers and cattle feeders in the township. His idea, ultimately, was to get one hundred acres of land for each of his children. Before his death he divided his farm by deeds, equalizing the distribution as near as possible. If one of his children received more land than another, the second would receive the better land. The youngest daughter received the old home place, and now lives on it. The other children still have the homes given to them by their parents, but some of them do not live on their farms. Each has kept the land received from his or her parents, and expects to hold it indefinitely. During the last two years of John L. Gallagher's life he lived retired in London. He died on March 25, 1911, and his wife died the next year, January 23, 1912.

Although he always kept high grade stock, John L. Gallagher did not especially place any great emphasis on the necessity of keeping purebred stock. He never held office in his life, and in politics was not a partisan in any sense of the word. He always cast his vote for the man he believed to be best fitted for office. The Gallagher school was located near his home and he was director of this school for some time. One son, Peter, is a college-bred man. He is a resident of London.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gallagher had twelve children, of whom William died at the age of twenty-four, and Edward died at the age of thirty, April 28, 1911. The living children are as follow: Frank; Anna, who married Jerry Deneen, of Springfield; John

P., a retired farmer, living in London; Mary, who married John Murray, a grain and lumber dealer of West Jefferson; Peter A., of London; Catherine, who married William A. Dunn, a retired farmer of London; Margaret, who married Thomas Moore, now living retired in Columbus; James F., of the Thomas-Armstrong Company, of London; Thomas A., a merchant of London; Ella, who married Thomas Enright and who lives on the old home farm. From 1867 until the time of their death, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gallagher were identified with St. Patrick's Catholic church. The remains of all the deceased members of the family are interred in the St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery at London.

Born in Stokes township, near Charleston, April 1, 1857, Frank Gallagher lived at home until twenty-four years old, when he began life with a team of horses and his household goods. Mr. Gallagher was married at the age of twenty-four to Mary Hearley, who was reared in Stokes township, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Hearley. Until 1888 Mr. Gallagher rented one of his father's farms. In that year he removed to West Jefferson, where he engaged in the lumber, grain and coal business for two years. Later John Murray became a partner, and the arrangement continued until 1902. In the meantime, Mr. Gallagher had operated a yard at London in 1885. In 1902 Mr. Gallagher took charge of the London yard and Mr. Murray the West Jefferson yard. Mr. Gallagher continued in business until 1912, when he sold out to the present proprietor, and retired. Altogether, he had twenty-four years' experience in the grain business. He received eighty-six acres of the old home place, to which he has added until he now owns about four hundred acres, comprising three farms. He is a stockholder in the Peoples Commercial Bank and also in the Exchange Bank of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have had five children, as follow: Anna married P. J. Kirwin, of London; Catherine is the wife of John J. Mooney, who lives on the Oak Run township farm; Robert L. lives at home; Chester Augustine is operating one of the farms and lives at home, and Florence, who also lives with her parents in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Gallagher is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

CHARLES C. CRABBE.

It would be impossible to estimate the far-reaching influence of the Crabbe family in Madison and adjoining counties. Of the thirteen children of John and Ellen (Minshall) Crabbe, of Fairfield township, eleven of whom are still living (two dying in infancy), all became teachers save one, some of these following the profession for years. During this time hundreds of the youth of this community came under their excellent ministrations, with consequences for good which no man dare attempt to estimate, for the work of the conscientious teacher does not end when the actual physical labors of such a term of service are ended, but goes on and on, its beneficent influence being extended to remote generations of those who shall follow them. Neither John Crabbe nor his wife were favored by educational advantages in their youth, but they entertained the highest possible respect for education and all it means, believing in the statement of Holy Writ that "Wisdom maketh the face to shine." All their children were given such educational advantages as were possible of attainment in their neighborhood and, as noted above, of their eleven children all became teachers save one and several of these are still faithfully engaged in their noble work, there being no more devoted members of Madison county's noble band of teachers than they.

Charles C. Crabbe, present prosecuting attorney of Madison county, was born on a farm in Range township, this county, on November 1, 1878, son of John and Ellen (Minshall) Crabbe, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families. John Crabbe, who died on April 13, 1909, was one of the best-known men

CHARLES C. CRABBE

in his section of the county. For many years he was active in the civic affairs of Fairfield township and held several positions of public trust and responsibility, it being undoubted that his sound judgment and sober common sense had a large influence in the way of creating better conditions thereabouts. His widow is still living and enjoys many and constant evidences of the high esteem in which she is held by all who know her. She is the mother of thirteen children, eleven of whom are still living, as follow: George W., former county clerk of Madison county, who is now the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of West Virginia; Madie, wife of T. H. Wheeler, of West Mansfield, Ohio; Charles C., the immediate subject of this sketch; J. C., a well-known farmer of this county; J. B., superintendent of schools of Laramie, Wyoming; Fred L., a teacher and lawyer, of Mount Sterling, Ohio; Goldie, wife of W. C. Horton, of London, this county; Harvey, a teacher in the schools of Williamsport, Ohio; Frances, a teacher in the common schools near Mount Sterling; Fay, a teacher in the schools of Big Plain, and Earl, a teacher in the public schools of Pickaway county, this state.

Charles C. Crabbe was reared in Fairfield township, to which his parents moved when he was one year old. He received his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood, the same being constantly supplemented by home training of the highest character. For seven years he taught in the common schools of this county and then took a course in the Ohio Northern College at Ada. During his long term of service as a teacher, Mr. Crabbe had been a close and attentive student of the law, and upon the completion of his law course at the college at Ada, he came to London, and in 1904 began the practice of law in that place. He formed a partnership with Hartford Welch, and for six years the firm of Welch & Crabbe was maintained, in that time becoming one of the best known law firms in London. On January 1, 1911, Mr. Crabbe formed a new partnership with E. W. Johnson, under the name of Crabbe & Johnson, and still continues under that name. In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Crabbe was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for prosecuting attorney of Madison county. He was successful in the ensuing election and so satisfactory did his services to the public prove that he was renominated and re-elected in the fall of 1914 and is now serving his second term. During his incumbency of this important office Mr. Crabbe has been active in prosecuting offenders, and he has made a most excellent record. The firm of which he is the head has an extensive civil practice and is held in the very highest repute throughout this section of the state, its practice extending far beyond the borders of this county.

On September 22, 1904, Charles C. Crabbe was united in marriage to Isa Roth, member of an old family in Range township, and to this union one son has been born, Roth. Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe are active and earnest members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Crabbe long has been one of the trustees. He is assistant superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school and is recognized as one of the most earnest, active and influential church workers in his home city. He and his wife are also devoted to other good works in this community and are diligent in their efforts to promote the best interests of the commonwealth in every way.

As intimated above, Mr. Crabbe is a Republican and is looked upon as one of the leaders of the party in Madison county, his influence in local politics ever being exerted in behalf of good government. He also takes an earnest interest in the general affairs of the city of London, and is an active and influential member of the London Board of Trade and of the London Club. He also is a Mason and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and of the Modern Woodmen, to all of which organizations he gives his close

personal attention. As a lawyer Mr. Crabbe stands high at the bars of his home and neighboring counties, and enjoys the full confidence and respect of bench and bar alike. As a public-spirited, enterprising and energetic citizen, he is recognized as a strong force for good in the community, and is held in high regard by all within the very large circle of his acquaintance.

PROF. ORRIS E. DUFF.

With a record of nearly a quarter of a century spent as an instructor of the youth of this county behind him, there are few men in Madison county better known than Prof. Orris E. Duff, who held for some time the important and responsible position of tax commissioner for this county. During his long service as a teacher in the public schools, Professor Duff made many warm and firm friends in this county and no one in this entire section is held in higher esteem on the part of the people generally than he. This was amply demonstrated at the time of his memorable race for Congress in 1908 against the veteran congressman, Gen. Warren J. Keifer. In that year Professor Duff was the nominee of the Democrats for Congress from this district—then the seventh Ohio congressional district, and overwhelmingly Republican—and he made so vigorous a campaign that, despite the numerical party odds against him and the long service and popularity of his opponent, he succeeded in cutting the normal Republican majority in half.

Orris E. Duff was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on March 24, 1871, the only son of William M. and Eliza J. (Creamer) Duff, both natives of the same county, who moved to this county when the subject of this sketch was a mere lad, settling on a farm in Stokes township, where they lived until about 1900, at which time they retired from the farm and moved to South Solon, this county, where the mother is now living at a ripe old age, the father having died on May 10, 1915. William M. Duff was born on December 25, 1840, and his wife on April 30, 1843. William M. Duff was a man of exceptionally vigorous physical constitution and strength of intellect and always took an active stand for the right on all moral issues. To him and his wife there were born but two children, Professor Duff having a sister, Tella, who married W. L. Drury, living near Newport, in this county.

Reared on the farm, Orris E. Duff received his elementary education in the district schools and in the Stokes township high school, upon completing which course he entered Ohio Normal University at Ada, later attending Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and Lima College, from the latter of which excellent old institutions of learning he was graduated with the class of 1908. In the meanwhile he had been teaching in the public schools of this county and had taught for two years in Greene county and for one year in Pickaway county. Upon leaving college, he resumed his teaching service, which he followed, all told, for twenty-two years. In 1913 Professor Duff was appointed tax commissioner for this county and served in that important public capacity until April 1, 1915.

In November, 1894, Prof. Orris E. Duff was united in marriage to Lora L. Gossard, who was born at Grassy Point, this county, on March 7, 1871, daughter of Robert and Barbara (Huffman) Gossard, prominent residents of that section, and to this union two sons have been born, William Robert, born on August 20, 1896, who died on January 10, 1914, and Edwin Brooks, September 4, 1899, who is now a student in the London high school. Professor and Mrs. Duff are members of the Methodist church at London, the professor holding the position of clerk of the official board of that church for some time, and they are looked upon as among the most earnest leaders in all movements having as their object the advancement of the best interests of the community, being held in the very highest esteem in their large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Professor Duff is a Democrat and his prominence in the party is indicated in the reference in a preceding paragraph to the fact that he was his party's nominee for Congress in 1908. His prominence in educational affairs is attested by the active part he takes in the deliberations of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, the Western Ohio Superintendents' Round Table and the Central Ohio Teachers' Association, of which bodies he is an influential member. He is a member of the popular London Club and is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In his long service as a teacher and in all his relations in life, Professor Duff has given of the best of himself to the advancement of the public welfare and is very properly looked upon as one of the leading citizens of this county, his influence ever being exerted on behalf of those things that are true and of good report; and he has ever been a true friend to young people; in consequence of which he has well earned the confidence and the respect of all classes throughout this entire section of the state.

WILLIAM MORROW BEACH, M. D.

Success in what is popularly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or thrift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and use of qualities essential to success, made the late Dr. William Morrow Beach one of the eminent physicians of Madison county, Ohio. At the time of his death, he stood among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in this section of Ohio. He was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry, and he, himself, a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War, gave his best efforts in behalf of preserving the integrity of the American Union.

William Morrow Beach, was born in Amity, Madison county, Ohio, May 10, 1831, the son of Uri and Hannah (Noble) Beach. Dr. William Morrow Beach died, May 5, 1887, at the age of fifty-six years. The Beach family has enjoyed a long and interesting history in the annals of this country and dates back to colonial times. Uri Beach was born on December 7, 1789, at New Haven, Vermont. He moved to Worthington, Ohio, in 1812, and two years later removed to Darby township, Madison county, bringing with him apple seeds from Marietta, Ohio, which he planted here, becoming the first nurseryman of the county. In 1820 he built a saw-mill, and, five years later, a woolen-factory near the saw-mill in Canaan township. He was married on September 1, 1816, two years after removing to Madison county, to Hannah Noble, who was born on September 11, 1789, and who died at Amity, in Madison county, in 1854. Uri Beach died at Amity, a village of which he was one of the proprietors, January 11, 1832, at the age of forty-three years.

Uri Beach was the son of Obel and Elizabeth (Kilbourne) Beach, the former of whom was born at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1758. He served in the Revolutionary army for three years and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. Two years after his discharge from the Revolutionary army, in 1780, Obel Beach removed to Poultney, Vermont, and, in 1788, to New Haven, Vermont, and in 1817, he removed to Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, where his sons, Uri, Lorenzo, Ambrose and Amos had preceded him. His wife, Elizabeth Kilbourne, was born in 1765, and died in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, in 1826. Obel Beach died at the home of his son, Dr. Lorenzo Beach, at Pleasant Valley, Madison county, in 1846. Six of his brothers were in the Revolutionary army. Ambrose died in the hospital at Crown Point, Vermont, and Abraham died at Milford, Connecticut, on his return home from a prison

ship stationed at Long Island Sound. Obel Beach was the son of Amos Beach, who died about the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Amos was the son of John Beach, Jr., familiarly known as "Deacon Beach," who died at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1773, after reaching the age of eighty-three years. John Beach, Jr. was the son of John Beach, Sr., who died at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1709. John Beach, Sr. was the son of Thomas Beach, who died at Milford, Connecticut, in 1662. Thomas Beach was one of three brothers, the others being Richard and John, who signed the New Haven, Connecticut, Covenant in 1638.

Hannah (Noble) Beach, the wife of Uri Beach, was the daughter of Rev. Seth Noble, who served for a time in the Revolutionary War, and who, in 1806, came to Ohio and took up the ministry at Franklinton, now Columbus, where he died in 1807. The Rev. Seth Noble was the son of Thomas Noble, who died at Westfield, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-eight years. Thomas was the son of Deacon Thomas Noble, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who died there in 1750, at the age of eighty-four. He was the son of Thomas Noble, of Boston.

William Morrow Beach was only five months old when his father died. He was educated in the district schools of Madison county, and later clerked in a store at Dublin, Plain City and Amity. He spent one year at Ohio Wesleyan University, although his education did not end there for he was a close and earnest student all his life. In 1851 he entered the office of Dr. Samuel M. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, as a student of medicine, and the same winter attended a course of lectures at the Starling Medical School, graduating with the class of 1853. Until 1855, he practiced his profession at Unionville Center, Ohio, and then removed to Lafayette, Madison county. During the winter of 1857-58, he was located in New York City, where he was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He returned to Lafayette, however, and remained there until the beginning of the Civil War.

On April 3, 1862, Dr. William Morrow Beach responded to a call from Governor David Tod for one hundred surgeons and immediately left for the front, arriving at Shiloh just after the battle. He was assigned to duty with the Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later, May 2, 1862, with the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as assistant surgeon. He was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on May 19, 1864. During his three-year service he was frequently on detached duty, the character of which indicated his standing in the army. In the Vicksburg campaign he was the hospital director of Gen. John A. Logan's division, and, after the surrender, was placed in charge of all the Confederate sick and wounded. At the close of the war he was division hospital director of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; also one of the surgeons constituting the division operating board. He was an intimate friend to many officers in the Union army, including Col. M. D. Ligget, with whose command he was detailed for about two years. He was at Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, and with Frank P. Blair on the Yazoo raid. He was also with Sherman on the Meridian raid, and served under Gen. Lew Wallace, Grant, Sherman and McPherson. During his service, he traveled more than nine thousand miles.

Upon the close of the Civil War, Doctor Beach settled on the farm but continued his practice until his death. In the meantime his practice grew amazingly.

On June 12, 1860, Dr. William Morrow Beach was married to Lucy E. Wilson, the daughter of James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson, who was born on March 28, 1844, and who has lived all her life in the vicinity of London, Ohio. She comes from the hardy, pioneer farmers of Madison county, who were far-seeing enough to acquire much of the fertile lands of this county, and from whom she inherits her taste and

love for the farm and farming. Mrs. Beach owns and successfully manages "The Cedars," which farm now contains eleven hundred and forty acres. The home was built in 1903, on the site of the old home and a part of the old house was incorporated in the new. Besides "The Cedars," Mrs. Beach has other farm lands, amounting in all to about eight hundred acres located south of London. She was educated at Esther Institute, Columbus, Ohio, which had upon its rolls many of the social leaders of the city and state. She was also a student at the old Methodist Female Seminary at Springfield, Ohio.

Doctor and Mrs. Beach had one daughter, Mary (now Mrs. Bedwell), who is a graduate of Rutgers Female College, where she finished the course in 1882. She was the valedictorian of her class.

In 1869, Dr. William Morrow Beach was elected as a Republican to the state Legislature and in 1871, was elected to the Ohio state Senate, where he served with distinction and where he was instrumental in framing much of the important legislation during his term of office. As a physician. Doctor Beach was industrious and conscientious. A sense of duty always prompted him to give his time and best thought to his patrons to a degree rarely seen in the profession. No summons to the home of the poor was ever neglected for fear there would be no compensation. He was an honored member of the medical societies to which he belonged; was the first president of the Ohio Sanitary Association and president of the State Medical Society in 1885. He served in this capacity for the County and District Medical Societies and was a prominent member of the American Medical Association, before which he read a paper on the subject of "milk sickness" which excited great interest in the profession, being copied in medical journals in Europe as well as in America, and which was purchased for the Reference Hand Book of Medical Science in 1886.

Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic lodge; of the Grand Army of the Republic and also the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Doctor Beach was fond of agriculture and devoted to landscape gardening as well as his profession. He was fond of classical literature and read only the best books. He was the editor of the medical department of the old history of Madison county, and in his later years, being possessed of rare conversational power, was a delightful entertainer. He possessed social qualities of high order.

Mrs. Lucy Beach is one of the ablest women in Madison county. She has added to the Beach estate since her husband's death by successful farming and careful management. In 1895, when Ohio women were for the first time voted for as members of school boards, she was elected a member of the board of education of Deer Creek township, and was twice re-elected, serving in that capacity for sixteen years and was president of the board for six years. She was active as a member of the Woman's Club of London for fourteen years and has served as its president. As a member of the executive board of the Farmers' Institute she was for several years a valued helper in contributing to the success of the institute. She is a member of the county board of visitors for the charity and corrective institutions, and an enthusiastic member of the Woman's Elective Franchise Association, having been one of its charter members and for three years its president. She was a state delegate to the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was held in June, 1905, in Portland, Oregon. Ten years previously, in 1895, she was honored by William McKinley, then governor of the state, by an appointment as delegate to the Atlanta, Georgia, Exposition, at which time she also represented the Woman's Club of London as delegate to the convention of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

"The Cedars," where Mrs. Beach now resides in her beautiful country home, extends

three miles along the National road. Hogs, cattle and horses are raised in great numbers on the farm, the labor alone costing twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

At "The Cedars," Mrs. Beach has extended her most genial and generous hospitality to her friends and the members of the various clubs with which she had been identified. She is a woman of rare business ability and social charm and has proved, as one interested in public affairs, a successful business manager, an efficient home keeper and a hospitable hostess. She is perhaps the best-known woman in all Madison county.

PIERCE M. GREGG.

Son of one of the most substantial and energetic men in the history of Madison county, Pierce M. Gregg, county commissioner of this county, president of the Commercial Bank of West Jefferson, and owner of two of the best farms in the county, has profited largely by the fine inheritance of energy, enterprise and industry which came to him from his father and is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential men in Madison county today. In both his private and his public relations with his fellow men, Mr. Gregg gives the best service at his command and his influence in many ways has been helpful, not only in the community in which he lives, but throughout the county at large and no one hereabout is held in higher esteem than he.

Pierce M. Gregg was born on a farm, which he now owns, in Jefferson township, Madison county, Ohio southwest of West Jefferson, on March 5, 1860, son of Ashton A. and Mary (Pierce) Gregg, prominent residents of that section of the county, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of whom was born in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Ashton A. Gregg was twelve years of age when his mother brought him and his two brothers from Pennsylvania to Madison county, his father but shortly before that time having died in Pennsylvania. This pioneer mother, with her sons, rode all the way here on horseback, their small possessions being brought in packs strapped on behind. Upon arriving in this county, Mrs. Gregg bought three hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres of land in Jefferson township, and there she spent the remainder of her life, becoming known as one of the most useful persons in that section of the county. As her sons grew to manhood she divided her land holdings among them, giving to each one hundred acres, reserving for herself only the small plot surrounding the home she had erected in the wilderness.

On the three farms thus created these three brothers settled and all prospered. Ashton A. Gregg, in particular, by reason of the exercise of great natural talents and his energy and industry, grew in wealth and in the substantial character of his position in the community, gradually increasing his land holdings until presently he was the owner of two thousand two hundred acres of choice land in that section of the county. He was a progressive farmer and an extensive dealer in live stock and as he prospered largely, so he gave largely, being recognized in his day as one of the most liberal supporters of benevolent institutions and all good works in Madison county. To Ashton A. Gregg's union with Mary Pierce eight children were born, five of whom are still living, John T., of Columbus, Ohio; Arabella, of West Jefferson, this county; Pierce M., the immediate subject of this sketch; T. C., of West Jefferson, and Arkansas, wife of John R. Engle, of West Jefferson.

Reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the district schools of that neighborhood, Pierce M. Gregg grew up to the life of the farm and remained on the home place until he was forty years of age, at which time he moved to his present fine home, "Hillside Farm," one and one-half miles southwest of West Jefferson, though

still retaining the ownership of "Oak Grove Stock Farm" of three hundred and twenty-five acres, on which he formerly lived, three miles southwest of West Jefferson. "Hillside Farm," consisting of seventy-two acres of choice land, is one of the most attractive small farms in that section of the county and is an ideal spot for a home, Mr. Gregg and his family being very comfortably and pleasantly situated there. In addition to his large farming and stock raising interests, Mr. Gregg has devoted no small share of his attention to other matters of a business nature and for some years has been president of the Commercial Bank of West Jefferson, a sound financial institution which owes much of its present secure position in financial circles in this county to the energy and enterprise which Mr. Gregg has brought to the conduct of its affairs.

In 1884 Pierce M. Gregg was united in marriage to Margaret Roberts, who was born in Jefferson township, this county, daughter of Edwin Roberts, a prominent citizen of that township, and to this union seven children have been born, namely: Matthew, who married Ethel Roberts and is a well-known farmer of Jefferson township; Ashton, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school and of Bliss College at Columbus; Earl, a graduate of the same schools, married Emma Olney and is a farmer in Jefferson township; Charles, also a Jefferson township farmer; Herbert, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, also a farmer; Helen, a graduate of the high school, living at home with her parents, and Lemuel. Mrs. Margaret Gregg died on October 22, 1903. She was a member of the Methodist church at West Jefferson, of which Mr. Gregg is also a member and one of the trustees of the church, and their children have been reared in that faith, the entire family being devoted to the good works of the community, all being held in the very highest esteem thereabout.

Pierce M. Gregg is a Republican and for years has been actively concerned in the county's political affairs. For years he served as land appraiser in Jefferson township and has been a member of the township's board of education for the past twenty-four years, his energetic services in that connection undoubtedly having been productive of great good to the schools of that part of the county. In 1912 he was honored by the people of Madison county by being elected to the important and responsible post of county commissioner and is now faithfully serving the county in that honorable capacity. Enterprising, energetic and public spirited, Mr. Gregg is bringing to his public service the same degree of energy which has made his personal affairs so eminently successful and it is but proper to say that he enjoys the entire confidence and regard of the whole community.

EDWARD J. ROBISON.

Though it has been a quarter of a century since Edward J. Robison passed from the scenes of worldly activity, his memory still is cherished in Madison county and particularly in the city of London, where for years he was one of the county seat's most popular merchants, and it is but fitting that in this history of the county some slight tribute should be paid to his memory.

Edward J. Robison was born in Pickaway county, this state, on September 7, 1850, son of Samuel and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Robison, who moved to this county when their son, the subject of this sketch, was a small boy, and the latter was reared here, receiving his education in the schools of this county, supplementing the same by a course of five years spent at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. Upon completing this course he returned home and entered the drug business in London, and was thus engaged until a short time before his death, he having sold his store not long before the final summons came. During the period of his connection with the mercantile interests of the city he had several different partners, the firm name at

the time he sold out having been Robison & Riddle. Mr. Robison also had extensive farming interests, operating the same in connection with his brother-in-law, William H. Riddle.

On November 20, 1878, Edward J. Robison was united in marriage to "Sallie" K. Riddle, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Warner) Riddle, both of whom were natives of this county, the former born at Mt. Sterling and the latter at London. Elizabeth Warner was a daughter of Henry and Keturah Warner, the former of whom was the son of Joseph Warner, who came to Madison county from Virginia or Maryland in 1802 and was among the real pioneers of the London neighborhood, he having been a man of large influence in the early days of the county seat. Joseph Warner was born in Maryland in 1738 and was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. When one hundred years of age he moved from London to Illinois, where he died in 1842, at the age of one hundred and four. Further details regarding the Warner family in this county are set out in the biographical sketch relating to Henry Warner, presented elsewhere in this volume.

To Edward J. and Sarah K. (Riddle) Robison were born three children, namely: Margaret Clifford, who married Warren B. Sisson, of Columbus, Ohio, to which union one child has been born, a son, Warren Robison; Samuel Edward, of Columbus, and Richard Harrison, who married Haysel Jones, youngest daughter of Senator William M. Jones, and lives in London, this county. All are associated with Bruce Tanner in the lumber business at Columbus and London.

Edward J. Robison died on April 27, 1891, and was widely mourned throughout this county, for he was a good man and an excellent and public-spirited citizen, who was performing a large work in his community. He was a member of the Methodist church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith. He also was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was very popular among his lodge brethren, all honoring and respecting him for his many fine qualities of head and heart.

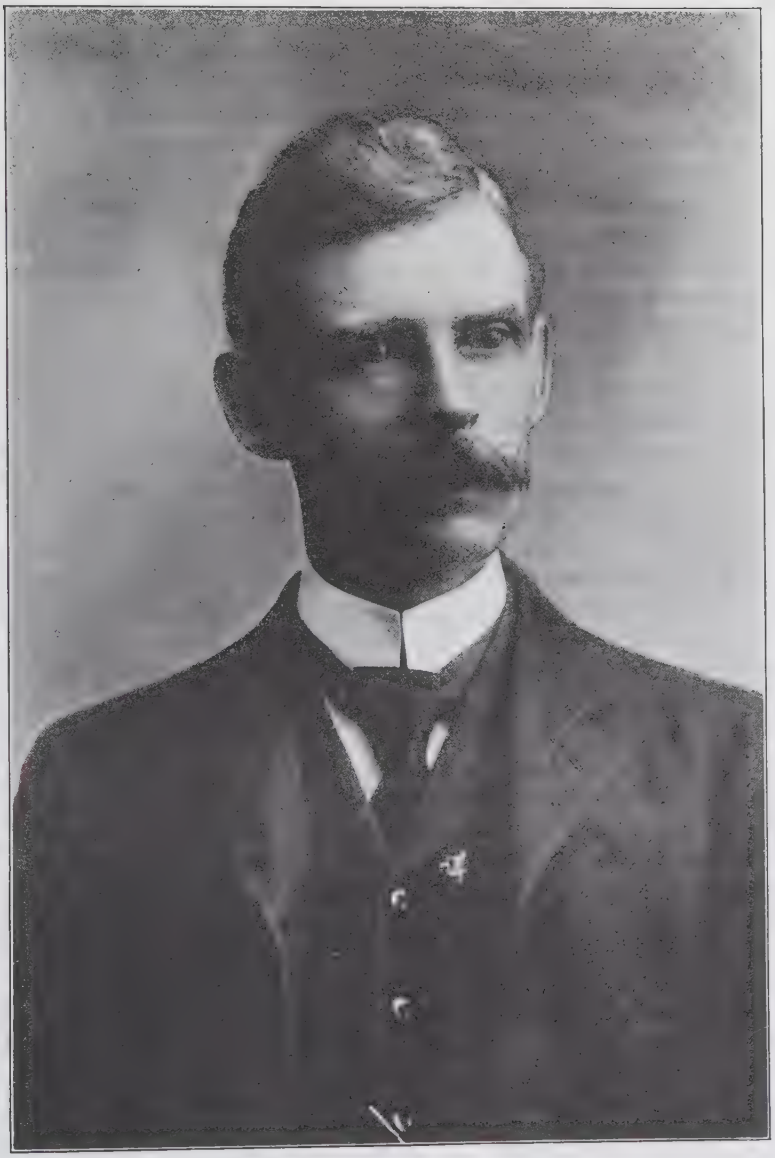
ORMOND MASTERSON BRYAN.

Ormond Masterson Bryan, the eldest son of Marcellus Leroy and Martha (Masterson) Bryan, was born in Columbus, this state, March 15, 1858, and came to London with his parents when but a few months old. Here he grew to strong manhood and lived to be a prominent citizen until called by death, September 7, 1908, aged fifty years and six months.

In 1874 he was graduated from the London high school in a class of six. After this he devoted several months to work in the *Democrat* office, at that time owned and controlled by his father, M. L. Bryan, and then took a year's course of study in the Ohio State University at Columbus. He then returned to London and resumed his work in the *Democrat* office, where he continued as local editor until his last illness and death. Nine years before this event he formed a partnership with his brother, Chester E. Bryan, and they purchased the newspaper under the firm name of C. E. & O. M. Bryan. The plant was greatly improved and the business enlarged, and the partnership was continued profitably until his demise. After his death, his interest in the business was purchased by his brother, Chester, who has continued as editor and sole proprietor up to this time.

Ormond M. Bryan became a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias soon after he reached his majority. A few years afterward he joined the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. He was a consistent member of these three organizations and in good standing at the time of his death.

Ormond M. Bryan was united in marriage to Almeda Shepherd, daughter of Nathan Shepherd, of Fayette county, March 28, 1889. Nineteen years of marital bliss and



ORMOND M. BRYAN.

happiness resulted, when the dread summons came for the separation. Four children were born to this happy home, and the first cloud of sorrow which marred its joy was the death of Omar, the first-born. The early death of this bright and promising youth, cut down at the age of fourteen, was a severe shock to these loving ones, yet has added another link which binds them to the other world. Three children remain: Dana C. Bryan, the proprietor of the London Auto Inn; Ruth and Albert Strain, the last two at home with their mother.

THE WILSON FAMILY.

From a sketch written by Dr. William Morrow Beach, December 20, 1882, and revised by the Editor of this Volume.

Jacob Wilson, the earliest ancestor of the Wilson family in Madison county, Ohio, so far as known, was an Irishman, who had married a German wife. In the year 1790 he left the south branch of the Potomac river in Virginia, not far from Harper's Ferry and emigrated to Kentucky, to what is now the county of Clark. In the year 1802, after having lived twelve years in Kentucky, he came to Ohio and settled on the headwaters of Beaver creek, Bath township, and county of Greene, near the present site of the village of Fairfield.

Jacob Wilson was the father of thirteen children or of twelve, as some of his friends believed. Their names, although probably not in the order of their births, were as follows: Jacob, William, Michael, John, James, Valentine, Jeremiah, Isaac, Daniel, Mary, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Rachel. Some of the friends have believed that there was not one by the name of Rachel.

Jacob Wilson, the first born of Jacob, the first known ancestor, remained in Kentucky until the time of his death, which was at a ripe old age. He became very wealthy. He became the largest holder of slaves in that portion of the state. He enjoyed the uneviable notoriety, also, of being the heaviest man in that part of the state, weighing at one time over four hundred pounds. He and his wife together weighed seven hundred pounds. He became the father of eight children, one of whom, probably, remained in Kentucky.

William Wilson died during the War of 1812, at Fairfield, Ohio, of "cold plague" or cerebro-spinal meningitis. He left three children, Susannah, Elizabeth and William.

Michael Wilson died in 1813, at Fairfield, Ohio, leaving three children, Washington, Josiah and Michael. Josiah is said to have been the brightest and handsomest man ever born into the Wilson family. He died at an early age.

John Wilson emigrated from Kentucky to Putnam county, Indiana.

James Wilson emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, settling in the vicinity of Wolfe Lake. He became the father of five children.

Valentine Wilson, son of Jacob, the first known ancestor, came to Ohio with his father in 1802. He was born near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, October 1, 1785, and moved to Kentucky with his father in 1790, when five years of age. He was seventeen years old when he came to Ohio, in 1802. In 1806 he was married to Eleanor Judy of Greene county, Ohio, daughter of John Judy, a Swiss, and Phoebe (Lamaster) Judy, his wife a woman of French parentage. To them were born six children: William D., born on February 27, 1807; James, December 20, 1808; John, October 19, 1810; Eli, July 12, 1812; Matilda, October 12, 1814; Malinda, January 12, 1817. Eleanor (Judy) Wilson died in 1819 and Valentine Wilson was next married to Susan Humble, who was born in Ohio, in 1799. To this marriage was born one son, Washington Wilson, September 7, 1821.

On August 18, 1825, Susannah (Humble) Wilson died. On June 18, 1827, Valentine Wilson was married to Nancy Roberts, who became the mother of nine children.

Caroline M., born on June 28, 1828; Alexander Hamilton, February 7, 1830; Emeline, September 12, 1831; Mary Ann, October 1, 1832; Valentine C., January 19, 1834; Margaret, May 5, 1835, who died in infancy on June 3, 1835; Jacob W., April 29, 1836; Daniel Boone, December 4, 1837, and Nancy Frances, October 26, 1840. By the three marriages he became the father of nineteen children, seventeen of whom became heads of families. Margaret died in infancy and Daniel Boone died, unmarried, at the old homestead, April 26, 1860.

That Valentine Wilson was a man of no ordinary gifts, both mental and physical, seems to be a fact of general acceptance among those who knew him the most intimately. He was a man of great presence of mind—which gift stood him in good stead on more than one occasion. Once, when riding after night, he was halted by highwaymen who suspected him of having money in his possession, and when he completely disarmed by answering in a calm and unruffled tone of voice: "Well, well, boys, you have got me this time; I have twenty-five cents in my pocket, and if you will go back to the tavern with me we will take that out in a treat all round." They then let him pass without a search or further parley, without suspicion of the fact that he had upon his person, in "genuine coin of the realm" more than seven thousand dollars besides his twenty-five cents. He was also an unconscious psychologist. He could divine a man's errands when approaching him, when a long distance off, forming an opinion which was seldom founded in an error, as to whether he was coming to buy, to sell, or to borrow money, and he often robbed a refusal of its poignancy from this latter class by forestalling them with the question if they knew of any of their neighbors who had two hundred or three hundred dollars that they would loan for a few days. He died of dropsy, July 2, 1855, on the farm where he settled in 1816. From the small beginning of one hundred and sixty acres, his first purchase, in the thirty-nine years of his after life he accumulated about seven thousand acres of land besides over sixty thousand dollars in personal property, and died the wealthiest man who had ever been a citizen of Madison county.

Having come to Ohio with his parents in 1802 and settled on the headwaters of Beaver creek, Bath township, Greene county, where he remained until 1816, when he removed to Madison county, Valentine Wilson began his career on the headwaters of Deer Creek by buying one hundred and sixty acres. He added to the tract until he had at the time of his death nearly ten thousand acres of land, a thousand head of cattle and sheep. Nancy (Roberts) Wilson survived her husband more than a half century. After her husband's death, she continued to live for many years on the old homestead on the banks of Deer creek. She was a devoted member of the Christian church, and died at Summerford in 1912.

Jeremiah Wilson, another son of Jacob Wilson, remained in Kentucky until the time of his death in 1864.

Isaac Wilson came to Ohio with his father in 1802. He remained at Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, until his death in the spring of 1859. He was a short, heavy, very fleshy man who, in walking, stepped out a little more than the length of his feet.

Mary Wilson married Daniel Funderburg, of Greene county, Ohio, but died early in life.

Eleanor Wilson married John Bradley, of Greene county, Ohio, but subsequently came to Madison county and both lived and died one mile north of Summerford, where Washington Wilson later lived.

Elizabeth Wilson married Charles Heffley, of Greene county, Ohio, but afterward came to Madison county, and settled near Summerford, where both died advanced in years.

No information is available about Daniel and Rachel except what has already been stated.

William D. Wilson, the "land baron" of Madison county, was the first born of Valentine and Eleanor (Judy) Wilson. He was born in Bath township, Greene county, Ohio, February 27, 1807, and died of erysipelas at his homestead on the Darby Plains, March 25, 1873. In 1829 he married Nancy Moore, of Madison county, Ohio, who died at the old homestead in September, 1882. Her father was killed by the Indians in the War of 1812. By this marriage there were born to them eight children: Alexander, Ellen, James Monroe, Lafayette, William M., Sarah, Washington and Taylor. William D. Wilson was no ordinary man. Those who knew him intimately and well related that in many respects he was the most remarkable man they ever knew.

There is no photograph or other likeness of William D. Wilson left, while living. There was a post-mortem photograph taken, but it is not a true likeness. He stood six feet in his boots. He was straight and with well-rounded and comely proportions, up until late in life, when he inclined to corpulency. His hands and feet were small and short; his hair dark brown, thick and oily; his head large—number seven and one-half hat—well rounded, and well balanced phrenologically; his complexion clear, and slightly florid; his lower jaw strongly set; his teeth short, even, pearly white, and without signs of decay up until the time of his death. His face was full, and his cheeks full, round and solid, like Bob Ingersoll's. There was an irresistible charm in his full, round, Saxon face—the honest inheritance from his Saxon grandmother. If one was, at first sight, when his face was severely in repose, impressed with the idea that he was somewhat gross and sensual, the varied expression of his wonderful eye, when he became animated, soon set that illusion aside. He was a good and entertaining talker, with an inclination to ask more questions than he was called on to answer. If you were not on your guard, he would cautiously and quietly pump you dry, without giving back an equivalent, unless it was in the pleasure of his company. In conversation, his voice was agreeable and pleasing, but when it was raised to a high pitch, one would be reminded of the fable of the lion and the foxes—"One, but a lion."

In the race of life William D. Wilson commenced as his father before him had done—single handed and alone. He served his father faithfully and well up until he was twenty-one years of age. He then hired as an ordinary farm laborer, for three months "wet and dry," at seven dollars a month, to Judge John Arbuckle, a near neighbor. Shortly after this term of service, he married and bought two hundred acres of land, out on the Darby Plains, at eighty cents an acre. This was bought with borrowed money, his uncle Daniel going on his notes. The Darby Plains were mostly under water in those days during the wet season of the year; but they grew a rank, coarse kind of wild grass, which, if cut and properly cured, contained just enough nourishment to keep cattle from starving to death. As it had been with his father before him, when a boy at home, so it became with him now. They were not raisers or breeders of cattle. They bought them when two or three years old, and then kept them until fat enough for market. Sometimes a seven-dollar steer brought from the timber land in Indiana in the winter or spring and put on the open grass land of the Darby Plains, would bring twenty-five or thirty dollars in the fall of the year. These fatted cattle passed into the hands of another class of dealers, of which the Renicks, of Pickaway county, were the originators—the class of dealers who took them on a six weeks' slow journey over the mountains, to the Baltimore or Philadelphia markets.

The motto of Mr. Wilson became like that of Emperor Constantine—"By this sign ye conquer." Money began to grow. Each year his herds grew larger, and soon he began to add new acres to his first purchase. His first cabin stood over across the

road from where he died, in a cluster of apple trees that are still standing. About a year before he died he was at the home of Doctor Beach, and on being questioned as to his mode of accumulating so much property, his answer was: "Easy enough, easy enough. No mystery about it. Gather in and spread out. Gather in and spread out." It probably seemed easy enough to him, for he was not a common or ordinary man. But if it was all so easy and simple, how did it happen that he absorbed nearly a half township of improved farms, whose tenant houses, or solitary chimneys, scattered for miles across his possessions, looked like a vast and limitless harbor, with fleets lying dreamily at anchor?

The free turnpike leading from London to Plain City passes for nine miles through his farm; and within three years he paid twenty-eight thousand dollars in taxes for free turnpikes alone. His farm begun on the west, adjoined "Dun Glen," the farm of John G. Dun, in Deer Creek township, and stretched continuously to where he was buried on his own farm, in the old Baptist burying ground, on Big Darby.

Mr. Wilson was social and convivial in his habits, fond of good company and plenty of it—upon all of which occasions he was the central figure. He did nothing by halves; it was either all work or all play. He was a natural-born wit, and when in a merry mood kept everybody around him in a roar, excepting himself. He was never boisterous; never off his balance in any direction. His wit was keen, original, and generally practical, with a vein of philosophy running through it. He never indulged in any repartee that was bought second hand. He was original or nothing. He was never profane. On one occasion, while a fiddler was tuning up and resting his arm, "Uncle Bill" reminded him of the prodigal waste of time, by saying, "Mr. Tucker, Mr. Tucker, you must remember that every time a sheep stops to bleat it loses a mouthful." He was never quarrelsome or contentious. Neither he nor his father before him were ever engaged before any court, either as plaintiff or defendant, and he never spoke ill of any man.

Like his father, William D. Wilson had great presence of mind; and like, as it was with him, it stood him in good stead on many occasions. His nearest bank, seventy years ago, was at Columbus, twenty miles away. Sometimes it required a large amount of money to carry on his business, and he was often suspected of having money upon his person or about his house. Once, when traveling at night, not many miles from home, he was halted by highwaymen, and with the muzzles of some old-fashioned, brass-mounted horse-pistols in unpleasant proximity to his head, was ordered, peremptorily, to hold up his hands. He suspected the identity of the parties and jocularly called them by name. The question with them then was, either cold-blooded murder or joining in the laugh, as if the whole thing had been intended for a joke. This they did. They wilted, and allowed him to pass on home.

It was generally his custom to not go out after night without company. One of these protectors, not infrequently, was Ira Kilbury, an infant who kicked the beam at two hundred and forty pounds, and who could "whip his weight in wild cats." Returning from Plain City after night on one occasion, his carriage was flanked by highwaymen, who began to close in on either side; but his coolness saved him then. He spoke very loudly, and in a peremptory tone: "Ira, Ira, my boy, whip up, whip up, or we wont get home before midnight." Visions of the bodyguard who could whip his weight in wild cats struck terror to the heart of the footpads, and they gave a wide berth and a fair field, when Ira, in reality, was snoring away in the quiet and security of his own cabin home, more than five miles away.

William D. Wilson has been spoken of as a "land baron." In 1870, the state of Ohio contained fifty-six cultivated farms of over one thousand acres each. Of these fifty-six, thirty-six were in Madison county. William D. Wilson, in 1870, owned the

largest improved farm in Ohio. He had twelve hundred acres in one pasture, upon which one could not find a bush large enough for a riding whip. There were giant burr oaks in clusters or groves, but no brush. And in all the fifty or more miles of fence on his farm there was no one rod that did not look like it had been put up for corraling mules or wild deer. His farm had a capacity for more than two thousand head of cattle, but he usually had a variety of stock. Before the Civil War he was in the habit of "turning off" about ten thousand dollars worth of mules of his own raising annually. Once, since the war, in a time of depression in that line, he sent down among the hills of southeastern Ohio, and bought about eighteen thousand head of sheep at about one dollar a head. Times soon changed for this class of stock, and when the boom reached seven or eight dollars a head, he sold out and changed to something else.

Mr. Wilson amassed a great fortune. Is this the story of his life? Not at all. He was a remarkable man aside from his fortune; he could as easily and would have as surely attained to great responsibilities and honors, had his great genius been early directed in the channels that led that way. He had natural capacity enough to have been a railroad magnate, like Vanderbilt, a financier like Alexander Hamilton or Chase, or a general of an army, for he was naturally a leader, and never a follower of men. But was this fortune accumulated without fraud, misrepresentation, treachery or the oppression of the poor? Every dollar of it was. William D. Wilson was an honorable and an honest man.

James Wilson, the second child born to Valentine and Eleanor (Judy) Wilson, and the grandson of Jacob Wilson, the first known ancestor, was born in Bath township, Greene county, Ohio, December 20, 1808, and came to Madison county with his father in 1816, when eight years of age. He, like his brother, William D. Wilson, remained in service with his father until he was twenty-one years old. In 1832, when he was twenty-five years old, he went to Kentucky and bought, at two dollars an acre, of a man named Morgan, four hundred acres of land out of the Darby Plains, this county, and which is now a part of the Taylor Wilson estate. Of this he kept one hundred and sixty acres, sold fifty acres to his brother, John, and the remainder to his brother, William D.

In June, 1833, James Wilson was married to Lucy Ballou, of Milford Center, Ohio, a daughter of Martin Ballou, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and the grandniece of Hosea Ballou, the Boston publisher. In September, 1833, three months after his marriage, his wife died of "milk sickness," just as he had a cabin on his farm on the plains nearly ready to commence housekeeping. The associations connected with his tenantless cabin were unpleasant to him and, in 1835, he sold his Plains farm and bought the John Scott farm, in Somerford township, where Uncle Sammy Prugh later lived. He boarded with the Scott family, and raised a large crop of corn, which he fed to the hogs, but this class of stock ran so low that year that he lost all his summer's work.

On October 2, 1836, James Wilson was married to Eleanor Smith, who was born on June 20, 1818, near Granville, Ohio, the daughter of John and Sophia (Bond) Smith. Her father than lived two miles east of Lafayette, on the farm later owned by Jonathan Booth. At the time of her marriage she was teaching the distant school in Valentine Wilson's district. They went to housekeeping on the John Scott farm, and there John S., the first child, was born. To this marriage there were also born three other children, Valentine H., Thomas B. and Lucy E. Mrs. Wilson possessed to a marked degree those homely but enduring traits of character that make ideal womanhood, as wife, as mother, as help-mate, as neighbor, as friend, as a model of industry, as a worker in the church and as a companion in every walk of life. On all occasions she excelled.

Her intellectual gifts and accomplishments were many as well as entertaining. Her love of reading was great; her memory was remarkable; her knowledge of the bible and her familiarity with its grand, true and great characters made her personality at all times instructive as well as charming. The recollection of her broad charity, her sympathetic quality and her tender impulses for the needy or distressed still survive, and will outlast the marble monument erected to mark her last resting place.

In 1837 James Wilson bought two small parcels of land, one of which was where his brother, Eli, died. In 1838 he sold out in Somerford township; he had lost faith in raising hogs to make a fortune out of and preferred risking in cattle and grass. He went back to the Darby Plains and bought the Charley Arthur farm of four hundred acres, which was later a portion of the John Price farm. He moved there and lived on it for five years. Two of his children, Valentine Henry and Thomas Bond, were born there. In 1838 he bought fifty acres of the MacCumber farm; and in the fall of 1841 bought three hundred acres of the Russell Bidwell farm, at an administrator's sale. In the fall of 1842 he left the Darby Plains and moved over to the Christman farm, one mile south of Summerford, and entered into a partnership with his father, as a general trader and business manager. On this farm, on March 28, 1844, his only daughter, Lucy Eleanor, was born.

In 1846, his half-brother, Jackson, being old enough to take his place as a partner with his father, James Wilson moved back to the Darby Plains, and settled on the Russell Bidwell farm; but in that same year he bought the Paul Adler farm of three hundred and ten acres, where his son, John, later lived, and then moved on it. In this same year he also bought fifty-seven acres of Nathaniel Sawyer. In 1847 he bought the Paul Smith farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. In 1854 he sold the Arthur farm to his brother, William D., and bought the Stanley Watson farm, of four hundred acres, adjoining the village of Lafayette, where he moved, and where he lived at the time of his death. He paid sixteen thousand dollars for this farm and it is believed that it was the first forty-dollar farm sold in the county. In 1855 he fell heir, by the death of his father, to three hundred and eighty-one acres adjoining the Watson farm, and in 1856 he bought the Carter farm of four hundred acres, where his son-in-law, Dr. William Morrow Beach, later lived. In 1860 he bought his half-brother, Hamilton's, share of his father's estate, comprising four hundred and sixty-three acres, adjoining his home farm, while Hamilton bought his brother, William D. Wilson's, share adjoining the village of Lafayette, on which stood the old Anderson tavern.

For more than thirty years James Wilson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth found him a hale and vigorous old man, in full possession of all his faculties, and the owner of twenty-three hundred and fifty acres of well-improved land, with accompaniments, a part of which he had passed over to the control of his children. He was then the patriarch of the Wilson family, having attained a greater age, it was believed, than any other one ever born into the family. He was far famed for his charity, honesty and agreeable personality. He died on June 12, 1886, in his seventy-eighth year, full of honors and beloved by all who knew him. His beloved wife survived him many years. After his death she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Lucy E. Beach, until her death, on February 15, 1904.

Washington Wilson, a son of Valentine and Susan (Humble) Wilson was born on September 7, 1821, in Madison county, Ohio, and when twenty-one years old, began working by the month and thus continued for three months, as he wanted to get money enough to get married. At the expiration of the period he had twenty-seven dollars, and was then united in marriage with Linnie West, the daughter of Edmund and

Margaret (Shaw) West. After their marriage, he began farming as a renter and continued for four years, when he purchased sixty acres of land, to which he added until he owned about eight hundred acres altogether. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served as township trustee of Somerford township for fourteen years. Washington and Linnie (West) Wilson were the parents of eight children, of whom only two, Valentine and Caleb Griffin, survive. Caleb Griffin lives on a part of his grandfather's original estate. Jackson spent his life in Clark county, but died in Summerford, in 1914, at the age of seventy-two. Alexander, a farmer and merchant at Summerford, died in 1909, at the age of sixty. Charles inherited his father's old homestead and spent his whole life on the farm, dying at the age of thirty. Belle married John Potee, the scion of an old family of Madison county. They lived on a part of her father's estate. She died at the age of fifty, in 1911.

Alexander Hamilton Wilson, son of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson, married Isabella Parsons Koogler, the daugher tof Simon Koogler, of Greene county, Ohio. He was a justice of the peace, and an influential citizen of Lafayette, Ohio. He died at Summerford, in 1895, at the age of sixty-five. His wife died in 1900. They had five children: Charles A., Walter A., Lamar P., Laura B. and Alice C.

Valentine C. Wilson, the son of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson, was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, with the class of 1860. the firs tclassical graduate in his father's family. He died on August 23, 1861, of epidemic dysentery.

Jacob W. Wilson, son of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson, resided at Summerford, Ohio. He was a man of great inventive genius, his latest invention being a twine grain binder which promises great success.

Of the daughters of Valentine Wilson, only the names have been given, but they must have inherited something of the sagacity and psychological characteristics of their father. They all married poor boys. But the names of such men as Robert Boyd, Hiram W. Richmond and Thomas John Stutson, who all married into the family, offer a sufficient evidence of the soundness of their judgment.

PETER PEARL McKINLEY.

It would be difficult to estimate the beneficent influence which the infusion of Scottish blood has had on the social, commercial and political life of this country. Some of the greatest financiers, the most successful farmers, the ablest writers and thinkers of the present generation are descended from stock of Scottish origin. In many cases the people of the beautiful highlands transplanted to homes in our broad and fertile prairies have made magnificent successes of agriculture. Peter Pearl McKinley, an enterprising farmer of Union township, is descended from Scotch stock, his grandfather having come to America when a lad of twelve years.

Peter Pearl McKinley was born near Amesville, Athens county, Ohio, February 28, 1871, the son of James and Rosanna (Hale) McKinley. They were both born in Athens county. The father of James McKinley came to the United States when a lad of twelve, and eventually settled in Athens county. James McKinley was both a mason and blacksmith, and followed these trades during the early part of his life. In later years he was engaged in farming.

James and Rosanna (Hale) McKinley had fourteen children, ten of whom are living. Mary died in 1914 at Columbus. John lives at Amesville in Athens county. Frederick lives in Poplar Bluff, Missouri. Louisa died at Newcastle, Ohio, in February, 1914. Peter Pearl is the subject of this sketch. William lives at Seattle, Washington. Mattie is the wife of Lyle Yocum, of Plain City, Ohio. Bruce lives at Amesville, Athens county. Lillie is the wife of John McKee, of Goodland, Kansas. Tillie

is the wife of Earl Hayes, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Cora is the wife of Wiley Hayes, of Homer, Ohio. Frank lives at Columbus. Two died in infancy. The mother of these children died in June, 1908, and the father less than a year following, January, 1909.

Reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of Madison county, Peter Pearl McKinley assisted his father on the farm from the time he was thirteen years of age. He was compelled to assist in the caring of the family, and remained at home with his parents until twenty-six years of age.

On March 14, 1897, Peter P. McKinley was married to Anna Highfield, a daughter of James and Louisa Highfield, born near Waverley in Pike County, Ohio. James Highfield was a laborer who died about 1895. His wife, the mother of Mrs. McKinley, is still living in Columbus.

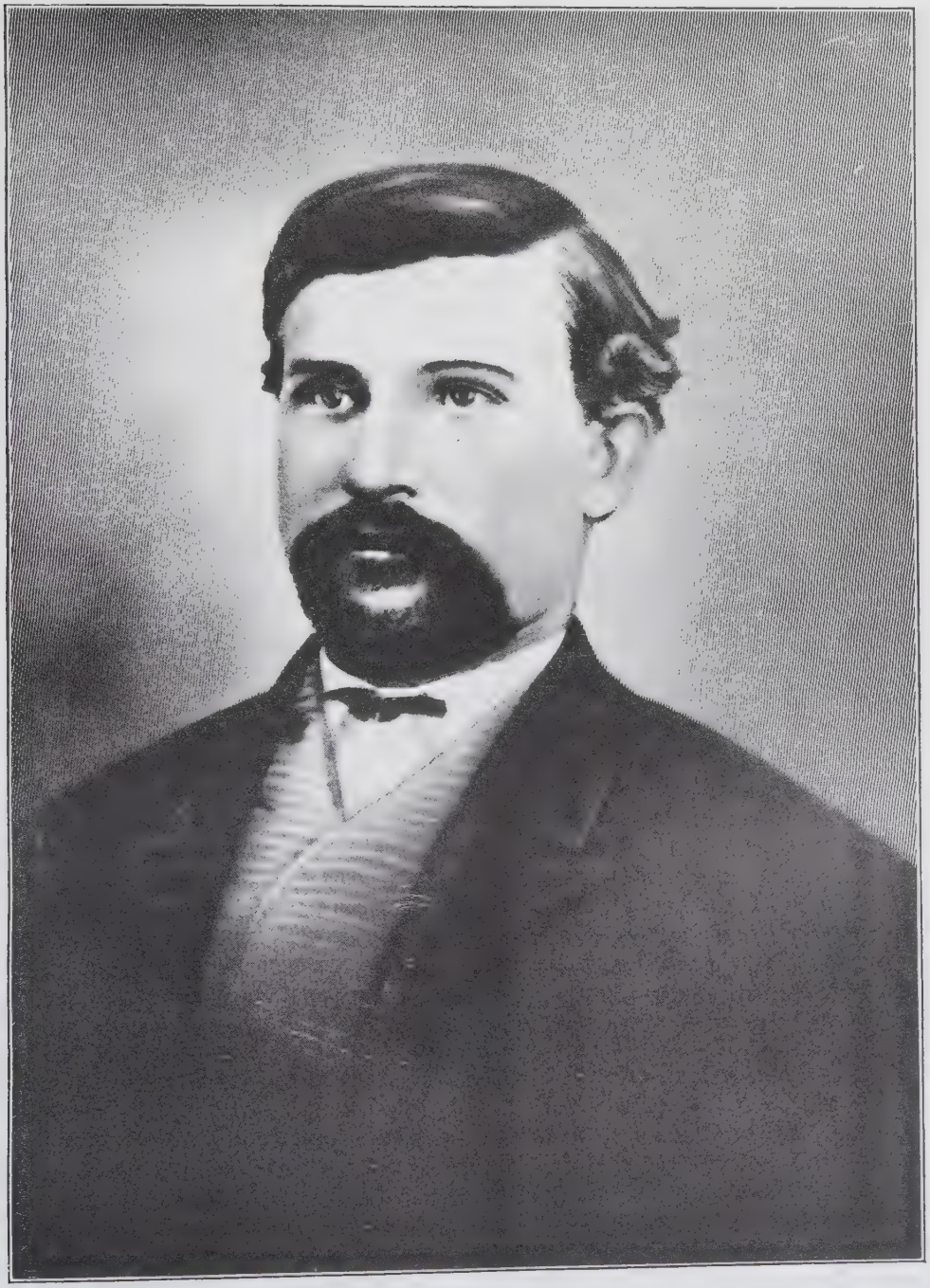
Mr. and Mrs. McKinley have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Raymond, the fifth born, died at the age of two. The living children are Helen, Edith, Cecil, Robert, Roy, Howard and Dorothy. Mr. McKinley farms two hundred acres of land east of London. He does his farming with horses. He is keenly interested in stock raising and has his farm well stocked. He votes the Republican ticket.

BEN EMERY.

The venerable Ben Emery, a retired citizen of London, Madison county, Ohio, is a veteran of the Civil War, who has lived a long and useful life and who has filled many positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of the people of this county. He served two terms, a period of four years, as sheriff of Madison county, and was then elected to the important office of county treasurer, in which he served another period of four years, retiring from the latter office in 1898. During his entire life he has been active in the councils of the Republican party and is known as one of the leaders of the party in this section of the state.

Born near Wheeling, Virginia, October 6, 1839, Ben Emery, at the age of eight years, came with his parents to Warren county, Ohio, where they both died. They were Benjamin and Ellen (Nevitt) Emery, the former of whom was born and reared in Virginia, the son of John Emery, who immigrated to Virginia from Maryland. He was the son of William Emery, a soldier in the Revolutionary army from the state of Maryland. His record as a soldier has been supplied to the Emery family by the United States commissioner of pensions. John Emery, the son of William, was married in Virginia. Benjamin Emery was a carpenter by trade and died in Warren county at the age of eighty-three or eighty-four years, leaving three sons, who came to Madison county: Perry, who was a farmer in Range township for several years, but who left the county before the Civil War; William, who also lived in Range township, but who left before the war, and Ben, the subject of this sketch.

Ben Emery came to Madison county to join his brothers when a lad of about twelve years. He lived with I. B. Fisher, in Range township, for ten years and kept himself on wages of ten to fifteen dollars a month. Ever since Mr. Emery was a lad he has saved money. During the time he lived with Mr. Fisher, he completed his education in the common schools. Remaining in Madison county until his brothers had left the county, Ben Emery enlisted in April, 1861, at the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers for three months, in the Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and became a private in Company C. He saw scouting service in West Virginia and, at the expiration of his term of service in 1861, re-enlisted in Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This company was recruited in Madison county and was commanded by Capt. James Watson. It was recruited for three years' service. Mr. Emery was with the command during this entire period. He served for one year in Eastern Kentucky and, after the battle of Murfreesboro, the regiment was sent into



BEN EMERY.

Tennessee and took part in the Chattanooga campaign. Later it participated in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. Mr. Emery was discharged after the fall of Atlanta. From the time of his enlistment until his discharge, he was promoted from corporal to sergeant and was constantly with his regiment. During this period he was often in command of scouting squads. Subsequently he was employed by the government as a teamster and sent to Missouri. Here he was crippled, discharged and sent home.

Mr. Emery returned to Madison county, Ohio, and resumed farming near London, in Union township, farming there until his election to the office of county sheriff.

On May 1, 1867, two years after the close of the war, Ben Emery was married to Caroline Chrisman, the daughter of Peyton and Clara (Kenton) Chrisman, and a native of London. Mrs. Emery's father was, at one time, auditor of Madison county. He was the son of Isaac and Martha Caroline (Evans) Chrisman, the latter of whom was born in Rockingham county, Virginia. After giving birth to one son, she passed away early in life. Peyton Chrisman was a farmer near London. He lived on the old Kenton homestead, eight miles south of London, a farm which is still held by his heirs, including Mrs. Emery, who was the eldest of four children. Peyton Chrisman died on April 19, 1878, at the age of fifty-three years. He had spent practically all of his life in the state of Ohio, having come from his old home in Rockingham county, Virginia, with his parents.

Peyton Chrisman's wife, who before her marriage was Clara Kenton, was born in 1829, in Range township, Madison county, on the old Kenton farm and died on October 16, 1889. Her whole life was spent on the farm where she was born. She was the daughter of Simon and Phoebe (Baker) Kenton, the former of whom was a nephew of the noted Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, of Kentucky. He was probably born in Kentucky and came to Madison county when a young man. The old Kenton home is a double log house of two stories. Simon Kenton was a well-known cattle drover during his day and generation, and drove cattle over the mountains to Philadelphia. His home, in fact, was a station for drovers. It is said that even turkeys were driven over the mountains to Philadelphia, and Simon Kenton's house was a stopping place for the drovers. He obtained a tract of four thousand acres of land and here he spent practically all of his life. His wife was accustomed to gather up the stock in his absence and, on his return, he would find a sufficient number gathered for the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery have had seven children, namely: Peyton Randolph, who is an attorney at London, and an account of his life history is found elsewhere in this volume; E. Annette, who is the wife of Edwin Baird, of South Charleston, Ohio; Clara Frances, who is the wife of Walter Converse, of London; Helen Louise, who is the wife of J. C. Davidson, of Columbus; Maud H., who is the wife of Angus Bonner, of Madison county; Angus B., who is a merchant at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Richard Kenton, who is at home. The latter spent two years on a sugar plantation in Cuba and also some time in Santo Domingo.

Mr. Emery is known as one of the most successful citizens of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Emery own a considerable part of the old Kenton estate and have a comfortable competence. Aside from the positions of trust and responsibility which Mr. Emery filled as a Republican, he has been active in the conventions of the Grand Army of the Republic and has served as senior vice-commander. He was one of the committee of veterans to locate the lines of his regiment at Chickamauga for the erection of the monument. He attended the dedication of the monument. The Emery family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the early days, Mr. Emery enjoyed fox hunting and kept a pack of foxhounds. This was a sport which Mr. Emery thoroughly enjoyed, but one which he abandoned many years ago.

HENRY WARNER.

The events of modern life are so absorbing in their interest and so rapid in succession, that it is well, now and then, to pause and consider the labors of preceding generations, and to spread a garland at the feet of those who have made the way more easy, or at least, to hold such in grateful remembrance. Those sturdy, far-seeing ones of other years who sowed and planted and builded for future generations "builded better than they knew," for upon their work and sacrifice has modern civilization grown. One of the goodly company who converted the waste places of this county into beauty and usefulness was Henry Warner, a man of great force of character and rugged patriotism. The gentleman whose career is here considered was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, nine miles from Alexandria, in a beautiful place on the Potomac river, the date being June 15, 1795. He came of fine old Southern stock, being the son of William and Betsy (Denty) Warner, both natives of the state in which Henry was born.

Mr. Warner came of a long-lived family, his grandfather having attained the age of one hundred and four years, his father, eighty-eight, and his brother, the late William Warner of London, ninety-four. Coming to this state with his parents and grandparents in 1805, he settled in Belmont county, removing to London in 1812, and lived here until his death, a period of sixty-four years. During this time, unlike the average American, he never lived in any other place. At the time Mr. Warner came here, London was only a collection of less than a dozen huts, and with faith in the future, he and Judge Patrick McLane laid out the town.

During his day Henry Warner was a prominent merchant, surveyor and dealer in real estate and besides these personal interests he held several county offices. He was for four years sheriff of Madison county, for fourteen years county treasurer, being elected in 1834, and for a number of years was county surveyor. He retired from business more than twenty years prior to his death. By industry, frugality, sound sense and force of character, he became possessed of a considerable fortune. Many anecdotes are related by old citizens of his rigid honesty and eccentricity—for honest he was, and eccentric to a marked degree. Kind of heart when convinced of duty, or when charity deserved, he was, nevertheless, one of the most sarcastic of men. Mr. Warner exhibited remarkable will power and fortitude during the latter part of his life, for he was an invalid for thirty years before his death, during which time he was patient and gentle.

On February 27, 1823, Henry Warner was married to Keturah H. Gosslee, a daughter of Richard Goslee, who was born in Sussex county, Maryland, in 1781, and who died in London on November 26, 1872, at the age of ninety-one. Mr. Goslee emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, in 1804, and to Madison county in 1816. Before his death he represented the oldest of five generations living in London. He was married three times and left fourteen children, thirty grandchildren, more than thirty great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living, as follow: Mrs. R. A. Harrison, of Columbus, Ohio, who is now in her eighty-seventh year; Capt. James R. Warner; Genl. D. B. Warner, United States consul at St. John, New Brunswick; Mrs. Eliza Baker, of Chicago; Mrs. Ara Myers, of New York City, and Miss Mary Warner. The late Mrs. William Riddle, of London, was another daughter. Mrs. Riddle died at the age of eighty-five. Mrs. Warner, the mother of these distinguished children died at the age of ninety-four in London.

Mr. Warner found expression for his religious faith in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his family were devout and helpful members. In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party came into existence, and with the latter party

he was afterward affiliated. This worthy gentleman of the old school, a man who, without seeking, would have found prominence in any community, passed away on Friday, January 31, 1879.

It is impossible to estimate the good achieved and the wide influence of such a man as we have here briefly portrayed. His brilliant mind made association with him a rare pleasure. In both his pubilc and private life Mr. Warner was a benefactor to his kind. As public official he was conscientious, fearless, and faithful to every trust. As a private citizen, he was loyal and sought ever to realize the highest ideals. As a husband and father, he was kind and devoted. To such men, the following generations owe a debt of profound gratitude.

HARLAND E. PARRETT.

The pioneer farmers of Ohio command a secure place in popular confidence and esteem, not only on account of the courage and fortitude which prompted them to brave the dangers of primeval forests, but because of their ability to convert such tracts of wilderness into lasting places of social activity. Among the farmers of the present day who have merited distinction in Madison county, is Harland E. Parrett, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Ohio.

Harland E. Parrett was born on the 9th of January, 1866, in Fayette county, Ohio. After attending the public schools of Madison Mills, Ohio, he remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he rented a tract of land from his father and began farming for himself. The farm proved to be a success under his management and after seven years Mr. Parrett was able to buy one hundred acres of land near Florence, Alabama. On that farm he raised a crop of corn and cotton, then availed himself of an opportunity to sell the land and went back to Ohio, where he located for a time at Mt. Sterling. One of the interesting facts regarding the return trip from Alabama is that Mr. Parrett drove his own team all the way. On his arrival in Mt. Sterling, he worked as a laborer, putting in the waterworks. Three months later he rented a farm in Fayette county, Ohio. At the end of a year's work on the farm, he became interested in a tract of land in Pleasant township, Madison county; this resulted in his renting the land for eight years. His satisfaction regarding the richness of the soil and the desirable lay of the land in Madison county, led to the establishment of a permanent residence in this locality. Before buying the Joe Robison farm, where he lives now, Mr. Parrett sold six acres of land in McClimansville, Ohio. On the former place he has made some very extensive improvements, including the laying of four hundred rods of tiling. He has confined his land purchases exclusively, of recent years, to Pleasant township, where he owns three hundred and fifty-four acres of land. Aside from raising an especially fine quality of corn, which he has exhibited at Mt. Sterling, Mr. Parrett is a breeder of Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Harland E. Parrett is the son of George and Amelia (Bush) Parrett. His father was born on the 19th of January, 1835, in Fayette county, Ohio, and enjoyed many years of agricultural life. He was a stockman and farmer until his death, which occurred on July 4, 1913. His wife is the daughter of Jacob Bush, a native of Indiana, who had the experience, not uncommon to many of the earliest settlers, of being pursued by Indians. The Bush family finally settled in Ohio. Amelia (Bush) Parrett, who was the mother of twelve children, is living at Madison Mills, Ohio. She was born in 1839. The father of George Parrett was a native of Tennessee.

In Fayette county, Ohio, in 1887, Harland E. Parrett was united in marriage to Minnie Puckett, who was born in Fayette county on the 17th of April, 1871. She is the daughter of William and Maria J. (Riggen) Puckett, both identified with the early history of Madison county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Parrett nine children were

born, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Marvin, who married Edna Graham, and lives in Pleasant township; Mrs. Marie Dick, who resides in Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Pearl Downs, who lives in Xenia, Ohio; William, who married Mary Morian and is farming in Madison county, and Glenn, Willard and Robert, who are living at home.

Mr. Parrett is keenly alert and public spirited in his civic attitude and accords a strong allegiance to the Progressive party. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a firm believer in the Methodist doctrines and is interested in the advancement of education in Pleasant township, where he serves as school director. In reviewing the life of Mr. Parrett the qualities of persistence and integrity are notably prominent. Back of the important moves which have led to his success in life has been a driving ambition to make his efforts count for something worth while.

JOHN M. OGLESBEE.

If one were to look through Pleasant township, this county, for a citizen who, all of his life, has been conscientious in his work, and loyal in his family obligations, that person need not look further than the home of John M. Oglesbee. Unlike most young men, he remained under the paternal roof after his school days and early manhood were passed and dutifully assumed the cares incident in farm life as his father grew older and less able to be active. By hard work and application to business it has been possible for him to increase the real estate holdings of the family from eighty-seven to one hundred and forty-nine acres and to become a stockholder in the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

John M. Oglesbee was born on August 5, 1858, in Pleasant township, Madison county, on the farm which he has made his home ever since. He was the son of John and Mary (Long) Oglesbee, who were the parents of four children. John Oglesbee, Sr., was a native of Greene county, Ohio, being born there on March 17, 1810, on the ground which is now occupied by Spring Valley. His early days were spent on a farm, but he came to Madison county with his parents about the year 1834. He worked for his father for two years, receiving in payment for his labor fifty acres of land. Besides this he drove a freight wagon and delivered products from Springfield, Ohio, to the inland towns of Circleville and Dayton. At that time London, Ohio, the county seat, consisted of only a few log cabins. At the time of his death in 1907, this pioneer agriculturist had managed to acquire eighty-seven acres of land. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, who did her share toward increasing the family income in those many ways known only to the farmer's wife, was born in 1819, in Pickaway county, and passed away four years after the death of her husband. The following children formed the family circle of this worthy couple: Edithia, who died in infancy; Mrs. Phoebe E. Duncan, of Sedalia, Ohio; Mathilda, deceased, and John M.

John M. Oglesbee was able by thrift and perseverance not only to keep the property which he had acquired from his father, but to increase this considerably. His boyhood was like that of other farmer's boys, both in his education, which was obtained at the district schools, and in his work and play. He was content to remain at home and to assume each duty manfully as it appeared, taking charge of the farm from the year 1880. After the death of his parents he became sole owner of the land. To this inheritance he added enough acres of well-improved land to give him in all one hundred and forty-nine acres, twenty-five of which are in natural timber. He takes much pleasure in the possession of his modern house and barn which he built in 1913, and one of his chief sources of pride is his high-grade stock, of which he has a large quantity. He is also a shareholder in the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling.

In 1884 John M. Oglesbee was married to Mary Graham, who was born in this township in 1860. She is the daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Graham. An only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee is Mrs. Milda Bower, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee are earnest members of the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee have lived so long in this community that theirs is a wide acquaintance. By frugality in the early days, and ceaseless work, Mr. Oglesbee has acquired not only property, but an honorable name, which he may be proud to hand down to the next generation. He is known for his honest dealings and his principles of integrity.

WILLIAM H. RIDDLE.

So often is it found that those who are conspicuous in the business, professional and social life of their home town are the children of parents similarly conspicuous in their generation, that "like father like son" expresses only a truism. William H. Riddle was born in London on November 6, 1860, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Warner) Riddle, the former a native of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, the latter a native of London. The paternal grandfather, Henry Warner, was a man of unusual gifts. He was a scion of one of the old pioneer families of this county.

William H. Riddle received an education rather above the average, for after graduating from the London high school in 1879 he attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware for two years. However, attracted to business enterprises, in 1882 he became associated with E. J. Robison, a London druggist. The firm name was Robison & Riddle and this business alliance continued for seven years. Between the years 1884 and 1894 Mr. Riddle served as deputy county treasurer under A. Tanner, W. M. Jones and John T. Vent. He will be remembered in local history as timekeeper and paymaster for the contractors who built the Madison county court house. At the expiration of Mr. Vent's term of office as county treasurer, he and Mr. Riddle became engaged in the grain business, at Sedalia, Madison county, a business in which both are still actively interested. These men are owners of a large elevator and do an extensive business under the firm name of Vent & Riddle. Besides handling grain, they sell coal, cement products, lumber, feeds, etc. They also feed some stock.

Mr. Riddle has never relinquished his connection with farm life, and with his sister, Mrs. Sarah K. Robison, owns and manages a farm of six hundred and sixty acres in Range township.

Mrs. Mary Snyder, a charming young woman of London, became the wife of William H. Riddle on August 28, 1911. To them twin boys were born on July 6, 1913, these being William Henry and James McClain. Mrs. Riddle is the daughter of James A. McClain, of Fayette county, Ohio. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Riddle is one of the picturesque and beautiful places which makes London an attractive city.

William H. Riddle is sought after by various organizations in whose work and purposes he is interested. He is a Mason, of which organization he is a past master; a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge; a Shriner and a Knight Templar. He belongs to Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, of Columbus, and the Aladdin Temple of the same city. Among local Republican politicians Mr. Riddle is well known and has served two terms as a member of the city council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The life of Mr. Riddle has been one of great activity, but in spite of this fact he has not been unmindful of the obligations of society. Mr. Riddle has those graces of character which endear any man to those among whom his life has been spent, and his place in this published work is merited by fact that in his community he has risen to an enviable place in the business and social and religious life.

MRS. LACY ANDERSON.

There are few to whom the day does not bring a return of the tasks that grow irksome and of duties that one would fain neglect. But the stout heart does not ask how nor why. It shoulders the burden and bears it uncomplainingly, deeming as incidents the events and circumstances which to others would be insurmountable obstacles. Below are given a few of the facts concerning a life remarkable for its tenacity of purpose, its clearness of vision and its executive ability. Mrs. Anderson's life has been one full of interest as well as unusual activity. Left a widow by the death of her husband, Mrs. Anderson has bravely borne the burdens which usually fall to the lot of man. She is a native of Mt. Sterling, having been born near there on January 25, 1857, the place of her birth being where a part of the Mt. Sterling cemetery now is located. She is the daughter of Robert H. and Harriet (Fitzgerald) Alkire, prominent citizens of this region.

Robert H. Alkire was born on October 14, 1830, on the same farm which afterward became the birthplace of his daughter and his own permanent residence. He died near Big Plains on January 8, 1912. His parents were William and Katherine (Neff) Alkire, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of William were Robert and Elizabeth (Douglas) Alkire, who originally came from the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Alkire were the parents of the following children. Lacy, the subject of this sketch; Lydia M., deceased; Catherine, of Fairfield township; Edward W., a lumber merchant at Columbus, Ohio; Ella M., who died on February 2, 1915; George F., who married J. T. Graham and is living at Columbus; Florence M., who became Mrs. J. T. Wilson, and is now deceased, and Belle W., who is now Mrs. Bell, of Columbus.

In 1815, Robert H. Alkire and James B. Anderson became parties to what afterward transpired to be a romance, for they drove a herd of cattle from Mt. Sterling, to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Lacy Alkire later became Mr. Anderson's wife, but neither of the two men had the slightest idea at that time that the daughter of one of them would be the wife of the other.

Lacy Alkire had only such training for her future career as would come naturally to the daughter of a farmer. She had no other schooling besides that acquired in the "little red school house" of Fairfield township, to which township her father had moved in 1862, and the high school of London, in which she studied for one term and qualified as a teacher but never taught.

Lacy Alkire was married to James B. Anderson in 1884. The history of James B. Anderson will be found in the sketch of James R. Anderson, presented elsewhere in this work. Undaunted by the death of her husband, Mrs. Anderson operated the farm in the same capable manner that had characterized her husband's work. Besides possessing a lifetime lease on one hundred and four acres, Mrs. Anderson owns Fairland township property amounting to fifty acres, and is also a stockholder of the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling.

Mrs. Anderson has had no children of her own but she has adopted Thomas B. Wilson, whose parents were John T. and Florence (Alkire) Wilson, and who is a grandson of Senator Thomas B. Wilson. The lad was born on the old "Uncle Billy" Wilson farm in Canaan township.

In spite of her very busy life Mrs. Anderson has found time to be a helpful member of the First Presbyterian church of Mt. Sterling, to which she has been a generous contributor. There are few professions requiring more arduous labor and careful planning than are necessary in the administration of a farm. One must not only be industrious but one must have executive ability in order to make the enterprise yield the largest returns. In order to achieve this result, the subject of this sketch has had

to possess the same business qualities which characterize her competitors. That she has succeeded speaks volumes for her ability in this direction. She has not only been hard working and energetic but has been honorable in all of her dealings and most considerate of the feelings and rights of others.

In this volume which is concerned principally with the histories of men, it is of especial interest to include the life history of a woman who has been successful in her line of endeavor.

NELSON H. STONE.

A representative farmer and stock raiser is Nelson H. Stone. Because of his life-long application to his calling he has become one of the leading farmers of this section of the state. As evidence of his ambition and foresight might be given the fact that where others were content to be partial owners of an estate, this man at one time bought out the other heirs, and thus possessed the family property in his own name. Nelson H. Stone was born on the farm which is his present home, on May 9, 1853, a son of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Stone, who were the parents of eleven other children.

William Stone was born in Maryland in 1802, and was a lad when his parents set out from that state to find their new home in the West. They did not unpack their wagons until they reached Madison county, Ohio, where they rented enough land on which to start farming. It was 1830 when William Stone came to the present farm in this township, and although there were no improvements on the land, it appealed to him as being a good investment and he purchased it, paying two dollars and a half an acre. There were sixty-eight acres of timber land and the first task of this pioneer was to clear enough space for his log cabin and log stable. He never lost interest in this farm on which he lived and labored until the day of his death, which occurred in 1879. Elizabeth Jones was born in 1807, in Maryland, and after living a useful and helpful life, passed away on December 9, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. William Stone were Methodists.

Nelson H. Stone toiled on the farm of his nativity up to the present time. At the death of his father, in 1879, he became the possessor of the property by purchasing the estate of the heirs, so that he has the original sixty-eight acres, which he has cultivated. Although he was educated only in the local schools he has been a student of the subject of education, and has been honored by being a director on the board for several terms.

The wife of Nelson H. Stone was formerly Harriet Bower, born on July 11, 1852, in Lawrence county, Ohio, the daughter of George and Sophia (Machling) Bower, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The marriage took place in 1872. When Mrs. Stone's parents came to this county her father was a circuit rider in the United Brethren church, in which capacity he served until his death. He and his wife were the parents of two children.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone are Elza, who became Mrs. Spangler, now deceased; Mrs. Leah Lindig, of Madison county; Mrs. Mary Lightfoot, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Mattie Mouser, of Madison county, and Mrs. Murl Taylor, of Oak Run township. Besides these, one child died in infancy, Stephen H.

To the church which his father served so long and so well Mr. Stone has made liberal contribution. The father of the subject of this sketch came to this section of the country at such an early date that he had to haul products to and from Springfield and Circleville, Ohio. Nelson H. Stone inherited many of the worthy qualities of his noble father and mother. These have made him a man of progressive tendencies and enterprising spirit as well as of generous impulses which result in an unusual

degree of consideration for others. Mr. Stone is one of the most highly respected men residing in this township. He has been a staunch Republican all his life. On his well-improved farm he carries on general farming and now has the place in a high state of cultivation.

CYRUS R. HORNBECK.

Cyrus R. Hornbeck, son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Milliner) Hornbeck, was born on August 28, 1858, at the Hornbeck homestead, two and a half miles from London on the Springfield road, near what is now the state fish hatchery, in Union township.

Two Hornbeck brothers, from one of which the subject of this sketch traces connection, immigrated to this country from Holland prior to the American Revolution. One of these brothers settled in Dutchess county, New York, and many of his descendants live there and in the city of New York. One of the best known of this family is the sheriff of Dutchess county, who recently came into prominence in connection with his pursuit of Harry Thaw into Canada at the time of his escape from Matteawan asylum. The other of these brothers came to Virginia, where he reared a large family. Four of the older members of this family, Simon, Isaac, Michael and Samuel, the father of Cyrus and grandfather of the subject, moved to Ohio, through Kentucky, and were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of South Solon, this county.

For five generations the name of Hornbeck has been linked with the history of Madison county, viz: Samuel, father of Cyrus; Cyrus, father of Cyrus R.; Cyrus R., father of Roscoe G., and Roscoe G., father of Donald W. Hornbeck.

Cyrus Hornbeck, the father of the subject, was born west of Midway, January 27, 1823. His father was Samuel Hornbeck, above referred to, and his mother, Mary (Hutson) Hornbeck. He married Elizabeth Milliner, daughter of John and Mary (Slaughter) Milliner and a sister of Peter Slaughter. Elizabeth Milliner was born near Leesburg, Highland county, to which place her parents had come from Halifax county, Virginia, in 1807.

Cyrus Hornbeck was a successful farmer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle, being among the first in this state to specialize in this stock of cattle. At his death, which occurred soon after his enlistment in the Union army, he owned a part of what is now the state prison farm and the state fish hatchery, on the Springfield road, west of London. He died at the age of forty, July 23, 1863, a good citizen, whose early death was widely mourned. He was the father of seven children, Martin, John Q., Melissa, Sidney E. and Isaac W., all now deceased, and Mary E. Schurr, wife of John Schurr, of Paint township, and Cyrus R., the subject. John Q. Hornbeck was married; the father of two children; enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and served in the Union army in the Civil War; died at Nashville, Tenn.; was returned to his home and laid away in Paint township cemetery, not having reached his majority, at the age of twenty years. He sacrificed his life and all for the flag.

Left with his mother, brothers and sisters on the farm at the death of his father, Cyrus R. Hornbeck there grew to early manhood. He was educated in the common schools of Union township, supplemented by a course of study in Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana, where he prepared himself for the ministry. He was married to Rilla F. Parker, of the adjoining township of Somerford, June 13, 1878. Of this union, two boys were born, Roscoe G. Hornbeck, judge of the court of common pleas of this county, and Channing C., who died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Hornbeck, for a number of years after marriage, lived n the farm in Union township, then moved to Plattsburg, Clark county, where he conducted a grocery store for a few years, then moved to Lafayette, this county, where he managed a general store. In 1889 he located at London, and in 1890 was elected justice of the peace of Union

C. R. HORNBECK

township, which office he held for two terms. During his tenure of office as justice of the peace, this being a period when litigation was frequent, he tried hundreds of cases. Although many of these matters were taken to the upper courts, none were reversed for error in the trial below.

While serving as justice of the peace, Mr. Hornbeck studied law and, on March 7, 1895, was admitted to practice in the state courts, later, June 5, 1902, being admitted to practice in the United States district court.

Mr. Hornbeck was a candidae for nomination to the office of probate judge in 1893, but was defeated in convention by L. H. Haner. In 1900 he was nominated and elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Madison county, which office he held for two terms. He gave to this office his best effort and made an enviable record, especially in the success with which he convicted those charged with crime.

Mr. Hornbeck has a knowledge of the fundamental law, a keen power of analysis of fact, fine judgment of human nature and tenacity of purpose, together with a strong sense of duty to his client, which make him a safe and valuable counsellor and a successful trial lawyer.

In politics he is a Republican and has consistently supported that party. He has always manifested a lively interest in politics and in the success of his friends. Although of much strength in the councils of his party, he has held no official place in its organization. He has been a hard and open fighter, and consequently has incurred considerable political criticism. His power in politics may be attributed to his capacity for organization, loyal following, reputation for keeping his political promise and unswerving fealty to his friends. He is a member of the Christian church at Summerford and of the order of the Knights of Pythias at London.

ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG.

Among the well-known farmers and citizens of Union township, Madison county, Ohio, is Robert W. Armstrong, who is a native of this county, born in Range township, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Johnston) Armstrong.

Samuel Armstrong was born in Union township, and was a son of James Armstrong and wife, early settlers of Madison county. Sarah Johnston was born in Range township, this county, and was married to Samuel Armstrong here. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: Jessie, the wife of Fred Brundage, of Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth, living in London; Samuel, a resident of Union township, and Robert W., the youngest born, the immediate subject of this brief review.

Samuel Armstrong was a merchant and live stock dealer, and one of the largest shippers of Madison county. He was a prosperous and influential citizen who took a worthy interest in all public affairs, and was highly respected and esteemed in his community. He died in 1904, and his wife died on October 12, 1897, and is buried at Kirkwood.

Robert W. Armstrong received a common-school education in the public schools of his home township, and lived at home with his parents until his marriage, which took place on October 2, 1902. His wife was Edna B. Weygandt, a daughter of George and Ida May (Baker) Weygandt, of Grove City, Ohio. George Weygandt was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his parents when a young man. They settled in Franklin county, Ohio, on a farm. Ida May Baker was a native of Franklin county, and was married in that county to George Weygandt, and to this union were born three children, all of whom are living. Mabel is the wife of M. E. Donnely, of Springfield, Ohio. Edna B. is the wife of Mr. Armstrong, and Carl B. is a resident of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Armstrong's parents are also residents of Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Armstrong are the parents of one son, Robert Edgar, who was born on September 22, 1905. Mr. Armstrong is a prominent farmer and stockman of Union township, and operates three hundred acres of the old Fulton Armstrong place.

Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, and takes an active interest in local public affairs, and is now serving his third term as president of the township board. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Oak Run Grange, holding his membership in all these lodges at London. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Presbyterian church at London.

SAMUEL C. ARMSTRONG.

Madison county has been fortunate in the number and character of its farmers, and much of the material prosperity of the county can be attributed to the fact that the farmers have kept abreast of the times. It can hardly be questioned that the farmer is an index to the civilization of a community. If the farmers are progressive and up-to-date, it follows that the standard of living in that community will be high. Thousands of banks have been organized within the last two years in order to supply the needs of the farmers, and, according to one authority, the farmer and his crops furnish the bulk of the money for most of the smaller banks throughout the United States. The wholesome living, which is the good fortune of the farmer, is a factor in keeping up the general tone of the county. The business men of the towns are drawing the men for their employees from the country, and everywhere it is noted that the men who are rising to prominence in the various activities of life were born and reared on the farm. Madison county has long been known as one of the very best farming counties of the state. Its excellent farmers have been one of the biggest factors in the material advancement of the county. Among the many excellent farmers of Madison county, there is none who stand higher than Samuel C. Armstrong, of Union township. He owns a splendid farm of one hundred and seventy acres, and has just completed the construction of a modern home.

Samuel C. Armstrong was born in Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, November 17, 1875, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Johnson) Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Union township, and the latter in Range township. They were married in Madison county and had seven children, four of whom are living. Three died in infancy. The four living children are Jessie, Elizabeth, Samuel C. and Robert. Jessie is the wife of Fred Brundage, of Columbus. Elizabeth lives in London. Samuel C. is the subject of this sketch. Robert lives in Union township.

Samuel Armstrong was engaged in the mercantile business. He also bought and shipped live stock and was one of the largest shippers in Madison county. He died in 1904. His wife died on October 12, 1897.

Samuel Armstrong was the son of James and Nancy (Fulton) Armstrong, who were married on March 24, 1791, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1814 settled in Madison county, where they built a cabin. One year later James Armstrong brought to Madison county the others of his family who had not come in 1814. He and his wife had eight children. They were farmers all their lives.

Samuel C. Armstrong, the subject of this sketch, received a good common-school education, and on November 17, 1903, was married to Carrie May Murray, a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Truitt) Murray, both of whom are natives of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Armstrong have had two children, both of whom are living. Mary Louise was born on September 21, 1904, and Ruth Elein was born on July 31, 1911.

Mr. Armstrong owns one hundred and seventy acres of fine land in Union township. He is a man who takes a very commendable pride in farming, and his farm shows

the results of his careful attention. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at London. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Union township school board. The Armstrong home is located five miles southeast of London, in Union township.

CHARLES W. PRINGLE.

Charles W. Pringle, a well-known business man of London, may be justly proud of his ancestry, for as the son of a father noted for his rugged honesty and kindly nature, and of a pious pioneer mother, he comes naturally to distinction in the business and social world. Although a college graduate, Charles W. Pringle was early attracted to mercantile enterprises, and here has he forged his earthly destiny, not forgetting, however, the claims and obligations which good citizenship places upon the stronger members of society in favor of its weaker, dependent members. Charles W. Pringle was born in Fairland township, Madison county, September 6, 1850, his parents being William D. and Catherine (Bales) Pringle. William D. Pringle was born in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. Catherine Bales was born in Loudoun county, Virginia.

Charles W. Pringle's boyhood was spent on the farm, where he had plenty of hard work after school hours and during the summer vacations. He first attended the Fairfield township schools, then the West Jefferson Academy, and later Oberlin College, where he took a scientific course, remaining there for four years. After his college course was completed, he helped organize and was the first teller of the Central Bank, now called the Central National Bank of London. For two years he was associated with this bank, then with his brother, J. A. Pringle, he built a grain elevator at Lilly Chapel. For nine years this elevator business was operated under the firm name of Pringle Brothers. Then Charles W. Pringle bought out his brother's interest and conducted the business alone for eight years, when he sold out, and in 1893 removed to London. Here, in partnership with the late William M. Jones, he began the manufacture of a patent baking pan, operating this business successfully for six years. Mr. Jones' death ended the partnership.

Being versatile in his tastes and ability Mr. Pringle has not confined himself to purely mercantile business, for during all the years he was engaged in manufacturing and selling he has operated the old homestead farm in Fairfield township.

It was in 1913 that Mr. Pringle began the new line of work in which he is still interested. At that time he bought a half interest with Job J. Clark, who had established an insurance office in 1871. At the death of Mr. Clark, which occurred on February 28, 1914, Mr. Pringle assumed the business with W. D. Chenoweth, the firm name being Pringle & Chenoweth. Their success was assured from the start, and they now occupy a leading place among local business men.

On May 1, 1884, Charles W. Pringle was married to Minnie L. Snyder, a daughter of John and Drusilla Snyder, living near Lafayette, in this county. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, these being Mabel L. and Emma M., the latter is now a student at the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati.

The subject of this biography is held in high esteem in the community in which he lives. C. W. Pringle is a prominent Mason of London, and like his father a member of the Republican party. Some light is shed upon the estimable character of the subject of this sketch by reference to the life and personality of his esteemed father. The latter was a Virigina slave holder and was well-to-do, but convinced that slavery was wrong, before the war set his slaves free, and came to Ohio. He was a great admirer of Lincoln, who, it is evident, had a strong influence upon him.

JESSE S. BOWER.

Widely known on account of varied business relations and personally held in high esteem as a man of strong character and usefulness, Jesse S. Bower is entitled to a place of honor in the ranks of those who have fought for the political and agricultural interests of Madison county. Possessing the strong mind and true information as to public wants and needs, he has often been called upon to exercise his powers in municipal affairs. The various lines of work in which he has, at different times in his life, been engaged would lead one to believe that he could make a success of everything he undertook.

Jesse S. Bower, who is now living on his farm in Pleasant township, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 17th of January, 1845. He is the son of George H. Bower, born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of August, 1810, and Sophia Mechling, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, who died in 1885, at the age of forty-five years. George H. and Sophia (Mechling) Bower reared an interesting family of ten children. The eldest child, Manual, was poisoned in the Civil War and died shortly afterward. The other members of the family are: Joseph, who died on April 6, 1914, at Derby, Ohio; Henry, who lives in Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Speed G., who lives on the home place; John, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Francis, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Leah Tracy, who is a widow; Mrs. Harriet Stone, of Madison county, Ohio; Mrs. Alice Clark, of Union county, Ohio, and Jesse S. George H. Bower, the father of Jesse S. Bower, died in 1872.

George H. Bower, who was the son of Michael and Sarah Bower, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when a young man and worked at the shoemaker's trade near Lancaster, Fairfield county. In 1850, through a true desire to aid and uplift his fellow men, he entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, and became one of the pioneer circuit riders, his travels taking him all over the southwestern part of Ohio. In this vocation he proved himself a true soldier of the church. As he was obliged to be away from home for many weeks at a time, he soon saw the necessity of buying a permanent home for his wife and children and this resulted in his purchasing a forty-one acre farm in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, in the year 1857. His last work as a missionary of his faith was in the southern part of Ohio, where the expression of his zeal left a deep impress upon those whose lives were touched by his.

Jesse S. Bower was reared on the farm in Pleasant township, where he remained until 1861, when the change of conditions brought about by the Civil War, caused him to learn the blacksmith's trade in Perry county. He enlisted at London, Ohio, in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. He was in the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, and as a result was taken prisoner and sent to the Andersonville prison, where he remained ten months and eighteen days. When he was liberated he was sent back to Camp Chase and there received his discharge on the 27th of June, 1865.

In 1867 Jesse S. Bower married Minerva Stone, who was born in Pleasant township, on the 2nd of April, in 1848, and was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Holloway) Stone. For two years he worked on a farm in Illinois, and the two years following were spent on a farm in Madison county. The blacksmith's trade, however, still held a fascination for Mr. Bower, and in 1869, he returned to his former occupation, where he remained until the opportunity came to open a general store, which he took advantage of in 1885. Later, after he had received a postoffice appointment, he had charge of a rural route from Lilly Chapel to Nioga and return. The farm on which he now lives contains one hundred and fifty acres, and is an extension of the thirty-one acre farm which he bought in 1889.

In politics Mr. Bower has given his ardent support to the cause of the Republican party, and his political friends have honored him in many ways in recognition of his ability and interest. He has held the office of justice of the peace and has had experi-

ence as constable in his district. Following the teachings of his father, Mr. Bower continues to be an active member of the church of the United Brethren, and is the oldest living member of the Dennison Chapel, in Fairfield township. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Bower are the parents of ten children, three of whom died in infancy, those who survived are George, who lives at the home place; Mrs. Fleeta Jones, who is living in Madison county; Mrs. Mary Anderson, of Pleasant township, Madison county; Nelson, of Harrisburg, Ohio; Earl, who is farming on the home place; Frank, who is employed in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Hattie who makes her home with her parents.

WILLIAM PAYNE.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of Madison county, Ohio, one who has figured in the growth and development of the agricultural and commercial interests of this favored section. His interests have been identified with its progress and have contributed in a definite measure to the well-being of the community where he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics. William Payne merits the respect and esteem which is freely accorded to him by the people of Union township.

William Payne was born in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, May 4, 1857, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Black) Payne, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 20, 1820. The late Samuel Payne was the son of Jesse and Ann (Griffith) Payne, who were natives of Maryland, but of English and German descent, respectively. They came to Madison county in the latter part of 1820 and settled seven miles southeast of London. Samuel Payne was married in 1858 to Sarah Black and they were the parents of two children, William, the subject of this sketch, and Lydia, who married John T. Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Armstrong moved to Illinois and settled on a farm, where Mrs. Armstrong died in October, 1902. Mr. Armstrong died in 1903. They had a family of six children, two of whom, Grant C. and Archie, are living in Illinois. Samuel Payne followed farming throughout his life, but in his early years drove cattle from Madison county to Philadelphia. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died on August 24, 1909. His wife died five years previously on August 24, 1904.

Reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Madison county, William Payne, at the age of seventeen, began life on his own responsibility. For some time he farmed, purchased feed and shipped cattle. Few men are better judges of cattle than Mr. Payne. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of splendid land, which is well improved, and upon which he has put most of the improvements. The Payne farm is located about four miles southeast of London in Union township.

On December 24, 1891, William Payne was married to Anna Eggelinge, of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. Mrs. Payne is the daughter of Edward and Lillian Eggelinge, the former of whom was a native of Germany and came to the United States when a young man. After landing in New York City, where he remained for a short time in 1849 during the gold fever, he went west to California. Later he settled at Hillsboro, Ohio, and was engaged in the wholesale liquor business for a number of years. He died about 1885 and his wife, who survived him many years, died in August, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have no children.

It is a matter of interest that William Payne is not a political partisan, but is

independent in his political thoughts and actions. He votes for the best man regardless of what ticket he is on. Mr. Payne raises purebred Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. He also, for many years, has made a specialty of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

JOHN WILSON PARKER, M. D.

John Wilson Parker was born at Lowell, Michigan, January 14, 1872, the son of Wilson J. and Margaret (Skidmore) Parker. He went with his parents to Vermontville, Michigan, when he was four years of age. After graduating from the Vermontville high school in 1889, he attended Olivet College for two years. He then had medical training at the Chicago Homeopathic College for four years, graduating in 1900. He served as interne in the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital one year and practiced in South Chicago for a similar length of time, thus adding to the experience which was later to make him one of the county's most efficient physicians. It was 1901 when Doctor Parker moved to London, Madison county, Ohio.

On May 26, 1904, John Wilson Parker was married to Grace Phifer, a woman of unusual gifts and of strong personality. To them have been born one child, Albert Phifer Parker, born on April 7, 1908. He is now a student in school.

Doctor Parker, by reason of his careful medical training and his personal fitness for his profession has built up a large practice not only in London, but in the surrounding country. He is popular both as a physician and in private life. Doctor Parker is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society. He has served as secretary, and later as president, of the Madison County Medical Society. The people showed their confidence in him when they made him their health officer, and for six years he was engaged in improving local sanitary conditions. Doctor Parker is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Besides fulfilling her destiny as a devoted wife and mother, Mrs. Grace Parker has occupied an even broader sphere as a woman of culture and intellectual attainment. As far back as her early school days, she was an ardent student, attending first the country school and was graduated from the London high school in 1894. She was then fortunate enough to be able to enroll as a student at Harcourt Place Seminary in Gambier, graduating from that institution in 1896. She then went to Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, at which institution her studies were principally in oratory, art and music. With such splendid training added to her native gifts, it is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Parker has taken her place in the community, a place as distinguished among women as is her husband's career among men.

It may truly be said that Mrs. Parker is a leader. She is an active and enthusiastic member of the Women's Club of London; is chairman of the civic committee of the London Civic Federation; and has been especially prominent in Pomona Grange, an order of which she has been a lecturer for several years and in which she has held most of the local offices. It is through the life and work of such women as Mrs. Parker that the whole community receives inspiration and uplift. Such women teach not only through the power of example, but through the subtle influence of personality. It is impossible to estimate the good thus accomplished, for the reason that it cannot be measured by the ordinary standards of profit. The community in which Mrs. Parker has spent most of her life has shown that it recognizes its obligation by according to her the official positions which are given only to the capable and strong. A physician's wife has so many opportunities for service along humanitarian lines that are not possible to other women that she seems particularly blest, and these opportunities are well filled by Mrs. J. W. Parker.

GEORGE DORN.

It has been said that the essentials that go to make up a successful banker are "a good mind, a fair education, honesty, a strong will and industry." These George Dorn undoubtedly possesses, for from a farmer's boy he has risen to a position in the public confidence that not only has made him a bank cashier, but mayor of an Ohio town. More fortunate than some of his colleagues, he was permitted to learn the principles of business under the instructions of a wise and God-fearing father. And in addition to this, he had the innate qualities of head and heart that must be possessed by all who rise above the average in life's struggle for existence. George Dorn, banker and former mayor of Sedalia, was born on January 30, 1874, in Ross county, Ohio, and his parents, Peter and Katherine (Uhrig) Dorn, are still living.

Peter Dorn, who was born on October 18, 1838, in Baden, Germany, came to this country with his parents when he was a lad of fourteen years, settling in Chillicothe, Ohio. His father, the grandfather of George Dorn, died in 1854, in Ross county, during the cholera epidemic, two years after his arrival in this country, and his wife was left to struggle through the hardships of pioneer life alone. Too much cannot be said in praise of such noble womanhood. She bought land in Ross county, and there brought up her little brood. Peter Dorn was taught the principals of farming, a vocation which he followed for fifteen years. He is now president of the Farmers Bank of Sedalia. He accumulated about one thousand acres of land in Madison and Fayette counties, which he subsequently divided among his children.

The mother of George Dorn was born on March 10, 1842, in Baden, Germany, leaving there about 1856, with her parents, who located in Ross county, Ohio. Mrs. Katherine Dorn is living and, like her husband is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dorn were the parents of fourteen children as follow: William (deceased), Edward, Anna B. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Charles, Lucy, Henry, Phillip (deceased), George, Frederick W., Lina May, Florence, Frank P. and Walter F.

George Dorn spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district school of Range township. This building is known as the Dorn school, being built by his father on the family estate for whom it was afterwards named. For the use of this school Mr. Dorn gave an acre of land. When George Dorn had reached his twentieth year he entered upon a business career in association with his father, who owned a general merchandise and implement store at Madison Mills, Fayette county, Ohio. For eight years they carried on a successful business, then selling out they came to Sedalia and organized the bank of which George became the cashier and manager. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling. Not limiting his interests, however, to financial enterprises, George Dorn owns one hundred acres of well-improved land on which he has built a splendid seven-room house and large barn as well as good substantial fences.

The marriage of George Dorn and Lena Terry was solemnized on August 1, 1895, his bride being born in October, 1876, in Logan county, Ohio, the daughter of Silas and Eliza (Bostwick) Terry, natives of Ohio. Four children have been born in this home, namely, Raymond, a graduate of the Sedalia high school; Martha, Ethel M. and Clarence E.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorn are prominent members of the Presbyterian church, and the former belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. While living at Madison Mills, Mr. Dorn served one term as treasurer of Madison township. During his residence in this township, where he has always been regarded as a man of forceful character and generous impulses, few have been better known or more highly respected than the subject of this review.

HON. ROSCOE G. HORNBECK.

Roscoe G. Hornbeck, judge of the court of common pleas of Madison county, son of Cyrus R. and Rilla F. Hornbeck, was born August 18, 1879, two and one-half miles west of London, in Union township, Madison county, Ohio. For a more complete history of the Hornbeck family, reference is made to the biography of Cyrus R. Hornbeck, elsewhere in this work. A native of Madison county, Judge Hornbeck has spent practically all of his life here. His early education was secured in the district schools of Union and Deer Creek townships and in Plattsburg, Clark county. At the age of ten, he entered the public schools of London, from the high school of which he graduated as president of his class in 1899. Afterward he attended Ohio Northern University at Ada, then entered the Law College of the Ohio State University in 1900, which institution he attended for two years and, while in this school, was admitted to practice law in this state in June, 1903; and five years later, in 1908, in the district court of the United States. He took office with his father in London and began the practice of law in 1903 where he followed his profession until elected to the office which he now holds.

Soon after coming to London, Judge Hornbeck was employed as a newsboy for the only daily newspaper London ever boasted, the *Daily Nickel Plate*, edited and published by the late A. J. Heintzleman. He often refers to the trouble sometimes experienced by the editor and his assistants in getting the paper off the press and to the subscribers on the same day. It was common occurrence to distribute the papers through the village as late as nine o'clock p. m.

A Republican in politics, he has been active in his party since becoming of age and has served as central and executive committeeman and for five years as secretary of the Madison county executive committee.

On January 13, 1909, he was appointed postmaster at London by President Roosevelt and at the expiration of the first term was promptly reappointed by President Taft. Because of a change of administration soon after his second appointment, it was not confirmed and he served but a few months of his second term.

Many sweeping changes were made in the postal service during his tenure of office, the principal of which was the establishment of the postal savings system, instituted at the London office September 19, 1911, and the parcel post, begun January 1, 1913. Strictly local changes, such as extension of rural routes, increase of clerical force, rearrangement of equipment, and a general systematizing of the work of the office, were also made. The city free delivery of mail was also established during his term and largely through his efforts, on January 1, 1911, giving to the village of London mail delivery service not excelled in any city.

In the Republican primaries of August, 1914, Mr. Hornbeck was nominated for the office of common pleas judge of Madison county, and in the following November was elected over two aggressive opponents, a Democratic nominee and an independent nominee, achieving a notable victory in one of the greatest political battles ever waged in Madison county. He was the first judge to be chosen in Madison county under the law giving to each county in the state one or more common pleas judges. He was elected pledged to two propositions, viz.: prompt action in lawsuits and opposition to needless technicality in construing the law. In furtherance of these pledges, he has inaugurated a plan of hearing motions and demurrers promptly after being filed and of enforcing a rule of practice which provides for the dismissal of cases for want of prosecution which remain on the docket for more than three terms without action. He has also recognized the evil of hasty divorce and will grant no decree for divorce until thirty days have elapsed after the case is heard. He has been on the bench since January 1, 1915, and, although one of the youngest jurists in the state, is giving to his duties a degree of care and attention that fully meets the exacting requirements of the office.

HON. ROSCOE G. HORNBECK

On November 22, 1901, Judge Hornbeck was united in marriage to Gertrude Warner, who was born and reared in London, a member of one of the oldest families of the town, her uncle, Patrick McClain, having been the founder of the village of London.

Of this marriage, four children have been born, Donald Warner, Marian Elizabeth, Ruth Arline and Helen Louise, deceased. Donald, aged thirteen, is locally quite famous as a drummer and musician and is almost as widely known as his father. Judge Hornbeck and wife also take considerable interest in vocal music and have sung in many of the choirs of London and in numerous local musical events. They are warmly interested in the advancement of the community and are popular with all who know them.

Judge Hornbeck is alive to the business interests of the city and county. He was one of the organizers of the London Board of Trade, served as its secretary and is now on the board of directors. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ALBERT THEODORE PHIFER.

Albert Theodore Phifer was born in Paint township, this county, March 25, 1844, and was the son of James and Phoebe (Harpole) Phifer.

James Phifer was born in Stokes, now Paint township, on July 12, 1815, and died on November 26, 1886. His wife, who was a native of Greene county, Ohio, died on December 10, 1899.

Albert T. Phifer was a farmer and lived all his life in the township of his birth. He had received only a fair education, as his school days were interrupted by the Civil War. After the war he realized the need of an education and took a course in a commercial college at Columbus, preceding this, however, with a return temporarily to farm life. He became a proficient bookkeeper, which knowledge served him well in later years.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Albert T. Phifer enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and other important engagements, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

On January 5, 1872, Albert T. Phifer was married to Vinnie Neiberger, a native of Greene county, Ohio, who was born on May 1, 1854. Mrs. Phifer is a daughter of Dr. James A. and Caroline (Moss) Neiberger. One child was born of this marriage, she being Grace, the wife of Dr. John Wilson Parker, of London, mentioned elsewhere in this work. The widow of A. T. Phifer still lives on the old farm.

The Phifer family comes of German and Scotch-Irish stock, the earlier members of the family having lived in Virginia. Abraham Phifer, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, his ancestors being John and Catharine (Rader) Phifer, natives of Greenbrier county, Virginia. Abraham Phifer, father of James Phifer, came to this county in 1809 or 1810, taking up two hundred and seventy acres of land in what was Stokes township, but is now Paint township. Here the worthy ancestor lived until the time of his death which occurred in April, 1875. He married Ann Withrow, of Pennsylvania, who died in July, 1860. James Phifer was the eldest of four children. After his marriage to Phoebe Harpole he rented land, but not content with being a tenant soon purchased three hundred and ten acres, which was the nucleus of a valuable tract of seventeen hundred acres, the ownership of which made him one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. It was in the year 1872 that he and his faithful wife moved to London.

Albert T. Phifer was an earnest member of the Methodist church. In this faith he was true and active till the day of his death, which occurred on June 4, 1901. Mrs. Vinnie Phifer is also a member of the Methodist church.

No one of his day was more highly esteemed than was the subject of this sketch. As a citizen Mr. Phifer had the greatest respect of his associates, and it was a matter of common knowledge that his word was as good as his bond. He kept a diary of his business interests, and so honest and fair was he known to be that he was often called into settle disputes, and from his judgment there was no need of appeal. Mr. Phifer was a leader in his time. Sober, industrious, frugal, and yet kindly withal, he has left a memory which men might envy.

JOHN H. IRWIN.

Probably the largest annual payroll of any industry in Madison county, Ohio, is that of John H. Irwin, who employs some thirty or forty people, and about one hundred and fifty people fed and clothed from the payroll at the mill.

Mr. Irwin's mill and lumber yard are located between the tracks of the Pennsylvania and Big Four railroads, and depends upon his logs being hauled by wagon, and is a "good roads" advocate, but despite the urgent needs of his business and several other industries of the city, the London city council has been negligent in providing suitable access to the various industrial plants, including that of Mr. Irwin. He is a staunch citizen of this great county; and although sometimes rather emphatic in expressing his views, being independent and self-reliant, he is nevertheless sociable and esteemed by his employees, who have ever been loyal.

John H. Irwin, well-known lumber manufacturer, was born in Hardin county, Ohio, and came to Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, at the age of twenty-five years, and has dealt in lumber all his life. His first experience with lumber was buying and selling logs.

In 1898, Hariott, Gill & Company started a saw-mill on the site of Mr. Irwin's present mill, and about three years later Mr. Gill disposed of his interests in this mill to Mr. Hariott and Mr. Irwin, and the business was continued under the latter management until 1903, the firm in the meantime operating a mill at London, and in Adams county, Ohio. In 1901, after having acquired the Adams county mill, Mr. Hariott was given his option on the choice of either mill, and he chose the Adams county mill, and Mr. Irwin has been in charge of the London mill ever since.

Mr. Irwin saws from one million to twelve hundred thousand feet per year, and has bough itmber within a radius of ten to fifteen miles, at an average of perhaps eight or nine miles. He keeps from ten to fifteen teams busy all the time hauling logs to the mill. The output of this mill is principally railroad stock, and he manufactures chair stock, principally cut to pattern, and is able to produce almost any piece that goes into the manufacture of a chair. The payroll of the mill proper includes nineteen persons, and Mr. Irwin pays out annually about fourteen thousand dollars for timber, and his entire payroll is from three to five hundred dollars a week. The Irwin business now requires twice the amount of capital required in 1901. Mr. Irwin has also operated mills at other places, especially one at Natural Bridge, Virginia. He buys the standing timber, which is cut by men, by the hundred feet, and he keeps about five men cutting timber all the time, and furnishes them with a tent and car. This feature of the business has proven very attractive. Mr. Irwin is no sportsman and devotes little time to outside interests. He has adhered closely to his business and has let other interests take care of themselves.

Twenty-two years ago John H. Irwin was married at Plain City, Ohio, to Mrs.

Minerva (Snyder) Bradley, the widow of David Bradley. Mrs. Irwin died on September, 23, 1911, after eighteen years of married life. She was an earnest and devoted worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in the Sunday school and prominent in the various societies of that denomination. She was also prominent and influential in the literary clubs of Plain City and London, and was a very popular woman, possessed of most charitable instincts, and her loss was deeply mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Irwin is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he still retains his membership in the church at Plain Ciyt.

REA CHENOWETH.

Rea Chenoweth was born in Fairfield township, Madison county, Ohio, on March 12, 1876, a son of the late F. M. and Margaret (Rea) Chenoweth, referred to elsewhere in this work. Moving to London in 1885 with his parents, he had the opportunity of attending good public schools and the local high school. He took a course in the preparatory school at Columbus and then matriculated as a student in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

Mr. Chenoweth's taste attracted him to a business career. He first started in the grain business with Silver & Chenoweth at West Jefferson, becoming their bookkeeper for the period of a year. In the fall of 1896, he purchased the interest of A. Tanner, who was engaged in the grain business, operating under the name of Tanner & Chenoweth, which firm later became Chenoweth Brothers, the brothers being Robb F. and Rea. This firm conducted an extensive business in grain, hay, straw and feed, also operating fifteen hundred acres of farm land. For about nine years this partnership existed, when Rea Chenoweth sold out to his brother in 1904. In the fall of 1906, Rea returned as manager of the business for his brother, who had in the meantime lost his health. Continuing as manager for three years, he then purchased the business, remodeling the plant and in various ways extending the enterprise generally. Mr. Chenoweth also takes an active interest in farming, for he personally oversees the cultivation of one thousand acres of land in this county.

Rea Chenoweth enlisted for service during the Spanish-American War and was made first sergeant of Company E, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward became first lieutenant, and then captain of Company L, Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard.

Louise Watson, daughter of Capt. David Watson and Elizabeth (Jones) Watson, of London, became the wife of Rea Chenoweth in April, 1909. David Watson was born on a farm in Paint township, this county. He was a captain in an Ohio regiment during the Civil War, and died in Madison county. Elizabeth Jones was born in Madison county, a daughter of John Jones. David and Elizabeth (Jones) Watson were the parents of four children as follow: Howard, Robert J., deceased; Mrs. Mary Williams, and Louise, wife of the subject of this sketch.

Besides his business associations, Mr. Chenoweth has other important affiliations. His city has honored him by making him its treasurer and a member of the city council. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically, Mr. Chenoweth is a Democrat. The religious affiliations of Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth are with the Presbyterian church, of which they are both members.

The above is a brief review of the life of a man not only well known in his community but well liked. Mr. Chenoweth has not permitted the pursuit of a livelihood to obscure the greater life values, and it is thus that he has won and retained the high regard of all who know him, whether in business relations or in private life.

THE O'HARA FAMILY.

This family has always held a marked distinction in educational, musical and literary achievements on the two continents. Henry and Patrick O'Hara were born near Lisnagael, County Sligo, Ireland, and were sons of Charles and Mary (Naughton) O'Hara, who had their children educated in the schools in Ireland. Many who are in high places today in Ireland and Massachusetts are still grateful to Henry O'Hara for the encouragement and knowledge he helped them attain, even after they were no longer his pupils.

Mrs. Henry O'Hara, who died on September 21, 1915, was a daughter of William and Cecelia McDonough, of County Sligo, Ireland. Her father was a relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, who was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and her brother, Patrick McDonough, was a captain in the United States army. Her relatives were all noted for their musical ability.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Hara, of Madison county, are four children, namely: Charles, Mary, Cecelia and Helena, in whom the literary attainments are becoming no less pronounced. Their writings of both prose and poetry have already received favorable recognition from California to Maine. Some of their verses have been copied and sung in Egypt, Australia, Ireland and England and have been translated into Greek and Spanish.

The Misses Helena Frances and Mary Agnes O'Hara have been frequent contributors of their valued poetry to the *London Democrat* and other Ohio newspapers. Their verses express in their deepest feeling the keenest understanding of the people of their home community. They are bards of Madison county and of rural Ohio almost as truly as James Whitcomb Riley is the poet of all rural America. It is with regret that the editor of this history cannot devote more space to the rhymes of the O'Hara sisters.

A GLIMPSE OF PIONEER DAYS.

Near our home is the National road, stretching east and west through Madison county and often would I like to see a stagecoach coming down as it was said to do in days gone by, but today it is a matter of history, as it has long been replaced by the carriage, automobile and the trolley line which runs close by.

At first 'twas the path of the grim pioneer,
Who sought for a home on the western frontier,
Who stopped on his journey to build an abode,
Of rough logs he hewed from where now is the road.
More followed the trail and the silent woods woke
To the buzz of the saw and the sturdy axe stroke;
Rude cabins loomed up, soon the green valleys turned
To oceans of gold where the corn tassels burned.
The soil blossomed forth with abundance for all,
Who heard and came on to the far western call.
The nation so pleased with a region so blest,
Constructed a highway connecting the West.
Magnificent inns would the stranger beguile,
To come and partake of their comforts awhile,
The shrill whistle blew as the stagecoach and four
Prancing steeds drew up by the tavern's great door.
The occupants wearily sought for a rest,
Great statesmen among them, each stranger a guest,

Still vivid the stories of many today
When the neighboring inn heard the orator Clay.
Long, long days elapsed and the old road at last
Seemed doomed as a relic, or thing of the past;
The trav'ler no more sought the old western trail,
But rode by the great iron steed on the rail.
Who journeys at twilight down to the old inn
That echoed with laughter to ceiling within?
What equine goes now to the sheltering stall
When lowering shadows the daylight enthrall?
The friendly old trees there a welcome yet nod,
And children now play where the statesmen once trod.
The great doors still speak of the grandeur they knew,
And love-light still blesses the old portals too.
Instead of the foam on the prancing steed now,
The draft slowly comes from the sweat of the plough,
Caressed by the hands that he knows and loves best,
He finds for each work-day, a nighttime of rest.
No more the sharp whistle, no stagecoach is seen,
But now the honk and the whiz of machine.
Not toilsome or long does the journeying seem;
Surpassed e'en the pioneer's loftiest dream.
A day's journey now marks a full week's of old,
Within the great inn no more stories are told,
And history returns with the old life bestowed,
Restoring to traffic the National road.

THE STATE FISH HATCHERY AND OLD ROBERTS' MILL.

The State Fish Hatchery, three and one-half miles west of London, is among Madison's most attractive and picturesque places. It occupies the site of an ancient distillery and of the old-time Roberts' grist mill. Here the pure limpid water rushes forth from the ground in great springs and in sufficient volume to have supplied these industries with their power for almost a century.

For there beneath our eager gaze
  Green avenues appear,
O'er shadowed by the friendly bough
  Of weeping willows near.
The limpid waters press along,
  Their frame of mossy green,
Presenting to our wondering eyes
  An awe inspiring scene.
Could Switzerland in all her pride,
  A rarer grandeur show?
Or give to man such sights sublime
  With all her peaks of snow?
Above the crystal water's edge
  The weeping willows bend,
With drooping, lengthened boughs that seek
  Forever to descend.

No sky above they strive to gain,
The only blue they know
Is that reflected in the ponds
Of waters deep below.
Unlike their sister willow trees
That lift each stately bough
To greet each jewel star that decks
The night's illumined brow.

TWO RUSTY MILL WHEELS.

Outside of the mill near the stream two rusty mill wheels tell the silent story of a day long past.

Aye, there they are recalling all
The stormy days gone by;
Displaying on their rusty arms
The frown of winter's sky.
Quite useless and deserted now
Upon the velvet grass,
As sentinels they rest beneath
The varied winds that pass.
Their very presence seem to throw
An echo o'er the way,
And bring us swiftly to the time
When they held regal sway.
When steadily their tones rang out
Across the summer air;
Like to a mystic songster's tone
Adown the star-lit stair.
As ceaselessly they hurried round
To grind the meal and flour,
And all throughout the livelong day
Marked not an idle hour.
Ah, then their voice was truly king
Of all surrounding plains;
Of all that potent power now
Their strength alone remains.
The relics of a by-gone age,
Their careless shadows throw
A sparkling mirror on the scene
Of sixty years ago.
Of sixty years ago, when 'neath
The old mill's rooftree high,
Both men and boys from far and near
Passed countless hours by.
Their steps are slow and falt'ring now,
Their hair as white as snow,
The very ones who were the boys
Of sixty years ago.
And though we travel in the realms
Of youth's exquisite bowers.
We think of days that were to them
As sweet as these of ours.

CLINTON JUNK.

Considering the farm the great recruiting ground for the populations of cities, there is a sense in which civilization is dependent upon the rural districts. As one writer puts it: "If it were not for the fresh and healthy blood, muscle and brain from the farms, our large cities would degenerate." In this sense, then, he who contributes to the healthy, wholesome life of the country helps to develop the conditions upon which the cities may draw for their best type of citizens. Clinton Junk, therefore, belongs to that type of men who, by useful living, contribute much to the general good.

Clinton Junk was born on November 8, 1854, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Rachel (Hicks) Junk. The parents of Mr. Junk possessed all the characteristics of the noble souls who braved pioneer life, and were inured to the hardships of the frontier. During a long period of their life they were three miles from their nearest neighbor.

William Junk was far above the average in public spirit, and seemed to possess that type of civic loyalty which is so lauded today. This spirit was shown in his gifts, one of which was the ground upon which a Range township school house was built. He also opened up the pike now known as the Junk pike which runs from Mt. Sterling to London. Always in favor of public improvements, he contributed to the expense of laying seven pikes before there was one built in front of his own home. William Junk was born in 1825, in Ross county, Ohio, coming to Madison county in 1858, and settling in Pleasant township. He was a farmer of practical experience and broad insight. He bought the six hundred acres of land which constitutes the present Junk farm, the purchase price being nineteen dollars and twenty cents an acre. The home built upon this property consisted of a two-story house of ten rooms. This house, which is still standing, was one of the finest in the county, being splendidly built and constructed of large studdings. Mr. Junk himself built this house. At the time of his death Mr. Junk owned one thousand acres of well-improved land in Pleasant and Range townships. One of the industries in which this early settler engaged was the raising of sheep. He died in 1901.

Rachel Hicks was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1829, being of English descent. She is the daughter of Willis and Frances (White) Hicks, the former of whom was a colonel in the War of 1812. A proof that this man was a brave fighter is shown by the fact that he had ten horses shot from under him. He himself was unhurt. Mrs. Junk is living at present in Mt. Sterling. Five children were born in the home of these estimable people. Pryor W., of St. Sterling, Ohio; Clinton, the subject of this sketch; Beecher, of Columbus, Ohio; Webster, deceased, and Mrs. Eva L. Core, of Mt. Sterling.

Clinton Junk early showed signs of unusual ambition, for at the age of twenty, having completed the usual course of studies in the district schools of Pleasant and Range townships, he rented land from his brother, Pryor, and also from his father and began his own career. He has never lived outside of these two townships. Inheriting at the time of his father's death one hundred and fifty acres of land, he bought ninety acres more in 1895, and to these holdings he has added until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres. Besides his prominence as a farmer Mr. Junk is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling. Like every good citizen whose time and attention are not limited exclusively to personal affairs, Mr. Junk has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has occupied a place on the school board for sixteen years. He also gave practical assistance in building the school.

Miranda Alkire became Mrs. Clinton Junk on October 15, 1878. She was born in 1855, in Pleasant township and is the eldest daughter of George and Mary (Bragg)

Alkire. The children born in this household are Homer, deceased; Willis, mentioned in another sketch; Elmer, of Range township; Mary, deceased; Harry, a graduate of a business college of Columbus and now living in Range township; Ida R., Bessie L. and Bruce C. The three last named are living at home.

The political affiliation of Clinton Junk are with the Democratic party. Both he and Mrs. Junk and family are honored and active members of the Christian church at Mt. Sterling.

Mr. Junk is possessed of those sterling qualities which make his type of citizenship a true asset to any community. Inheriting from his parents a strict sense of honor and of neighborly obligation he has widened this sense of obligation until it has come to mean the whole community with which his life is directly associated. With such a spirit of loyalty, it is not surprising that his life has been full of generous deeds and kindly consideration for others.

JOHN SIMPSON.

The late John Simpson, who was an honored veteran of the Civil War, was one of those progressive and influential citizens of Madison county who figured conspicuously in the progress and prosperity of this county for more than a half century. By his industry and good management, he was able to improve a splendid farm and win for his declining years a substantial competence. He died full of honors and respected as only a man who has done his full duty to his home, his family, his country and his neighbors, can die.

John Simpson, a native of Nottingham, England, was born on June 24, 1840, and was brought to America by his parents when a mere child. He was a son of the Rev. James A. Simpson, an elder of the Baptist church, who after living for a time in Canada removed to Ohio in the early forties, and, for twenty-five consecutive years, was the preacher at the Big Darby Baptist church, and who collected funds for the erection of present church building during the Civil War. He preached at several places in Madison county, and lived in the county until his death. His residence for many years was at Lafayette, where he died. In early life the Rev. James A. Simpson had been an infidel and had used the power of his large intellect against the Christian religion. At his conversion, however, he became a stanch Christian, and lived as a Christian in all the relations of life. He was a radical abolitionist and was connected with the "underground railroad" movement so much used in Civil War times in aiding fugitive slaves to escape to Canada. As an earnest and effective speaker he had many debates in this part of Ohio, some of which lasted as long as seven days. The first wife of Rev. James A. Simpson was Ellen Ryder and his second wife, Mary Gatton, a widow, who survived him and lived at Dayton, Ohio. James A. Simpson had the following children: James, who went to Kansas in early life, is still living at Fitzgerald, Georgia. Elizabeth was the wife of W. H. C. McCoy, a farmer of Madison county, both are now deceased. Anna married Jonathan Henry, a minister in the Christian church. John Simpson, the subject of this sketch. Harriet married Jerry West, a farmer of Champaign county, Ohio. Mr. Simpson was a great huntsman and a gunsmith by trade. A rifle made by him, in 1857 (quite a work of art) is still owned by the Simpson family. He hunted with Buffalo Bill in the early seventies on the Kansas plains. He died in Champaign county, Ohio. Alfred B., the youngest child, left the county in middle life.

John Simpson grew to manhood in Madison county, Ohio, and was a self-made man. He served through the Civil War in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, covering a period of four years. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, while carrying the flag. He was officer of the color guard at

the time, and, the two color bearers being shot, and also the seven color guards, and he being the last of the guard, he picked up the flag but was soon shot down. He, however, again raised the colors, but was so badly wounded that he had to retire. He leaned the colors against a tree and was carried to the hospital. This incident terminated his active services, and he was discharged at the end of the war. The wound, however, never healed, and, after thirty-two years of a running wound, the limb was amputated. During all these years he had been a great sufferer. His musket and canteen are still possessed by the Simpson family.

In 1866, John Simpson was married to Philomelia McDonald, the daughter of the late John McDonald of Deer Creek township. She was born on February 17, 1841, on a farm in Deer Creek township. She and her husband eventually became the owners of a farm adjoining the McDonald homestead, and owned over three hundred acres of land. In 1884, they erected a substantial brick house which still stands on the farm, four miles northeast of London, on the Simpson road. Before that, however, they had lived for fourteen years in a log cabin, one of the oldest in the country.

John Simpson developed the "Honest John" variety of corn. It came from a carload of corn shipped into Madison county, in 1858, by John McDonald and others. This corn has been grown by the family through three generations. John Simpson was a loyal Republican in life, a man who was frank and open in all of his dealings and who was widely respected. He was very radical in his political beliefs, and stood firmly by Republican principles. He once confessed to a Democrat that he had voted for him, but said that he would never vote for another.

Mr. Simpson was a fine comrade and companion. During the latter years of his life he attended many reunions, especially the reunions of the "Blue and Grey," and very few men were so near and dear to his old comrades. Soldier reunions were frequently held on his birthday at his home, and, on his last birthday, all of his old comrades gathered there. He died on October 30, 1910, and his beloved wife some years previously, May 23, 1902. His second wife, Phebe B. (Lombard) Bradley, who survived him, was the widow of a former comrade and friend of Mr. Simpson. Of his family of eight children by his first wife, J. Sherman was the only member of the family to reach maturity.

J. Sherman Simpson was born on August 21, 1869, at the John McDonald homestead. Sherman was reared on the farm and he experienced all those things which fall to the lot of the average country boy. He has always been engaged in farming and stock raising, and has made a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Simpson is the proprietor of "Tekenink Stock Farm," an Indian name which means "house in the woods." He is a progressive and up-to-date farmer.

On October 26, 1892, J. Sherman Simpson was married to Nora J. Jones, the daughter of Lucian B. and Laura (Kinney) Jones. Lucian was the eldest son of the late John Jones, of this county. He died at the age of thirty years, and, at the time of his death, was one of the firm of Jones Brothers, in the warehouse business at London. His widow survives and lives at Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. J. Sherman Simpson was born in London and was graduated from the London high school. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had three children, Amelia, a graduate of the London high school and who lives at home; John L., and one who died in infancy.

J. Sherman Simpson is a member of the Madison county Young Men's Christian Association board of directors, and has been prominent in the work of this organization. The present board has had much to do with the improving of the conditions of the young men of the county. Mr. Simpson's aim always has been for the betterment of mankind and the social uplift of the county.

LEROY CORNWELL.

Mention is made in this volume of the many worthy citizens of Madison county, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this community and whose interests are identified with its various phases of progress. Each has contributed in his particular sphere of action to the well-being of the community where he resides and to advancement of its legitimate growth. Among this number is Leroy Cornwell, the recorder of Madison county and for many years one of the leading educators of this county. Having begun his educational career at the age of nineteen, he has taught for twenty years in Madison county and for seven years has filled the position of principal of the Summerford schools.

Leroy Cornwell, the son of Thomas and Ellen Jane (Wilson) Cornwell, was born near the old Roberts mill, three miles west of London, in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, March 11, 1874. His parents were both born in Union township. Thomas Cornwell's father was Addison Cornwell, a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who, after his marriage to Tabitha Trussle, in Virginia, about 1840, came to Madison county and settled on a part of the present state farm, two miles west of London. Here in the woods he cleared a part of the farm and, after living here for several years, settled on what is now known as the Dave Gerard farm, near the state fish hatchery, where he spent the remainder of his life, clearing about six hundred and fifty acres. He was a highly educated man, having a good academic education, read law and preached in the Methodist church for several years. He died on the old farm about 1893, after having attained the age of seventy-two. His wife had died some years previously.

Of the children born to Addison and Tabitha (Trussle) Cornwell, Thomas Cornwell, who was born on the first farm owned by his father in Madison county, in 1842, grew up in the country. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the war. He was veteranized in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, and was discharged at the close of the war as sergeant. During the entire four years he was always with his command.

After the war, Thomas Cornwell settled on a farm of one hundred acres, where he lived the remainder of his life, dying on December 13, 1912. He was prominent in the Christian church at Wilson's chapel and his wife was also a member of that church. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, at London, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. By his marriage on January 5, 1868, to Ellen Jane Wilson, the daughter of John and Julia Ann (Prugh) Wilson, there were five children, as follow: Otis, of Somerford township; William, of Deer Creek township; Leroy, the subject of this sketch; Ernest, of Range township, and Esta, the wife of John Ellsworth, of Range township. Mrs. Thomas Cornwell's father, John Wilson, owned a large tract of land in Madison county. Mrs. Thomas Cornwell was born in 1847 in Union township and, throughout her life, was active in the work of the church. She is now living with her children.

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, Leroy Cornwell received his certificate to teach school at the age of nineteen and taught for twenty years in Madison county. For seven years he has been principal of the Summerford schools. Mr. Cornwell attended Wittenberg College and the Normal school at Ada, Ohio. Some years ago he was elected township clerk of Somerford township and served four terms, covering a period of ten years. He is a Republican, and having been nominated by the Republican county convention of 1914, was triumphantly elected county recorder with a plurality of eight hundred and ninety-seven, the second highest on the ticket. Mr. Cornwell took office on September 6, 1915.

On January 1, 1900, Leroy Cornwell was married to Jeannette Smith Florence, the daughter of G. A. and Mary G. Florence, the latter of whom is the daughter of the late Henry Smith, a well-known attorney of this county, and a sister of Luke Smith, of Deer Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell have been the parents of three children, Marcus, Mary and Eloise, all of whom are living at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cornwell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in all religious works. Mr. Cornwell is a member of the official board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has passed all of the chairs in the Odd Fellows and has served as district deputy of this lodge in Madison county.

GEORGE W. BUSWELL.

One of the largest landowners in Madison county, Ohio, is the gentleman whose brief history follows. George W. Buswell has confined his interests on the farm to the raising and shipping of hogs and hay, both of which have been very remunerative avenues of income, and he is now not only one of the largest landowners of Madison county, Ohio, but is also one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his district.

George W. Buswell, general farmer and stockman, London, Ohio, was born on December 5, 1873, in Jefferson township, Madison county, and is a son of George and Nancy (Toops) Buswell. He was two years old when his parents moved to the old homestead, where he grew to young manhood, and attended the district schools. After his marriage, Mr. Buswell rented his father's farm and began the life of an agriculturist on his own behalf, giving his attention especially to the raising of hay, and feeding large numbers of hogs, which he sold by the carload. Politically, he has always given his vote to the Republican party, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church at Plain City. His splendid tract of land, consisting of three hundred and eight acres, is located on rural route No. 3, six miles north of West Jefferson, Ohio.

George Buswell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in England, and came to the United States when he was thirty-five years old. He was very poor when he landed in this country, but possessing the essential qualities in following the vocation of a farmer, he rapidly became very prosperous, and eventually acquired a fine tract of land, consisting of over four hundred acres of good farm land. He was united in marriage with Nancy Toops, a native of Ross county, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living in 1915. John L., who follows farming; Sarah, the widow of J. John Penney, of London, Ohio; Maggie, who was married to U. H. Blair, of Oklahoma, and is now a widow; Mary, who became the wife of John Darley, of Nebraska; Susan, who is Mrs. William Lombard, of West Jefferson, Ohio, and George W.

George W. Buswell was united in marriage, in February, 1895, with Eva Grewell, daughter of E. C. Grewell. She was born in Madison county, and was educated in the schools of Monroe township, and later attended the high school at Plain City. This union has been blest with four children: Florence, a graduate of the Plain City high school, is now teaching school in Jefferson township; Leland is a student in the West Jefferson high school; Keith attends the public school at West Jefferson, Ohio, and Beatrice is in the district school. Mrs. Buswell is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church at Plain City.

Mr. Buswell holds a position of high esteem in his community, where he has become a factor in the business interests, and where his advice is sought by those interested in the raising and shipping of live stock.

VALENTINE H. WILSON.

The late Valentine H. Wilson was the second son of James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson, and at the time of his death, Saturday, October 22, 1898, had just completed and occupied the handsomest country home in Madison county. Born on the old Wilson homestead, Darby Plains, October 28, 1839, he died on his magnificent country estate, "Maple Villa," at the age of fifty-nine years.

Valentine H. Wilson was one of four children born to his parents, John S., Thomas B. and Lucy being the other three. His father is referred to in the sketch of the Wilson family, presented elsewhere in this volume. His mother was a daughter of John and Sophia (Bond) Smith, and was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 20, 1818, and in 1832, came to Madison county, residing here continually until her death, February 15, 1904, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy E. Beach, with whom she made her home after the death of her husband.

Of the children born to James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson, John S., the eldest son, was born in Madison county, October 4, 1837, and died in London, January 25, 1905. By his marriage, January 14, 1858, to Sylvina J. McDonald, there were born six children, Flora, James W., Mary, Charles, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson Bradley and Mrs. Lucy Wilson Simpkins. John S. Wilson was a farmer and stockman, and retired from active farm life a few months before his death, removing to London. He was loved by his family, friends and neighbors for his plain, blunt honesty and whole-souled generosity. At the time of his death he had attained advanced standing in the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas B., another son of James B. and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson, was born in Canaan township, October 31, 1841. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1865, and served during the last year of the Civil War in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married Elizabeth S. Trimble, August 24, 1865, and to this union five children were born, Eugene T. Morrow, John P., Mary T. and Betty Winn. He served during the sixty-ninth Ohio General Assembly as a state senator from the eleventh Ohio district.

Valentine H. Wilson was reared on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. In addition to his farming interests, he was an extensive stockman, and at the time of his death was the owner of five farms comprising fifteen hundred acres. He had just completed the construction of "Maple Villa," his country home, which cost nearly twenty thousand dollars when death removed him from the scene of life's activities.

On January 25, 1871, Valentine H. Wilson was married to Dollie Jones, the daughter of John and Jane (Melvin) Jones, the former of whom was born at London, October 31, 1818, and the latter was a daughter of John and Sarah Melvin, natives of Madison county. John Jones was a son of William Jones, who was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and came with his father, Solomon Jones, to Ohio, and became a blacksmith at London, where he settled in 1814. He became a wealthy landowner and merchant, a friend to all, and one of the most popular men who ever lived in the city of London. He was a heavy loser in the panic of 1837 because of the failure of friends whose notes he had secured. Afterwards he removed to a farm, but his death occurred in the city of London.

John Jones was reared in London and worked in his father's store as a boy, and also worked in the store of William Warner. After his marriage, William Warner, then sheriff of Madison county, selected him as a deputy, a position which he held for four years. He was then elected sheriff as a Whig and served two years. Later he served twelve years as a justice of the peace. He and his three sons were engaged in the grocery trade until about 1875. He was a strong temperance man, and a charter member in Madison Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By his mar-

riage to Jane H. Melvin he had four children, Frank, Horace, Dollie, the widow of Valentine H. Wilson, and Emma, the wife of Harvey Chandler, of London.

Valentine H. Wilson and wife were the parents of five daughters, of whom three, Minnie, Maud and Eleanor, are deceased. Mrs. Mabel (Wilson) Dye and Helen are living.

Mr. Wilson's success as a farmer and cattle dealer was due to his tireless industry and unrightness. He worked unceasingly and always with fidelity to a given purpose. He was too modest to engage in politics, and never sought a public office, but as a member of the school board he took an active interest and served his fellow citizens with honesty and distinction. Valentine H. Wilson will be long remembered for his domestic virtues and high-minded principles. He was a kind father and a most loving and devoted husband.

WILLIAM A. CLAWSON.

Great stability of character has been the lever with which William A. Clawson, one of Range township's most substantial farmers, has wrested a competency from the soil, and by diligent effort and thrift, has earned the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He was born on April 19, 1859, in Ross county, Ohio, one of ten children born to Strawder and Louise (Ogden) Clawson, eight of whom are now living.

Strawder Clawson, the father, was born on March 1, 1823, in Kentucky, and in 1837, when a lad of fourteen, removed with his parents to Ross county, Ohio.

Four years after the arrival in Ross county of Strawder Clawson, Louise Ogden, who was to be his future bride, arrived with her parents from Maryland. She was born in 1833, and when she came to Ohio was a girl of eight years. The family had traveled all the way from Maryland to Ross county, Ohio, in a covered wagon. Although an extensive farmer in his day, Strawder Clawson, in addition to his agricultural interests, was a stock buyer and shipper. In 1874, while on a visit in Illinois, he was taken ill and passed away very suddenly. The wife is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Silas Drais, near Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

William A. Clawson received what little schooling he could in the district schools near Madison Mills, Ohio. His education was very limited, owing to his father's need of him in connection with the work on the farm at his home. In 1876, when only a lad of seventeen, he came to Madison county, and rented the Curtis Ward farm, situated near Sedalia, which he subsequently tilled for twenty-five consecutive years. During fifteen years of his career on this farm, aside from his agricultural pursuits, he engaged in buying cattle for a large export company, and hogs for a packing plant in Massachusetts. Most of the stock purchased for the export trade was shipped from Madison and Fayette counties.

For twenty years past the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Norman horses has been the specialty of Mr. Clawson. He enjoys the distinction of being an exceptionally good cattle feeder. On one occasion he reared and fed four yearling calves that tipped the beam at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six pounds each, at time of sale. On January 1, 1902, Mr. Clawson purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing one hundred and twenty acres, located on the Federal roads between Danville and Sedalia, in a soil region of great fertility, well improved with hnudreds of rods of tiling, a good barn and other improvements in the process of completion.

On September 1, 1904, William A. Clawson was united in marriage to Mrs. Lillian L. Young, daughter of Reuben T. Latham, of Sedalia. Receiving her education in the village schools of Sedalia, one year each at the London and Springfield schools, Mrs. Clawson began teaching school in her native township at an early age, engaging nine

consecutive years in this occupation, spending five years of this time at one district in Paint township. She is an active member of the Presbyterian church in the town of her birth, a loyal church worker, interested in the missionary cause, identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an ardent supporter of all movements having an educational or moral intent. She stands for all that is noble and uplifting, and is highly respected in the different sections where she has resided.

Mr. Clawson is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which orders he is regarded as a member of high esteem. Still hale and hearty, in the prime of life, he displays more than ordinary interest in all civic and political questions, and has a host of friends in and out of his immediate community.

FRED L. CRABBE.

The liquor question today is a great issue, and the entire country awaits with interest the final outcome of the great battle that is being waged between the "wets" and "drys." To the casual observer it would seem that the issue is even greater than the combatants themselves realize; and true it is that if the people had realized years ago the importance of the strictest regulation in regard to this vital question, there never would have been the need for national prohibition. Nothing ever becomes a menace if properly regulated in the beginning; however, the fight is on, and many good, strong soldiers are taking part in the campaign, one of whom is Fred L. Crabbe, attorney and school teacher, of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio.

The majority of people applaud those who have the courage of their convictions, even though an enemy to their cause, and the residents of Mt. Sterling give their hearty support and co-operation to Mr. Crabbe in his campaign against the liquor interests. In his position as city attorney he wields great influence and stands squarely for purity in both public and private life. Fred L. Crabbe was born on August 19, 1885, at Big Plain, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of John W. and Ellen (Minshall) Crabbe. He was reared on the farm and attended the district schools of Fairfield and Deer Creek townships, Madison county. After finishing in the schools of Fairfield, Mr. Crabbe attended the Normal school at Athens, Athens county, and then, in 1903, began teaching at South Solon, this county. For four years he taught in the district schools of Union township, and in the year 1911 began teaching in the Mt. Sterling schools, where he was principal of the grammar department. Later, Mr. Crabbe resigned his position in the Mt. Sterling schools and is now devoting his entire time to fighting the liquor traffic. After being affiliated with the Ohio Anti-Saloon League for three years, he was elected attorney for that organization, and is now serving as attorney for the Anti-Saloon League in the Toledo district. He is devoting his entire time to the prosecution of violations of the liquor laws and lecturing for the cause of temperance.

That Mr. Crabbe was peculiarly fitted for the practice of law, is attested by the fact that, three years after he was admitted to the bar, he was elected as city attorney and solicitor for Mt. Sterling and of all the cases he has pleaded, both in the civil and criminal courts, he has never lost a case. He began the study of law with his brother, Charles, in 1905, and was admitted to the bar in 1913. He now devotes his entire time to his law practice. In all questions of civic betterment, Mr. Crabbe is a diligent and conscientious worker.

On May 21, 1907, Fred L. Crabbe and Ione M. Phillips, of South Solon, Ohio, were united in marriage. Ione M. Phillips was born on May 24, 1890, at Lima, Ohio, and is the daughter of Mrs. Clara J. Phillips, now of London, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe are the parents of one child, Gerald, who has developed traits

that will very likely decide him to follow the example of his father, in becoming a leader on all questions pertaining to the public welfare. Mr. Crabbe takes great pride in acknowledging himself a Republican and a stanch supporter of this party. Mr. Crabbe is termed a "live wire" and any cause which has his support is fortunate indeed.

JOHN WOOD JOHNSTON.

The individual homes of a nation give it stability or cause it to degenerate to the plane of weakness. So inspeaking of a nation as a whole, we accuse or praise the individual home. Therefore, to make the establishing of a home the ambition of one's life, is to contribute to the strength of the nation. It is this innate love of home that develops the finest qualities of human life and he or she who has saisfied this love has been a greater factor, in the conservation of the human race, than all else beside.

In introducing John Wood Johnston, of Range township, Madison county, Ohio, to the reader of this history, it is mere justice that actuates the statement that he is one of those whose nobility of aim and untiring perseverance has contributed so largely to the betterment of this community. His grandparents came to Pennsylvania in the early days and settled in Range township, Madison county, and it was here that the son, George, and the grandson, John Wood Johnston, were born. William and Margaret (McClimans) Johnston, the grandparents of John Wood Johnston, were of hardy pioneer stock and many a sad broken life, today, would be in perfect harmony with the universe, had each succeeding generation been prompted to the supreme efforts displayed by these thrifty pioneers.

George Johnston, actuated with this same homing instinct which impelled his parents to seek their fortunes amid the greatest hardships, toiled day by day, patiently, persistently and religiously until he finally accomplished that which was dearest and meant most happiness to his family, a home. He was born on November 29, 1814, in Range township, Madison county, and after reaching the age of maturity, availed himself of the privilege necessary to the completion of a perfect, home, marrying Barbara Beam, who bore him seven children, three of whom are now living. George Johnston followed agricultural pursuits during his entire life and passed away on the farm, which had been the nucleus of his abundant success. His death occurred on December 26, 1906. Barbara Beam Johnston was born on September 4, 1812, in Pennsylvania, and after assisting her husband in the building and maintenance of their home, passed away on July 10, 1899. Both husband and wife were members of the Methodist church and reared their children in the faith that has been such a comfort to them through joy and sorrow.

Reared on the farm, John Wood Johnston received the rudiments of his education in the district schools of Range township, where he was born, which event took place on November 7, 1850. His labors on the home place, during his apprenticeship in the agricultural line, were very onerous, but his outstanding character has proven their worth. In order to cultivate the soil the heavy timber had to be removed, and in this process he assisted by driving an ox team for logging and hauling. He served his father faithfully for twenty-five years and in appreciation was given a farm with which to build his future competency. On this farm he built a small house and added to it as his earnings and family increased.

On September 6, 1853, Lizzie Gregg, who was to be the future wife of John Wood Johnston, was born in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio. Their marriage was solemnized in 1875, and they are the parents of four children: Mrs. Eva Henry, of Range township; Eva, who lives at home; Alva, a farmer living in Indiana, and

Mrs. Ona Housman, who lives in Paint township, this county. On May 31, 1884, Mrs. Lizzie (Gregg) Johnston passed away.

After his many years of efficient industry, John Wood Johnston has acquired two hundred and sixty-three acres of good land upon which he is now living. In his political faith he is a Democrat and in his religious faith a Methodist, in which church he is both a trustee and steward. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Farmers Grange. In the russet years of his life, John Wood Johnston can feel a satisfaction that is denied the restless, money-mad crowd that surge the cities, looking with longing eyes at the peaceful farm homes that are the root of happiness.

COL. EUGENE TRIMBLE WILSON.

Col. Eugene T. Wilson, who is a retired officer of the United States army, is a son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth S. (Trimble) Wilson, and the grandson of James and Eleanor (Smith) Wilson.

Thomas B. Wilson was born in Canaan township, October 31, 1841, and received his education in the Lafayette schools and in Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1864, one year before his graduation, and was mustered out the following September. He was married to Elizabeth S. Trimble, August 24, 1865, shortly after his graduation from the university. She was a native of Grayson, Kentucky, and his classmate in college. They were the parents of five children: Eugene T., the immediate subject of this sketch; Morrow Beach; John T.; Mrs. Mary T. Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, and Betty W., the last of whom is the companion and housekeeper for her brother, Col. Eugene T. Wilson.

Thomas B. Wilson was an ardent Republican and although his farm of six hundred acres kept him very busy, yet he nevertheless found time to serve the public in positions of trust and responsibility. He was twice elected township trustee, and in 1890 was the nominee of the Republican party for state senator from the seventh Ohio district. He was triumphantly elected and became an earnest, conscientious and able representative of the people in the sixty-ninth General Assembly. His success as a farmer and his career as a public servant were eminently gratifying to his friends, who were legion. He died at his attractive country home on the Lafayette pike, three miles north of London, September 16, 1908. His beloved wife, who had been his companion for many years, had died about seven years previously, September 30, 1901.

Eugene T. Wilson was born at Lafayette, in Madison county, and after completing the high school course in the London high school, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated with the class of 1888. Gen. J. Warren Keifer was at that time the representative in Congress from the district and the speaker of the National House of Representatives.

Colonel Wilson began his military career proper as a second lieutenant in the First Artillery, at San Francisco, and was retired on July 24, 1914, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the coast artillery. He was assigned for one year as commandant of the military school conducted in connection with the Ohio State University at Columbus. From 1898 to 1899 he was chief of the depot commissary at Santiago, Cuba. From 1899 to 1901 he was aid to General Shafter, and for one year was on special service in charge of the trans-Alaska military road and government telegraph. In 1904 he was elected as one of the few officers to receive special training in the school of submarine defenses, and continued this study for one year. In 1906-7 he attended the Army War College, where special training is given for such officers as

have ability to conduct administrative phases of war. In June, 1908, he was sent to Panama, where he remained in charge of the subsistence department until February, 1914. On March 4, 1915, by a special act of Congress, he was made colonel along with Goethals, Gorgas and others, and retired after thirty years of continuous service.

In the magnificent residence of his father, two miles north of London, on the Lafayette pike, Col. Eugene T. Wilson makes his home. This residence was built in 1869, and is one of the beautiful country places of the county. Colonel Wilson is specializing in the breeding of Shropshire sheep, and the head of his flock is the champion ram of Ohio.

MRS. MARGARET TAYLOR.

It is said that "society advances in happiness and culture not through striking dramatic acts but through myriads of unnumbered and unnoticed deeds." Historically considered, woman has been the goddess of the fireside. While it was man's duty and custom to hunt and fish and thus provide food and shelter, woman's was the care of the home and the children and the preparation of the food out of the materials which her husband supplied. From this division of labor has come about the comparative obscurity in which woman has heretofore lived, and even the modern woman finds her greatest happiness in self-forgetful ministration to her loved ones. She whose life forms the theme of this brief chronicle, like her sisters, has been faithful to her trust. Mrs. Margaret Taylor, widow of William Taylor, was born on July 28, 1850, in Pleasant township, this county, and is the daughter of John and Margaret (Alkire) Tanner, to whom seven children were born.

The father of Mrs. Taylor was a native of Pickaway county, and was born on October 4, 1809, and died in 1869. John Tanner came to Madison county when it was possible to buy good land for one dollar and fifty cents an acre. Building materials were crude at that time, but this pioneer showed his inventive genius by building a log cabin and making other improvements with the materials at hand. Living here for some time he then bought land in Madison county and the seven room house built upon this property was considered the finest house of its time in that vicinity. This residence is still standing. Mr. Tanner's father was Cortney Tanner and his wife's maiden name was Emery, both these grandparents being natives of Kentucky.

Margaret Alkire was born in Pleasant township in 1823, her parents being Abraham and Jennie (Creath) Alkire, both of whom were born in this county. She died in 1823. Although the subject of this sketch was one of seven children, she is the only one living today. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Tanner were. Malissa, Courtney, Hannah J., Abraham, Catherine C., William and Margaret.

Margaret Tanner remained on the home of her father during her childhood and girlhood, during which she attended the school of Mt. Sterling. The event which took her away from the farm was her marriage to William Taylor, which occurred in 1869. Mr. Taylor was a son of Warner and Jane (Blackburn) Taylor, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Pickaway county in the early days of 1827.

William Taylor was born in Pickaway county on October 4, 1836, and came to Madison county in 1869, where for a short time he worked on a rented farm. Subsequently he bought land belonging to the brothers of his future wife. His next enterprise was the buying and selling of stock, the basis of his operations being Mt. Sterling and Era, Ohio. He was too enterprising to be limited in his business dealings by absence of a railway and before the railroad was built, he drove his cattle to Columbus to be marketed. He was one of the most extensive shippers in the county, and it is said that the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling cashed more personal checks for

him than for any man in the county. He was honored by being placed in the office of trustee of Pleasant township, and was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He passed away in 1893, leaving as the only child of this union a daughter, named Ella T., who afterwards became Mrs. Zahn. She was born on May 28, 1871, in Pleasant township, and in 1893 was married to John Zahn, a farmer and plumber, and to them have been born an only son, Maxwell Taylor Zahn, born on January 21, 1894.

Mrs. Margaret Taylor, although living an uneventful life as far as outward affairs are concerned, has been active in matters which concern the happiness of those closely associated with her and of the less fortunate. As a daughter of the Eastern Star, she has given of her time and means for the worthy purposes of this organization, and the work of the local Presbyterian church and its service to the community have been greatly enhanced by the devotion of this good woman. In all of the movements of this church, and especially in the Sunday school has she been a conscientious worker.

LUTHER M. JOHNSTON.

When it is known that nearly half the ppoulation of the United States is found upon farms, and that upon them existence depends, it becomes evident that agriculture is the basic industry of national life. He, therefore, who makes the waste places to blossom, who turns the desert into a garden, makes no small contribution to human health and happiness. The man whose life record is here briefly considered is one of the army of men who have thus placed humanity in their debt. Luther M. Johnston was born on June 8, 1851, in Range township, this county, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Mathers) Johnston, to whom ten children were born, four being still alive.

Luther M. Johnston has followed the same vocation as that of his father, who was born on March 12, 1806, in Ross county, Ohio. When a lad of eight years old John Johnston crossed the intervening country with his parents and came to Madison county, they purchasing land here. Subsequently, John Johnston fell heir to one hundred acres of land and to this he later added real estate until he was at the time of death, July 29, 1882, the owner of three hundred and five acres. Elizabeth Mathers was born on April 20, 1811, and was a native of Ross county. She died on July 4, 1890. The date of the marriage of this worthy couple was October 6, 1831.

The man whose life forms the theme of this brief chronicle had only limited advantages as a boy for he was born and reared on a farm and attended the country schools of Range township. During his parents' lifetime he remained at home. At his father's death he inherited thirty-seven acres of good farm land to which he later added forty-five acres, buying a portion of the home place. On this he has built a fine modern home and has made many improvements. He raises fine Poland China hogs, and for the past six or eight years has frequently won prizes at the Madison county fair in London, for his exhibits of corn and potatoes.

Mrs. Johnston, to whom Mr. Johnston was married on March 4, 1875, at London, was formerly Josephine Gregg, a native of Union township, being born there on April 18, 1855. She is the daughter of Amos and Emiline (Wagner) Gregg, who is a farmer of Paint township. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of ten children as follow: Mrs. Bessie Ducker, of the state of Washington; Mrs. Daisy Dunkle, of Range township; John, who lives at home; Ray, a resident of Range township; Mrs. Pearl Crisman and Mrs. May Junk, both of Range township; Guy and Ruth, who live at home, and two children who passed away in early childhood.

Mr. Johnston and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the former is prominent in the Farmers Grange, taking a deep interest in the subject of agriculture and its allied interests. Mr. Johnston has been a member of the school

board serving in this capacity with honor and with loyalty. In his domestic relation Luther M. Johnston has been a devoted husband and loving father. In his relations to his fellowmen he has been just, conscientious and kind, a striking example of the power of perseverance and oneness of purpose in achieving one's ambition.

J. CLARK MURRAY.

A man of distinct ability who has eminently merited the high regard and confidence in which he is held in his community, and whose progressive qualities and inherent traits of honesty and thrift have made for him a prominent place in the agricultural world of Madison county, is J. Clark Murray, for many years manager of the "Lower Gwynne Farms." His knowledge of all branches of farming and his wide acquaintance throughout the rural district of Ohio, have given him a commanding standing both in the town of Mt. Sterling and the surrounding country. He is a man of alert and well-matured mentality, who from his earliest years has been interested in the problems of the occupation which became his life work.

J. Clark Murray was born on the 19th of October, 1870, in Union township, Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of Maxwell and Elizabeth (Leach) Murray. His father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 3rd of February, 1865, and moved to Ross county, Ohio, with his parents when he was only three years old. Three years later the father died and Maxwell was taken by the McCreary family of Ross county and reared by them. In 1826 he came to Madison county, and soon after married the daughter of Judge Armstrong. The first wife of Maxwell Murray was the widow of James Gibson. She had three children who are now deceased. They were Creighton, Mrs. Jane Rayburn and Elizabeth. By her second marriage she became the mother of Armstrong, Alexander, Robert and Mrs. Josephine Creath, all deceased.

After the death of Mrs. Jane (Armstrong) Murray, which occurred on the 6th of August, 1863, her husband, Maxwell Murray, married again. His second wife was Elizabeth (Leach) Timmons, a widow, who was a native of Fayette county, Ohio, having been born near Mt. Sterling on the 19th of June, 1838. She died on the 18th of January, 1904. The children by her first marriage were Benjamin, Othello and Owen, who are deceased; Layton, manager and superintendent of transportation for Mandel Brothers, Chicago; Mrs. Susie Hewitt, who is deceased, and Mrs. Sallie Ford, of Champaign county, Ohio. After her marriage with Mr. Murray she became the mother of three children, Mrs. Belle Linson, who is superintendent and matron of the County Children's Home of Madison county; Helen, who makes her home with her brother in Pleasant township, and J. C., the subject of this sketch. Maxwell Murray reared and educated all of these children, giving them the educational advantages of the locality in which they lived. He farmed in Union township, Madison county, until 1875, when he moved to Midway, Ohio, now known as Sedalia, where he died. Elizabeth Leach was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bostwick) Leach, the former a native of Maryland and the latter a native of Virginia.

Sedalia, Ohio, furnished the background for the boyhood days of J. C. Murray. Here, after learning what he could in the district school, where the common branches scarcely outnumbered three, he began to take part in the rugged occupations about the farm, and when only fourteen years old rented a farm on his own account in Range township and began what might be called an independent life. The enthusiasm and love of hard work which were so prominent in his character as a boy clung to him throughout his life, so that there is little to wonder at in reviewing his achievements when the fact that they were laid on such early and strong foundations, is considered. When he was just twenty-two years of age he become manager of a large tract of land in Monroe township, Madison county, which proved to be a very successful venture.

In October, 1894, he came to the farm where he now lives, and acts as manager of the farm land belonging to Mrs. Maria (Gwynne) Crotti, of Columbus, Ohio. Aside from the direct management of the farm he is general attorney for the four thousand and twenty acres of land. He is a breeder of purebred stock, consisting of Shorthorn cattle, Belgian horses, Hampshire sheep and Duroc-Jersey hogs. The farm is given over to general stock and agriculture. The Gwynne farms have been under the management of the Murray family for about sixty years. With his brother, Layton, Mr. Murray owns two hundred and sixteen acres of land in Range township. Although his duties are anything but light, Mr. Murray has found time to show his interest outside the scope of agricultural pursuits, and is active in the affairs of Mt. Sterling, where he is a shareholder and director of the Citizens Bank. In 1909, he was nominated for the office of county commissioner, but resigned in favor of E. E. Breyfogel, of Mt. Sterling.

J. C. Murray has been married twice, his first wife, who was Ella C. Stout, was born on the 10th day of July, 1875, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio, and died on the 12th of April, 1909. Their marriage took place on the 6th of March, 1899, and to the union one son, William F., who is now attending school, was born. On the 19th of October, 1910, Mr. Murray married his former wife's sister, Anna B. Stout, who was born in Pleasant township on the 6th of April, 1874. To this union one son, Robert C., was born. She is the daughter of Abraham and Lydia (Graham) Stout, one of the pioneer families of Madison county, and long identified with the activities of the Christian church. Her father was well known as a political leader and held many offices of public trust.

Mr. Murray is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church and have contributed liberally in every instance of church building in Madison county.

HENRY BOWER.

"The farm is and must always remain a chief source of our country's wealth, strength and power as well as the cradle of our ablest men." If this statement is true, every good farmer is a benefactor to the race, because his work is creative. The charge of being a dependent, therefore, can never be laid at his door. The gentleman here considered lays another claim to greatness, for when the integrity of the Union hung in the balance, he tendered his service to his country, forgetful of his own personal affairs, thus not only being true to his idea of loyalty but also becoming a noble example for others to follow. A native son of Fairfield county, Henry Bower was born on April 5, 1843, his parents being George and Sophia (Macklin) Bower. This family is mentioned elsewhere in the present publication in the sketch of Jesse Bower.

Making the most of his early opportunities was characteristic of Henry Bower, for his later success was built upon his ability to get the best results out of every circumstance. Growing up on his father's farm he was early accustomed to arduous labor. After atttending school in Fairfield, Pickaway and Madison counties, he labored at home until the breaking out of the Civil War. It was August 1, 1862, when he enlisted at Big Plain, Madison county, in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It was his fortune to see much active service during the war for he was in battles at Richmond, Kentucky, August, 1862; at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, and the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 18, 1863. During the siege he was wounded in the mouth. He also took part in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, in July, 1863, and at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864, as well as the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, in 1865. He served with honor under the commands of Generals Grant,

Sherman and Thomas and was discharged at Louisvillie, Kentucky, on August 14, 1865. He returned to Madison county and took up farm life.

About that time Henry Bower married and bought more land in Pleasant township. When this farm was purchased it contained only a log cabin and a barn, but improvements have been added since. Mrs. Bower was married to Mr. Bower in 1866, she being at the time Mrs. Lethy (Roberson) Gilliland, the mother of Charles Gilliland, now deceased. Mrs. Bower's birth date was December 25, 1843, her parents being John S. and Maria (Riddle) Robison, who were natives of Madison county. Mrs. Bower passed away on November 10, 1914, leaving three children, John L., a machinist of Mt. Sterling; Eva M. Wickle, deceased, and Lela M., now Mrs. O. E. Loffbourrow, of Pleasant township.

Mr. Bower has always voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Christian church and an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic., being the present commander of J. C. Bostwick Post No. 406, at Mt. Sterling. Having led an unusually active life Mr. Bower retired from business in 1912, and is now living in his own home in Mt. Sterling, where he owns also one hundred acres of valuable land.

The career of this estimable farmer and lover of his country has been a long, busy and useful one, and his service has been of a kind which it is impossible to estimate in the common standards of value. His qualities of head and heart, which go to make up the full measure of a man, have endeared him not only to his immediate friends but to a neighborhood of extensive dimensions. He is the type of man who readily awakens esteem and admiration.

MRS. LYDIA J. STOUT.

One of the honored women who has marked the passing of years with large and worthy accomplishments and who has maintained her home in Madison county, Ohio, for over seventy years, is Mrs. Lydia J. Stout. Her gracious personality has endeared her to both young and old, and her memory of the early days in Ohio makes her company very interesting and pleasant.

Lydia J. Graham was born in Pleasant township, this county, April 20, 1844, the daughter of F. O. P. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Graham. Her only sister, Mrs. Mary Dunlap, lived in Florida. F. O. P. Graham was born in Madison county, in 1816. He was reared on the farm and found no other occupation as interesting, save that of the blacksmith's trade, in which capacity he assisted his father during the early years of his life. He depended upon his own resources in making his way in the world, had a deep respect for honest toil and was content, during his life, to improve the surroundings in which he worked, rather than seek fortune outside the locality in which he lived. He died in 1893. His wife, who died five years later, was born in Madison county in 1818, and proved a valuable companion to her husband, especially in the affairs of the Christian church, where Mr. Graham held the office of deacon and was ever instant in good works in the various departments of church activity. Mr. Graham held the office of township trustee for a number of years, he was county infirmary director and was at one time elected county commissioner, but never assumed the duties of that office. The grandparents of Lydia J. Graham were John and Lydia (Alkire) Graham, natives of Kentucky. They came to Madison county, in 1807, a few years after Ohio had been admitted as a state into the Union.

The district schools of her day afforded Lydia J. Graham few advantages save those of learning the three elementary branches. During her attendance at school her home life was spent on the farm. In 1873 she became the wife of Abraham Stout, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1830. He was the

son of George and Christina (Cortwright) Stout, natives of Germany. After his marriage Abraham Stout settled on the farm with his wife's parents and continued the occupation of farming until his death which occurred in 1899. He was very fond of horses, and on account of the attention given to their habits, became quite an authority on them. Throughout his life he exhibited characteristics of industry, sincerity of character and honesty of purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Hagens, who is a widow and lives in McClimansville, Ohio; Anna, who married J. C. McMurray, the husband of her deceased sister, Ella; Dr. Oliver G., an osteopath at Dayton, Ohio, and Amelia F., deceased.

The property belonging to Mrs. Stout includes two hundred and thirty-two acres of well-improved land in Pleasant township and a valuable piece of real estate near Mt. Sterling. The pleasant homestead in which she lives has been the scene of many happy gatherings and is still associated with memories of the past. Its hospitality is still enjoyed by the few who remain, to represent the friends she made in her girlhood days, in the county in which she was born.

M. B. ARMSTRONG.

In the industrial life of Madison county few enterprises have a greater reputation for excellence of output or a higher standing in business circles throughout this part of the state than has the Thomas & Armstrong Company, manufacturers of the celebrated "Buckeye Goods," sheet-metal products, which find a wide and ready market throughout the country. As the president of this well-known company, M. B. Armstrong has a wide acquaintance in manufacturing and business circles in central Ohio and occupies a high place therein, his associates having unbounded confidence in the soundness of his judgments on industrial matters.

M. B. Armstrong was born at Columbus, Ohio, on June 1, 1867, son of Frank and Amanda (Harker) Armstrong, both of whom were natives of Miami county, this state. Frank Armstrong was a well-known manufacturer of sheet-metal goods at Columbus, who died in 1885. His widow survived him a little more than ten years, her death not occurring until in 1896. They were the parents of four children, all sons. M. B. Armstrong having three brothers, Richard D., Frank H. and C. C. Armstrong, all of whom live at Marysville, this state.

His father having been in the sheet-metal trade, M. B. Armstrong may be said to have been born to the business in which he has made so great a success. He became thoroughly grounded in the details of this trade at Columbus and in 1892 came to this county, locating at London, where, after working for a time as a mechanic in a local concern, he entered the sheet-metal trade for himself and was thus engaged until 1906, in which year he formed a partnership with the late M. M. Thomas, for years a well-known hardware merchant of London, in the manufacture of sheet-metal goods of all kinds, under the firm name of Thomas & Armstrong. From the very start this enterprise was successful and the concern of which Mr. Armstrong is the strong and efficient head is now one of the best-known concerns of its kind in the country. Upon the death of M. M. Thomas in 1910 the company was incorporated as the Thomas & Armstrong Company, Mr. Armstrong being elected president, which position he ever since has held. On another page in this volume the important enterprise with which Mr. Armstrong is so prominently identified is dealt with at some length, the reader being respectfully referred to the same for further details regarding it.

In 1890 M. B. Armstrong was united in marriage to Charlotte Saunders of Columbus, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, Marie, who married Dr. Peter Engard, of Columbus, this state, and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are active in

the good works of their home city and are held in the highest esteem by their many friends. Mr. Armstrong takes an earnest interest in the civic affairs of the town and has an honorable record of service in the city council of London. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is very popular with his lodge associates, as well as with his associates in his extensive business operations and enjoys the utmost confidence of the entire community, in which he is held in the highest regard by reason of his fine public spirit and enterprising characteristics, he being generally recognized as one of the most forceful factors in the business life of the county.

LUTHER E. EVANS, M. D.

In the eastern part of Madison county and the western part of Franklin county there are few men who have a wider acquaintance or who have created for themselves a more firmly established position in the affections of the entire countryside than has Dr. Luther E. Evans, whose extensive medical practice, first in the village of Alton, in the latter named county, and then for the past ten years in West Jefferson, this county, has brought him into the most intimate relations with the people of that prosperous and highly favored section. Since coming to Madison county Doctor Evans has taken a warm interest in the affairs of this county and is widely recognized as a man of high ideals, public spirited and progressive, who holds very dearly to heart the common weal. As president of the board of education of the village of West Jefferson, he has exerted his best influence in behalf of the schools of that town and was particularly influential in securing the splendid new high school building which now graces that thriving and enterprising village. A conscientious practitioner of his noble profession, Doctor Evans has brought to that practice a fine natural endowment of talents, supplemented by the most studious attention to the latest research in the ever-widening realm of medical science and his skill as a physician and surgeon is recognized far and wide in the field in which he has so devotedly applied his energies.

Luther E. Evans was born on a farm in Pennsylvania in 1874, son of Lewis Evans, and his boyhood was spent on the farm, his elementary education being received in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. At seventeen years of age he began teaching school and was thus engaged for three years. He then attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School, from which he was graduated, and later took a course in pharmacy in the Ohio Northern University at Ada. Upon the completion of this admirable preparatory course he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, this state, from which excellent old institution he was graduated after the full course of four years. It is but proper to say that in his efforts to secure an education, this ambitious student was unaided by outside sources, having been compelled laboriously to "work his way" through college, it thus being apparent that there was very little playtime mixed with the years he spent acquiring his fine professional and practical education. Upon receiving his degree, Doctor Evans located for the practice of his chosen profession in the village of Alton, in Franklin county, this state, and after spending four years there moved over the line into Madison county, locating at West Jefferson, where he ever since has been successfully engaged in practice. It was in 1905 that Doctor Evans located at West Jefferson and since that time he has established himself very firmly in the good graces and affections of the people with whom he has thus been thrown in such intimate relations.

Dr. Luther E. Evans was united in marriage to Mrs. Laura (Howks) Gregg, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, whose son, Albert A. Gregg, a graduate of the West Jefferson high school, is now a student at Purdue University, Lafayette,

Indiana, taking the course in electrical engineering. Mrs. Evans is a woman of fine culture, an admirable helpmeet to the doctor in his exacting duties in behalf of the people, and both are held in the very highest esteem by their large circle of friends in and about West Jefferson. They are members of the Methodist church and are earnestly interested in the various beneficences of that church, as well as in all good works of the neighborhood, being regarded as among the leaders in whatever movements are designed to advance the common interest thereabout.

Doctor Evans is a thirty-second degree Mason, his local membership being in the lodge at West Jefferson, his affiliation with the Scottish rite being through the consistory at Columbus. He also is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Columbus; He is a Republican and takes an earnest interest in the political affairs of the county, being an ardent advocate of good government. As president of the school board of West Jefferson his influence in educational affairs in that village has been pronounced and beneficial and his services in that connection are much appreciated by the people generally. Doctor Evans is interested in several enterprises of a local character and is also a stockholder in the Central National Bank of Columbus. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society, in the affairs of both of which organizations he takes a warm interest, his connection therewith being recognized as most valuable by his confreres, all of whom not only hold him in the highest regard but have the utmost confidence in his judgment on professional questions.

BENJAMIN F. CORSON.

Benjamin F. Corson, born on March 6, 1848, in Fayette county, Ohio, lived at a period in the early history of his state, when luxurious accommodations were unknown, for he and his hardy ancestors cleared the forests for agriculture and hewed, from the timber, the material with which they constructed their homes and barns.

John and Elizabeth (Blizzard) Corson were the parents of Benjamin F. Corson, and to them were born eight children, four of whom are now living. John Corson was born on September 30, 1809, in the state of Virginia, and when two years of age, came to Ohio with his parents and during these early pioneer days he grew to manhood in Fayette county, Ohio. In the year of 1862, he again changed locations and removed to Madison county, Ohio, and two years later he selected the farm in Range township for a permanent home, and on this property he farmed until his death in 1875. With a mechanical turn of mind, John Corson had learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, and with this important accomplishment, so necessary for the providing of shelter for man and beast, he constructed his own buildings.

In 1813, in Madison county, Ohio, Elizabeth (Blizzard) Corson, the mother of Benjamin F. Corson, was born. She died at the advanced age of seventy-two years, in 1885.

Content to remain one of the multitude, who, from agricultural pursuits, have made possible the permanent prosperity of this nation, Benjamin F. Corson, with wise judgment, secured an ample education in the district schools of Range township and in Fayette county, Ohio, and remained on the old farm, purchasing from the heir his unowned interest in this valuable estate, at the time of his mother's death in 1885. This farm consists of one hundred and seventy-two acres, located in Range and Paint townships, Ohio.

At the age of twenty-seven years, Benjamin F. Corson joined his fortune to that of Louise Ellars, who was born in 1847, in Range township, Madison county, Ohio, and who remained his faithful, capable, loving companion during their many years together, until her death on May 7, 1913. From this union three children were born, Ernest, living on the home place; Edna, deceased, and Emmet, located in Paint township, Ohio.

Politically, Benjamin F. Corson is a consistent Democrat. He is a regular church attendant. Officially he has faithfully served the interests of his community, for four years, as township trustee.

To this man, Benjamin F. Corson, reared in the days of hardship and struggle, too much commendation cannot be bestowed, for he has wrought out his life in honest endeavor and ultimate success, with a spirit of tenacity and a well-regulated mind. He has achieved much for his family and himself and, in that achieving, will leave to posterity the culmination of his labors, which has reduced the virgin forest to the home of comfort, connected with all the modern utilities of the present age.

IRA CONVERSE.

Ira A. Converse, farmer, Plain City, Ohio, was born on March 29, 1844, in Darby township, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of Cyrus D. and Harriet (Whitman) Converse. He was educated and reared in Darby township, and after leaving school he followed farming until about 1862, when he divided his time between farming and teaching school. He went to the Civil War in Company B, Sixty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment to Virginia. He was twenty years old when he went to war, and twenty-two when he returned. Mr. Converse is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City, Ohio, and also belongs to the Grange of Darby township. His farm of eighty-five acres is classed with the best land in Ohio, but was originally a swamp.

The parents of Ira Converse were Cyrus D. and Harriet (Whitman) Converse. Cyrus Converse was born on September 5, 1814, and was as on of Jeremiah and Malinda Darby. Cyrus D. Converse was reared in the neighborhood of Plain City, Ohio, where he attended the common schools. He lived there until fifty years of age, when he moved to near London, Ohio, and lived on a farm, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Converse died on March 18, 1900, and his wife, Harriet (Whitman) Converse, died on November 9, 1914. They were united in marriage on November 6, 1836, and were the parents of three children. Hiram K. married Ellen Morelook, by whom he had five children. His death occurred on September 22, 1914. Louisa M. became the wife of Lucius Burnman. She died in 1862, leaving surviving, her husband and two daughters. Ira A. is the subject of this sketch.

The paternal grandparents were Jeremiah and Malinda (Darby) Converse. Jeremiah Converse was a son of Jeremiah Converse, Sr., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a native of Vermont, the family, including Jeremiah, Jr., came from Vermont to Darby Plains in 1814, locating southwest of Plain City, Ohio, where they bought land, and where Jeremiah Converse, Sr., lived until he passed to the "great beyond." Malinda (Darby) Converse, his wife, was of English lineage. Her family came from Vermont at an early day, and settled in Ohio. To Jeremiah, Jr., and Malinda (Darby) Converse, were born ten children. Jeremiah, Cyrus D., Erastus, Lemuel, Zelotos, Malinda, Lucius, Rosannah, Rhoda and Samantha.

The Converse family originally came from France, and the great-grandfather on the paternal side, Jeremiah Converse, Sr., came from Vermont to Plain City. He was the father of fourteen children—twelve sons and two daughters.

Ira A. Converse was united in marriage on September 15, 1867, to Alma Lingofelter, a native of Montgomery county, Illinois, where she was reared, receiving her education in the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Converse settled in Darby township, where Mrs. Converse died on March 23, 1912. To this union were born five children, four of whom are living. Cyrus D. was married to Mariah Nunameker; Anna was a student in the high school, and is now the wife of Ernest Chapman, and they live in Mississippi; Emma, the wife of Charles Andrews, was a graduate

of the Plain City high school; Frederick H. married Hattie Giffins, and lives at Russels Point, Logan county, Ohio; Bertha is a graduate of the Milford Center high school, and is the wife of Sidney G. Young, of Darby township.

Ira A. Converse is a descendant of an honorable and upright old pioneer family of Madison county, Ohio, whose reputation he is still bearing out. Mr. Converse is very fond of travel, and in 1912, he spent the summer in Europe, visiting Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, England and the Azore Islands.

OSCAR W. FINLEY.

Near Plain City, Ohio, in Darby township, Madison county, is "Oak Lawn Farm," a tract of forty acres, owned by Oscar W. Finley, a prominent stockman and horse fancier, distinguished for having bred "Finley Boy," a standard bred horse with a mark of 2:15. Besides "Finley Boy," he has also bred many other fast horses and is a prominent citizen in this section of Madison county.

Oscar W. Finley was born in Monroe township, Madison county, October 25, 1878, the son of H. T. and Ada (Dillon) Finley, the former of whom is still a resident of Monroe township and the latter died in 1915. H. T. Finley, a prominent farmer of Monroe township, is the son of John Finley, who was an early settler in this township and who owned over eight hundred acres of land at one time. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are now living, Winfield S., H. T., Wallace and Mrs. E. W. Fisher.

H. T. Finley was born in West Virginia and, by his marriage to Ada Dillon, was the father of five children, of whom three are now living. J. Tilden, who is a farmer in Monroe township; Oscar W., the subject of this sketch, and Faye W., who lives at home with her father. Bertha and Ethel are deceased.

Oscar W. Finley, who was reared on a farm in Monroe township and educated in the district schools, worked on the farm until reaching his majority, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility.

On March 15, 1899, Mr. Finley was married to Gwendolyn Thomas, the daughter of Moses and Phoebe C. (Blessing) Thomas, who was born in Stokes township, Madison county, December 30, 1873, and who was educated in the public schools of Stokes township, is the son of John Finley, who was an early settler in this township and who owned township on December 30, 1835, the son of William and Lavina (Beecher) Thomas, the former of whom was born in Virginia and came to Ohio when a young man. He was married in Fayette county and to him and his wife were born twelve children, four of whom are now living, E. S., who is a farmer of Madison county; Jasper, who lives in Springfield, Ohio; Flora, who is the wife of William Blessing, of South Solon, in Madison county, and O. B., who is a professor of music in New York city. The deceased children are, Robert, who was a professor of music; William, who was a teacher and prominent in politics in this section of the state; Noah, who was superintendent of the Ohio Sailors and Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia, and also warden of the Ohio state penitentiary, mayor of London and auditor of Madison county. The father of these children, Moses Thomas, was a farmer and stock breeder and raised many fine draft horses. He was prominent in local politics, especially in the councils of the Republican party. Phoebe C. Blessing was a descendant of Abraham and Catherine Blessing, who were pioneers in Fayette county and wealthy citizens of that ocunty. She was educated in the public schools and was the mother of nine children: Dora, the wife of George C. Adams; Amy, the wife of A. B. Mendenhall; Amanda, who married R. W. Chapman; Lavina, who married D. S. McHenry; Austin B., who married Cora Linson; Gwendolyn, who is the wife of Mr. Finley; Carrie, who married J. M. Horney; Ralph W., who married Ada Burnham, and Ried, who married Ella Baer.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Finley moved to a farm in Deer Creek township, which they rented for a time and then bought the farm in Darby township, where they now live. It is located one mile southwest of Plain City. Mr. and Mrs. Finley have one daughter, Ada C., born on August 31, 1904, who is now a student in the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley are members of the Presbyterian church. They are pleasant, affable people and prominent socially in the life of this community. Mrs. Finley is president of the Bible class of Plain City, Ohio, secretary of the Women's Club and vice-president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Fraternally, she is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Plain City Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, of which she is a past noble grand. Mr. Finley votes the Democratic ticket.

THOMAS C. ENRIGHT.

Thomas C. Enright, who owns a magnificent farm of one hundred and eleven acres, located on rural route No. 6, out of London, in Paint township, Madison county, Ohio, was born near Rosedale, this county, December 1, 1869.

Mr. Enright is the son of Morris and Catherine (Sullivan) Enright, the former of whom was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and the latter of whom was born in County Cork, Ireland. The former came to the United States when a young man and settled in Ohio. The mother came with her elder sister when a young woman. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Enright were married in London, Madison county. They had nine children, eight of whom are living. Mary died at the age of twenty-three; Thomas C. is the subject of this sketch; Jeremiah lives at Dayton; John also lives at Dayton; Daniel lives at Buffalo, New York; Nellie lives at Dayton; Morris lives at Dayton; Joseph lives at Detroit, Michigan, and Margaret lives at Dayton. The late Morris Enright was a farmer all his life. He rented land in Madison county, and died here in 1911. Mrs. Morris Enright is living in Dayton.

Thomas C. Enright received a common-school education in the public schools of London and worked with his father on the farm. He was married on April 13, 1899, to Ella Gallagher, a daughter of John and Ann (Dean) Galagher. Mrs. Enright's father was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1826, and in 1847 came to America. After landing at New Orleans, he traveled to Cincinnati, where he remained for two years. Subsequently, he removed to South Charleston, where his parents, Patrick and Ann (McDermont) Gallagher, had settled on coming from Ireland in 1849. He engaged with his father in working out a lease in that county, and after ten years took charge of the lease himself, on David Herold's farm. He worked there for six years, and then purchased one hundred and fifty-three acres and added to it until he owned at one time nearly twelve hundred acres of the finest land in Madison county. When he was twenty-five years of age, he married Bridget Gilmore, of Cincinnati, by whom he had one child, Mary Jane. She died in infancy, and, three months after the child's death, the mother died. One year later Mr. Gallagher was married to Ann Dean, of Xenia. Thirteen children, including two who died in infancy, were born to this second marriage. John lives in London; Frank lives in London; Anna is the wife of Jerry C. Deneen, of Springfield, Ohio; Catherine is the wife of William Dunn, of London; Margaret is the wife of Thomas F. Moor, of Columbus; Ella is the wife of Mr. Enright; James lives in London; Thomas lives in London; William died at the age of twenty-one; Edward died at the age of thirty; Mary is the wife of John Murray, of West Jefferson, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher died in 1912. They were members of the Catholic church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Enright there have been born five children, Mary, Anna, Joseph, Francis and Louise.

Mr. Enright owns one hundred and eleven acres of fine, well-improved land in Paint township. He is a general farmer and stock raiser, and has been very successful.

Fraternally, Thomas C. Enright is a member of the Foresters lodge, No. 703, of London. He is a Democrat in politics and as such served as township trustee for one term. He was also school director for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Enright's family are members of the Catholic church.

GEORGE R. FITZGERALD.

The success of men depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, since it is a self-evident proposition that honesty is the best policy. Business demands confidence and, where it is lacking, business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth, as well as for their success in the material pursuits of life. Neighbors and acquaintances respect them and the younger generation heeds their example. They win their way as a consequence of untiring energy and right principles. Among the citizens of Madison county, Ohio, who have won for themselves success in agriculture and who have been honored by their fellow citizens, is George R. Fitzgerald, of Fairfield township, who is at present one of the efficient commissioners of Madison county.

George R. Fitzgerald was born on September 11, 1851, in Fairfield township, Madison county, and is the son of Edward O. and Lacy Ann (Taylor) Fitzgerald, the former of whom was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, August 26, 1806, and the latter February 18, 1810, in Virginia. They were married on October 15, 1827.

Edward O. Fitzgerald was the son of Thomas and Mary Fitzgerald, the former of whom, it is said, was born on the ocean and the latter in Virginia. Thomas Fitzgerald, Sr., was a native of north Ireland and married Eleanor O'Farrel, with whom he immigrated to America in 1778. They settled in Virginia and there lived and died. Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr., was the eldest child of his parents and was born in 1778, on the voyage to America. He was reared in the Old Dominion state and on September 13, 1799, was married to Mary Buffington, who was born on January 13, 1780. She was the daughter of William and Mary Buffington, natives of England, who immigrated to America about the same time as the Fitzgerald family and located in the same town, Romney, Virginia, where they remained until their deaths. Thomas and Mary (Buffington) Fitzgerald were the parents of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity, William B., Edward, Eliza and Mary. Thomas Fitzgerald died on March 28, 1815, and his widow afterward married Jonathan Black. In 1827 they came to Ohio and settled in Madison county, where she died in 1873, at the age of ninety-three years. By her second marriage she had two daughters, Rebecca and Sarah Ann, both of whom have been dead for many years.

Edward Fitzgerald was the second child born to his parents. He grew to manhood in his native state and, after his marriage to Lacy Ann Taylor, the daughter of Edward and Margaret (Means) Taylor, he started with his bride for the wilds of Ohio. Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald's parents were natives of Virginia, who lived and died in the Old Dominion state, the father in 1839 and the mother in 1854. Edward Fitzgerald and his bride undertook the journey to Ohio in 1827. They settled first near Newark, Ohio, where they remained until April 1, 1828, when they moved to Lancaster, Ohio. There they resided for one year. In April, 1829, they came to Madison county and settled on the old Fitzgerald farm. He first purchased one hundred and forty acres of land from General McArthur and added to this by purchase until he owned over nine hundred acres of excellent land. He began life in a log house with a clapboard roof, which, however, was one of the best houses in the neighborhood. Before coming to Madison county, he built within a half-mile of the canal near Westfall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald were the parents of eleven children, among whom were the following: Margaret E., born on September 11, 1828, married Samuel Robin-

son in September, 1849, and died on December 9, 1879, after having borne three children, two of whom, Edward J. and Mary E., still survive; Mary E., July 23, 1830, is the wife of W. L. Morgan; Harriet, June 14, 1832, married Robert Alkire; William H., February 15, 1834; Sarah Ann, April 15, 1836, is the wife of Alfred Pringle; Warner T., November 2, 1838; Louisa, June 15, 1841, married Joel W. Byers; Lydia, March 23, 1849, is the wife of Elias Florence, and George F., the subject of this sketch.

The late Edward Fitzgerald held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years. He served as a member of the Legislature during the session of 1845 and 1846 and served as associate judge for two years. In addition to this he filled various township offices. At the time of his death, Judge Fitzgerald was one of the oldest surviving pioneers of Madison county and one of its most esteemed and worthy citizens. Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald died in February, 1889, and her husband on September 26, 1890.

George Fitzgerald received a common-school education and lived at home with his parents for many years, having been engaged in business with his father, buying and feeding sheep, from about 1870 to 1888. After his father retired, Mr. Fitzgerald carried on the business alone for a number of years. He has improved the farm by ditching and tiling and has built a commodious country house. He owns one hundred and fourteen acres of magnificent land and, for a long time, has been engaged in raising a high grade of cattle.

On November 17, 1875, George Fitzgerald was married to Emma Crookham, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and who was the daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Phillips) Crookham, who spent their entire lives in Pickaway county. The father of Emma (Crookham) Fitzgerald was born and reared in Ross county and was a farmer by occupation. To this marriage there were born two children, both of whom are living, Warnie T., born on November 23, 1876, who married Frank Taylor and lives in Montana, where he owns a large ranch. They have one daughter, Nancy J. Cecil, the second child, was born on June 27, 1878, and lives in Montana, where he is in partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank Taylor.

On December 24, 1904, Mr. Fitzgerald was married, secondly, to Lottie Brown, a daughter of William and Hannah (Smith) Brown, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and who settled in Pickaway county, Ohio, in an early day. He was married in Madison county and spent the greater part of his life in this county. He died many years ago. Mrs. Brown lives in Dayton, Ohio, with a daughter.

Before his election to the office of county commissioner, Mr. Fitzgerald served as trustee of Fairfield township and as school director during a period of fourteen years. He is now serving his first term as county commissioner, but has already been elected to the second term, a very high tribute to the efficiency of his administration and the satisfaction he has given to the taxpayers of Madison county.

DEWITT CLINTON BURNHAM.

Eminently prosperous on the list of progressive and up-to-date farmers of Madison county, stands the name of Dewitt Clinton Burnham, who is descended from good old pioneer stock, from whom he inherited the spirit of thrift and forceful determination. With such an inheritance and a good education, he began his life work on a more solid foundation than wealth alone could have given him. His reputation as an industrious worker and his splendid judgment along agricultural lines, attested by his present valuable acres, speak for his character of good citizenship.

Dewitt Clinton Burnham, farmer, Irwin, Ohio, was born on June 22, 1858, in Pike township, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of Dwight and Sylvia (Mann) Burnham. He was reared to manhood in the township where he now resides, and where he received his early education, entering, later, Ohio Wesleyan University at

Delaware, Ohio. After completing his college course, Mr. Burnham very wisely selected agriculture as a means of making his way in the world, and has every reason for feeling well satisfied with his choice, since he is the present owner of a fine tract of land, consisting of four hundred and eighty-eight acres, the most of which is under cultivation. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, but has never taken an active interest in local politics.

Dwight Burnham, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on July 5, 1830, in Pike township, and is a son of Darius Burnham. His wife was Sylvia Mann, by whom he had four children, all of whom are living in 1915: Ollie, Dewitt Clinton, Celia and Elizabeth. Ollie became the wife of T. E. Burnham (not related), and lives in Mechanicsburg; Celia became the wife of A. L. Mumma, of Mechanicsburg, and Elizabeth was married to C. R. Hunter, also a resident of Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Darius Burnham, the paternal grandfather, came from Vermont to Ohio, locating in Madison county, where he lived until his death. He was one of the pioneers of the county.

Dewitt Clinton Burnham was united in marriage on September 28, 1900, with Alice McAlliser. She was born in Union county, Ohio, where she received her education in the district schools.

As a successful agriculturist, Mr. Burnham takes his place in the front ranks, and is known throughout the entire township as a man of high principles in his dealings with his fellow men.

Index.

History

of

Madison County,

Ohio

1915

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Orville E. Russell, D.D.S.

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